This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

6105 127 807 399

THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUM

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CO

1892-'93.

IN THIRTY VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

INDEX TO HOUSE MISCELLANEOUS DOCU

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 94, inclusive, except Nos. 11, 40, 41, 42, 43, 83, and 90.
Vol. 2..No. 11.
Vol. 3..No. 40.
Vol. 4..No. 41.
Vol. 5..No. 42.
Vol. 6..No. 43.
Vol. 7..No. 83.
Vol. 8..No. 90.
Vol. 9..No. 95.
Vol. 10..No. 96, pt. 1.
Vol. 11..No. 96, pt. 2.
Vol. 12..No. 96, pt. 3.
Vol. 13..No. 96, pt. 4.
Vol. 14..Nos. 97 to 104, inclusive.
Vol. 15..No. 105.
Vol. 16..No. 106.
Vol. 17..No. 107.
Vol. 18..Nos. 108 and 109.
Vol. 19..Nos. 110 and 111.
Vol. 20..No. 112.
Vol. 21..No. 11
Vol. 22..No. 11
Vol. 23..No. 11
Vol. 24..No. 11
Vol. 25..No. 11
Vol. 26..No. 11
Vol. 27..No. 11
Vol. 28..No. 11
Vol. 29..No. 12
Vol. 30..No. 12

INDEX TO MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

Subject.

Aldrich, Bettie A
Animal Industry, eighth and ninth annual reports of Bureau of
Art, report on growth of industrial
Astronomical observations, Washington, 1889
Atchley, T. V
Baylor, M. C
Beasley, George W
Bell, J. M
Belue, N. H
Bewley, W. S
Bickford, William A., report of Court of Claims
Bigelow, John R
Bone, J. T
Brightwood Railway Company
Brown, Benjamin
Bureau of Animal Industry, eighth and ninth annual report of
Bureau of Ethnology, ninth report of, 1887-'88
tenth report, 1888-'89
Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company
Cartmell, A. M
Cattle, special report on diseases and feeding of
Census, resolution to establish a permanent bureau of
Chism, Robert
Civil Service, communication from Commission, relative to reinstatements in classified departmental service
Clark, J. W
Claypole, Reuben
Clerk of House of Representatives. (*See* House of Representatives.)
Commerce with Europe, 1870-1890
Commissioner of Labor, statement of expenditures
Comprehensive index
Connally, W. L

Subject.

Consular Reports:
Vol. 40
Vol. 41
Special report on stave trade and tariffs of foreign countries (V 7)
Special report on fire and building regulation in foreign count
Special report on Australian sheep and wool; and on vagrancy, public charities in foreign countries (Vol. 9)
Cook, J. S
Cook, Peter
Cotton, Willis
Couch, Drury
Court of Claims, list of judgments for fiscal year ending December 1892
Cowart, Slater and William
Craig, Alexander K., eulogies on
Crafton, P. C
Crosby, Peter
Deaton, John
Department of Labor, statement of expenditures
Diseases of cattle, special report on
Doorkeeper of House of Representatives. (*See* House of Represent tives.)
Du Bose, Adele L
Dunbar, Peter
Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company
Endeavor (brig)
Ethnology, ninth annual report of Bureau of, 1887-'88
tenth report of Bureau of
Eulogies:
Craig, Alexander K
Ford, Melbourne H
Gamble, John R
Kendall, James W
McDonald, Edward F
Spinola, Francis P
Stackhouse, Eli T
Warwick, John G
Europe, commerce with, 1870-1890
Evans, Sarah E
Fain, W. Y
Feezer, P. L
Ferguson, J. G
Fernandina, Fla., resolution for information relative to condition o entrance to harbor at
Fish Commission. (*See* U. S. Fish Commission.)
Fitzhugh, Anna M
Ford, Melbourne H., eulogies on
Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, and report of commissioner o
Freeman, F. M
Gallaher, Henry
Galloway, W. A
Gamble, John R., eulogies on
Geological Survey. (*See* United States Geological Survey.)
Graham, David
Hendricks, W. J
Holtzclaw, Elijah
Horatio (brig)
House of Representatives:
List of members of, by States
Standing and select committees of
List of members of, and committees on which they serve
Inventory of property in possession of the Clerk of
Annual report of Clerk of, on receipts and disbursements
Communication of Clerk transmitting list of reports to be made t Congress by public officers

Subject.	No.	Vol.
House of Representatives—Continued.		
Inventory of property by Doorkeeper of	31	1
Inventory of property in possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms	24	1
Statement of receipts and disbursements by Sergeant-at-Arms	23	1
Resolution relative to ventilation of dining room	92	1
Index of public Congressional documents	95	9
Industrial art, growth of	121	30
Industrial Christian Home Association, Utah	6	1
Irwin, B. J. D	18	1
Irwin, William	44	1
Jenkins, J. T	54	1
Johnson, F. I	22	1
Kendall, James W., eulogies on	100	14
Kirtley, F. W	89	1
Langstone, M. E	91	1
Lanman, Charles	20	1
Leneave, I. T	31	1
Leonhart, George	52	1
Lewis, William H	47	1
Library of Congress, annual report on construction of the building for	9	1
Longacre, Richard	86	1
Louvman, H. J	49	1
Lummis, J. C	26	1
McDonald, Edward F., eulogies on	101	14
McLemare, J. C	30	1
Mauney, John W. (widow of)	63	1
Metropolitan Railroad Company	73	1
Mineral resources, report of 1891	83	17
Mitchell, W. W	84	1
Moore, William C	81	1
Murchison, Catherine	57	1
Mussen, Susan	26	1
Navy, resolution for joint committee to investigate the personnel of	38	1
New York Packett (sloop)	14	1
Odd Fellows' Hall Association	48	1
Oubre, Eugene	71	1
Owen, Pleasant	58	1
Owens, J. H	77	1
Padgett, George W	82	1
Parham, B. M	29	1
Pash, Dent S	32	1
Phelan, A. T	29	1
Phillips, A. B	28	1
Picket, Jesse	22	1
Postal Service. Laws and regulations of	90	8
Pyles, Charles L. Report of Court of Claims	88	1
Robbins, Samuel	75	1
Roberts, J. L	49	1
Rosenthal, C. F. F	54	1
Russell, Jaber	29	1
Scroggins, J. C	29	1
Seals, Alexander	22	1
Sembler, J. R	30	1
Sergeant-at-arms. (*See* House of Representatives.)		
Sheep industry, special report on	105	15
Sherman act. (*See* Silver.)		
Silver, resolution requesting Committee on Banking and Currency to furnish information relative to request for repeal of act for purchase of	78	1
Smith, George W	50	1
Smithsonian Institution:		
Report, 1892, part 1	114	22
part 2	114	23
Ninth Annual Report of Bureau of Ethnology of, 1887–'88	11	2
Tenth Annual Report of Bureau of Ethnology of, 1888–'89	116	25
Report on expenditures	5	1

Subject.

Smithsonian Institution—Continued.
Communication from secretary of, relative to vacancy
Regents of
Sorrell, E. F
Spinola, Francis P., eulogies on
Stackhouse, Eli T., eulogies on
Stephens, J. N
Stewart, M. J
Strong, S. R. and C. W
Suffolk (ship)
Summerhayes, J. W
Tenny, Daniel K
Thomas, M. H
Thrift, S. B
Turner, S. M
United States Fish Commission, bulletin of, 1891
report of, 1889-'90, 1890-'91
statement of expenditures
gation of food-fishes, etc
United States Geological Survey (monographs, Vol. 21)
Wade, Henry
Wade, John A
Waldron, John
War of Rebellion, Official Records of:[1]
Vol. 1
Vol. 2
Vol. 3
Vol. 4
Vol. 41, part 1
Vol. 41, part 2
Vol. 41, part 3
Vol. 41, part 4
Warwick, John G., eulogies on
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company
Weather Bureau Report
West, John H
White, Annie B
Woodbury, R. S. and G. W
Woodruff, Amos
Wool and Manufacturers of Wool, report on
York, William
Young, Fannie

[1] Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion are prin
the Congressional set of documents.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. 96, Part 2.

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLI—IN FOUR PARTS.

PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

PART II.—VOL. XLI.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM JULY 1, 1864, TO AUGUST 31, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.†

CITY POINT, *July 1, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Senators Lane and Wilson and Congressman Wilder apply to have General Blunt ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby. Please say to them, if Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby applies for General Blunt he can have him. I cannot, however, order an officer with rank above all subordinates in Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby's military division without first knowing his pleasure in the matter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 1, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch‡ of the 24th has just been received. I will send 20,000 men. All sea-going steamers now here will be taken up and the movement commenced at once.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding Gulf Squadron, off Mobile:

ADMIRAL: For the reasons that I will explain to you personally in a few days, the operations against Mobile have been suspended. As soon as I am able to leave, and probably in four or five days, I will visit you

---

* Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

† For Union and Confederate Correspondence from September 1, 1864, to October 15, 1864, see Part III, and from October 16, 1864, to December 31, 1864, see Part IV.

‡ See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 528.

at the fleet for the purpose of conferring with you upon matters affecting our commands. The demonstrations in the direction of Mobile will be kept up by our preparations and a show of movements until the troops have reached their new destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 1, 1864.*

The following orders and regulations are hereby published for the information and government of the steam transportation service in this military division:

I. On all chartered or public steamers the master of the vessel shall be considered supreme in the control and management of his vessel; he will be held responsible for the discipline of his crew, for the police and safety of his vessel, for the preservation of good order on board; that all existing orders and regulations are directly enforced; that the fire engines, hose, bilge-pumps, fire axes and buckets are kept in complete order, in their proper places, and ready for use at all times; particular care must be taken to economize fuel and ship stores.

II. On every vessel a log or record book shall be kept in which shall be noted the principal events of each day, the history of each voyage, nature of the cargo transported, and whatever is of interest in connection with the service of the boat. In the case of chartered vessels, when the boat is discharged the Government service, this record shall be left at the office of the quartermaster in charge of water transportation.

III. For the more effectual protection of transports from loss by fire, watches shall be established as follows: On all steam-boats registered less than 300 tons (except ferry-boats and small tugs), a watch of at least four men, two of whom shall be on duty at all times; on all steamers registered over 300 tons, a watch of at least six men, three of whom shall be on duty at all times. One watchman shall be kept at all times upon the upper or hurricane deck, whose duty it shall be to keep a lookout, and at night to see that the signal lamps are kept burning clear and in their proper places, in accordance with the regular steam-boat regulations. In the selection of watchmen great care will be observed to procure loyal and reliable men. In addition to the above, the steward of each boat will, under the direction of the captain, organize a regular cabin watch to be on duty from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m., whose duty it shall be to see that no open lights are used and no smoking allowed in the state-rooms. Whenever it can be avoided, ferry-boats and small tugs will not be permitted to lay alongside the Government transports; whenever this is unavoidable, the above rules respecting watchmen, &c., will apply to and be observed on board them. The engineer shall be required to have at all times his fire-hose connected with the pumps and ready for immediate use. While in port pilots, engineers, the officers and the crew will get permission from the captain before they go on shore, and not more than two of the officers or one-sixth of the crew will be absent from the vessel at one time. When waiting or expecting orders neither officers nor crew will be allowed ashore.

IV. It is earnestly enjoined upon all quartermasters having charge of steam-boat transportation in this military division to cause these rules to be strictly complied with.

The observance of the foregoing and of the regulation published (General Orders, No. 8, June 8, 1864) in relatio not in the service of the United States, is necessary for th private interests, as well as for the public service, again attempts to destroy both public and private vessels.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTEN
Major and Assistant Adjuta

NEW ORLEANS, *Ju*

Brigadier-General EMORY:

The movement of cavalry under Colonel Davis is suspe to this city, as soon as transportation arrives at Morganza, of the First Division of Nineteenth Corps, and hold the Sec ready to move. General B. S. Roberts will remain at Morg eral Emory, after giving orders for this movement, will rep to these headquarters in this city.

J. J. REYNO
Majo

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY C
Morganza, La., Ju

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

Your telegram received. No cavalry have left here bu Maryland, which left this morning on the Kennett, and th Colored Engineers on the Clinton this afternoon. No othe now here. I will come down by the first boat. Shall I bri

W. H. EM
Brigadier-General, Co

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY C
Morganza, La., Ju

* * * * * * *

11. The infantry of the First Division, Nineteenth Arm move to New Orleans by the first transportation that a Second Division will hold itself in readiness to move at notice. Brigadier-General Roberts will remain at Morgan superintend the execution of the movement of these two d see that it is done with the utmost promptness.

* * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEEI
Assistant Adjuta

LITTLE ROCK, [*Jul*

General C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: It is reported by scouts that Shelby has cr River at Jacksonport, and is marching in the direction

shall endeavor to prevent his crossing the Arkansas. If you can send the force you spoke of to Jacksonport, it is my opinion that we could, at least, capture Shelby's artillery, and scatter his conscripts, reported to be some 4,000 or 5,000 in number. I think he is aiming to join Price, who is making demonstrations in his favor. I am not certain but what the best movement you can make would be to land as large a force as you can spare at Napoleon or Gaines' Landing, and move in concert with a force from Pine Bluff and Saint Charles, and cavalry sent from here to threaten his rear, and destroy their depots of supplies at Princeton. Fagan's headquarters are ten miles this side of Monticello, and his troops at that place and on the Arkansas, below Red Fork. Marmaduke's command is said to be near Gaines' Landing. Price has a reserve near the Saline. A lady just from Camden says Kirby Smith is there.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 1, 1864.*
(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The steamer Pike, which left here at 3 p. m. yesterday loaded wi refugees, has just returned. She met the Gun-boats 30 and 37 ei miles this side of Saint Charles at 6 o'clock this morning and bri the following letters* addressed to me. Captain Grace, of Gun-b 30, being sick, I hereby notify you that no transports will be allo to pass down this river hereafter without convoy, unless they sh be carrying dispatches, and then only in case their boilers are protected. We have information of a battery at Prairie Lar heavy firing having been heard at that point.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. RODGERS,
Acting Master, Comman

P. S.—Prairie Landing is twenty-one miles from mouth of r this side.

J. K. MIZNE
Colonel, Commandi

LITTLE ROCK, *July*

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Devall's Bluff:

Has any news been received from the cavalry sent do from Clarendon? What cavalry has already started so Bluff? Where is the rest going, and how much will it they will be better without wagons. Scout from Tenth alry, Huntersville, to-morrow morning for Searcy.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H
Assistant Adj

---

*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 1, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Colonel Geiger's scouts sent from Clarendon are not yet in. He reports his regiment unfit for any service at present. Ninth Iowa is the only regiment available just now; has about 500. I have waited to-day to get information from Geiger's scouts before indicating time of march. Negro escaped from Shelby on Monday, arrived to-night, reports Shelby at that time crossing Cache and retreating hastily to Augusta. Railroad patrolled by First Nebraska.

Very respectfully,

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 1, 1864.*

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

You will have the railroad from Bayou Two Prairie to Devall's Bluff patrolled daily and with care.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Col. O. Wood, Brownsville.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you place the regiment (Merrill's Horse) on the north side of the river at Huntersville, with instructions to relieve the pickets of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. The general further directs that you order all the mounted force of the Tenth Illinois to make a scout in the direction of Searcy, taking as many rations as they can carry, to start early to-morrow morning. The inclosed copy* of telegram received from Colonel Wood is furnished for the information of the commanding officer of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON BOARD STEAMER EMPRESS,
Off Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed communication† from Major-General Canby, and to inform you that it is

---

* Not found.

† See Christensen to Washburn, June 29, 1864, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 152.

reported here and the information forwarded to General Canby that General Steele's communications are interrupted on the White River. I am now on my way to Little Rock with dispatches for Major-General Steele from Major-General Canby. I shall wait at the mouth of White River until communication is opened and I can reach General Steele's headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Staff of Major-General Canby.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

53. In addition to his present duties, Col. J. V. Du Bois, additional aide-de-camp (captain Third U. S. Cavalry), is hereby detailed for duty as acting inspector-general of cavalry for the Department of the Missouri, and will report by letter without delay to the chief of the Cavalry Bureau for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *July 1, 1864—7.30 a. r*

General EWING,
Commanding:

I have just received the following dispatch from Bloomfield :

Lieutenant Cell is just in from Chalk Bluff and Lieutenant Byrne from I County. They neither saw nor heard of any rebels. The latest and most r information Lieutenant Cell could get was that Shelby did not intend making this way. If he made a raid at all it would be farther west.

SAML. SHIBLE
Captain, Comma

By one of my spies, who has just arrived at Bloomfield, from sas, I learn that Shelby moved from Jacksonport to Augusta a making preparations for another move supposed to be against Bluff, or some point on the railroad to Little Rock. Kite reported to be encamped ten miles below Gainesville with men. Could learn of no other rebel forces in Northeast Ark

H. M. HILL
Lieutenan

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISS *Warrensburg, Jo*

1. It having come to the knowledge of the general com a band of guerrillas, led by one Shumate, have committe such as robbing and plundering peaceable, law-abiding ler and adjoining counties, and to the end that quiet

be restored to the people of this district, it is hereby ordered that upon the first overt act of lawlessness committed by this or any other band of guerrillas or bushwhackers upon the lives or property of the people of this district, the prisoner John Wilcox, a member of the said Shumate's band, now confined at Jefferson City, Mo., awaiting trial by military commission, will be immediately shot. The assistant provost-marshal of the First Sub-Military District will cause the prisoner, John Wilcox, to be securely ironed and confined, and will carry out the provisions of this order under the direction of the district provost-marshal.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 1, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill:

The commanding general is of the opinion that to send scouts with the stage regularly invites attacks from the guerrillas that will lead to an unnecessary loss of men, and that they should not be sent except in extreme cases. Besides that, it requires too many troops to protect it.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., July 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. Jacob Cassairt, commanding Company I, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will proceed with his company and camp and garrison equipage to Gasconade Crossing, and relieve Capt. J. T. Wilson, commanding Company D, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, who, upon being relieved, will immediately proceed with his company and camp and garrison equipage to Lebanon, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

IV. The commanding officer of the Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry will move the headquarters of his regiment to Springfield, Mo. Company F, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will proceed with the headquarters of the regiment to Springfield, Mo., with camp and garrison equipage, for duty at that post.

V. Maj. John Cosgrove, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will proceed to Lebanon, Mo., and assume command of that post.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Smithsonian Institution—Continued.		
Communication from secretary of, relative to vacancy in Board of Regents of	39	1
Sorrell, E. F	30	1
Spinola, Francis P., eulogies on	102	14
Stackhouse, Eli T., eulogies on	103	14
Stephens, J. N	22	1
Stewart, M. J	30	1
Strong, S. R. and C. W	30	1
Suffolk (ship)	16	1
Summerhayes, J. W	37	1
Tenny, Daniel K	34	1
Thomas, M. H	26	1
Thrift, S. B	29	1
Turner, S. M	46	1
United States Fish Commission, bulletin of, 1891	112	20
report of, 1889-'90, 1890-'91	113	21
statement of expenditures for propagation of food-fishes, etc	10	1
United States Geological Survey (monographs, Vol. 21)	118	27
Wade, Henry	49	1
Wade, John A	49	1
Waldron, John	55	1
War of Rebellion, Official Records of:[1]		
Vol. 1	40	3
Vol. 2	41	4
Vol. 3	42	5
Vol. 4	43	6
Vol. 41, part 1	96	10
Vol. 41, part 2	96	11
Vol. 41, part 3	96	12
Vol. 41, part 4	96	13
Warwick, John G., eulogies on	104	14
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company	70	1
Weather Bureau Report	107	17
West, John H	53	1
White, Annie B	61	1
Woodbury, R. S. and G. W	27	1
Woodruff, Amos	22	1
Wool and Manufacturers of Wool, report on	94	1
York, William	68	1
Young, Fannie	22	1

[1] Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion are printed for the first time in the Congressional set of documents.

53d CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. 96, Part 2.

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLI—IN FOUR PARTS.

PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

ASHINGTON:
NTING OFFICE.
3.

Lieut. James A. Henry, be called into active service in Pike County, Mo. Representations are made to me that serious troubles exist in Pike County which renders it necessary to have some men on duty. I propose to station this detachment at Clarksville.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LIBERTY, *July 1, 1864.*

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

SIR: We have quite a rough time of getting the bushwhackers out of this county. We have been in three skirmishes with them. They invariably fire at us and run. One of my boys is severely wounded; I fear he will die. I with my company have gone to the brush. I sent word to the bushwhackers that one or the other of us had to leave the county. General, we will clear them up as fast as we get them, but still at the same time we do not propose to make war upon innocent persons, but the guilty shall fall. The guerrilla who shot my soldier was killed by one of my soldiers. My soldier who was shot snapped his gun at the guerrilla first, and then the guerrilla shot him. General, why were we not permitted to hunt them up last week? We could hear of them out from here every day. My friends are very anxious for me to return to old Ray. I would be glad if I was permitted to come back when we finish the work here, but I do not want to go back until things are straightened up here. All things are quiet in Ray so far as I know. Camden was robbed again. I wonder if Colonel Barr holds the officer in Ray, as he did me, accountable for the robbery of Camden. General, Colonel Barr tries all he can to interfere with my business, so I am told, and if he interferes much more I shall be compelled to call him to an account for the same. No such a man as Colonel Barr shall interfere with my work. I expect to attend to my own business and not to interfere with his at all. All I ask is justice. General, excuse me for such language.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, your obedient servant,

CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Richmond, Mo., July 1, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

SIR: I have just been aroused by Captain Tiffin at 2 a. m. with the startling intelligence that Lieutenant McKown, of his company, has met the Clay County guerrillas in considerable force near Hainesville; that the lieutenant himself is badly wounded in the hip, 1 man wounded and 2 others prisoners or killed. I have immediately notified Captain Colley, directing him to be vigilant and concentrate his forces in western part of this county. He will fall in with Captain Tiffin, who goes to the relief of his men. Lieutenant Page is now on scout in eastern part of this county. I have ordered him to return and will send him forward with a detachment of my company. We have not been able

yet to meet any guerrillas in Ray, but I am satisfied they are lurking in south and west Ray, as they are frequently seen by citizens, and two of them went with one of Captain Colley's men and disarmed him. I have been long satisfied that the great trouble is that they are protected by bad citizens, and some of them are the citizens themselves. Captain Tiffin tells me that Clay County is full of guerrillas, mostly citizens, and many of whom were armed as militia last winter, and I am well satisfied it is even so; and further, that it will not do to rely upon any but true and reliable Union men to fight these devils, and am satisfied from my observation that arming sympathizers by companies (or where they are regarded as such) only emboldens them; and in counties where they have the ascendency makes it very oppressive and dangerous for Union men.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. WHITMER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CONFIDENTIAL.] PARKVILLE, MO., *July 1, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I cannot give all the facts in a letter, but I am convinced that it is the intention and a Confederate plan to harass and drive the Union men out of the country; that the Paw Paws are a part of the plan. Every woman and child knows they are rebels and will not fight Confederate soldiers, as they call the bushwhackers; that there has been no outrages committed by the radicals or Kansas men for the last six months, but the rebels have predicted trouble this summer, and the whole rebel population are preparing to rise when the word is given. They have the local military control through the Paw Paws, and are preparing to carry the local elections. In the meantime Union men are murdered and their horses taken, while others are leaving. Secesh are jubilant. They fully believe this country will belong to the Southern Confederacy, and are carrying Jeff. Davis' subtle plans to effect it. I sent you statements of a trip of our boys. Sergeant Noland, who took the horse, was going to Platte City when he was overtaken by some Paw Paws, and threatened for taking that horse and reporting about that camp. One of them drew a pistol on him and rode round him, eyeing him threateningly, and said if they ever reported anything more about that camp that they would clean out the whole damned radical company at Parkville. After that he galloped on to Platte City. A prominent secessionist said to me there was no doubt of there being a good many Confederate soldiers in the county, but they would hurt only those who had violated the moral equities, in other words, the radicals. I asked him who was to be the judge of the moral equities. He said, "You and me and everybody else," after some hesitation. In the name of loyalty, why are these rebels armed at the expense of the State and put over Union men? They hate them as bad as the bushwhackers do. Nash's and the two Simpson companies hate loyal men just as much as Confederates South. You have but a little flock of true loyalists. Must wolves be set over them? The only strings pulled that partially operate to prevent outrages, is the fear of the leading rebels of losing their property and having foreign troops, as they call them, sent here. No loyal man fears a patriotic soldier from any

other State who volunteers to fight for his country, but would receive him with open arms. The cry of radical outrages is all a cloak—all false. When can we be free from all these infernal schemes and trammels, and build on truth and loyalty? Soldiers from other sections might prevent sources of enmity to lasting locally, and would make peace more sure when it did come. Captain Wilson wishes to resign. I hope you will accept it; and as I wrote before, if you can send some one to take the company and drill them and instruct them and act as captain, I have no doubt they would elect him. Most of them have gone home now to harvest and lay by their corn, and a good company of true, loyal men could be raised here. There is not more than fifteen or twenty here now, and they are without discipline or order, and I fear they will be surprised. I have been with them some. I learn they have not more than ten rounds of ammunition apiece. Loyal men mostly take to the brush nights. I fear I trouble you too much, but the troubles are on my mind, and it is a relief to write them to you as they appear to me. I learn the gentleman who furnished the list to the bushwhackers for slaughter says, "It was a list of voters for Judge Herron." Well, we know of some on that list who did not vote for Judge Herron.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. PARK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., July 1, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 28th ultimo.* I will direct my troops at Ridgeley to see that Captain Fitzgerald's family are safely escorted to Saint Joseph or the fort, as they may desire. Captain Turney, who is now stationed at Ridgeley, informs me that he does not think there will be more trouble in that locality, but it is difficult to tell where trouble may break out any hour. I am quite discouraged; cannot get reliable troops, and have asked General Rosecrans to relieve me from the command of the district. I hope to get a favorable response to my application to-day. You have doubtless seen General Rosecrans' general order appealing to the people of Missouri to unite and save the State from destruction. I am fearful that but little good will come out of the measure. In counties where the disloyal element prevails we shall have trouble in getting 100 good, loyal men, under the right sort of officers. I will do all I can to make things right while I remain here. My family are still with me, and threaten to make a raid on Fort Leavenworth whenever your forces are ready for battle. If Mrs. Curtis will indicate some time during the month that she would not object to a re-enforcement of three or four for a day or two (not 100 days), I will communicate the fact to my household, and they will govern themselves accordingly. Not much encouraging news from the front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 584.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 1, 1864.

His Excellency DON LUIS TERRAZAS,
Franklin, Tex.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by a letter from Colonel Bowie that for a season you have come over into his district, and that you are now at the residence once occupied by Mr. Hart. While I deplore the political troubles which have come upon the State of Chihuahua, and pray that they may soon pass away, it gives me great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency within the boundaries of this department. If in any way I can be of service to Your Excellency, or to any member of Your Excellency's family, I beg to be commanded.

With high regard, I am, very sincerely, Your Excellency's friend,
JAMES H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 1, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith list of posts and stations in the District of Western Arizona for July 1, 1864.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Cal. Vols., Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 1, 1864.

List of posts and picket stations in the District of Western Arizona, with the number of men at each and the reasons why they are stationed at these points:

July 1, 1864.

No.	Posts and stations.	Strength.	Reasons.
1	Tucson	50	Depot of supplies for Arizona.
2	Tubac	198	For protection of Southern Arizona and operating against Indians in that section.
3	San Pedro Crossing.	6	For protection of hay and grain and Government express; outlying picket to watch Indians.
4	Point of Mountain..	2	In charge of hay and grain for Government trains.
5	Blue Water	3	Do.
6	Pima Villages	7	In charge of hay and grain for Government trains; five men from Fort Whipple on express duty.
7	Gila Bend	2	In charge of hay and grain for Government trains.
8	Kenyon's Station...	2	Do.
9	Antelope Creek.....	1	Do.

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Cal. Vols., Comdg.

HDQRS. GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
In Camp, near Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 1, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Up to this time I have not heard anything of the train. Company M, Second Minnesota Cavalry, has reported and will be fully

mounted to-morrow. I am anxious to be on the road, as the weather is cool and fine for traveling. I have received the map sent with Lieutenant Carter, and will have it mounted before starting, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Vol. Infty., Comdg.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 2, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 8th. Received 12.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps is 6,200 strong. Is arriving and will be embarked in the course of the night. They will reach Fort Monroe from the 8th to the 10th. This employs all the sea-going vessels we have here. The Second Division (6,000 strong) will be in readiness to sail as soon as other vessels arrive. The sick of the regiments will be sent to New York with the exception of those who will be fit for duty in twenty days; these last will follow their regiments to Fort Monroe.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 2, 1864.

The major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi having made a requisition upon this department for 2,000 horses for the use of the army, all persons having horses in their possession that have not been already exempted from service or seizure are hereby directed forthwith to produce them to the commission of inspection at the Steam Cotton Press, Levee, without delay, under penalty of confiscation for non-compliance with this order. Certificates of exemption will be given by the commission of exemption for such horses as are not retained for public service. Col. J. G. Wilson, Major Carpenter, and Lieutenant Newhall, inspectors, will be found at Steam Cotton Press, Levee. All questions relating to the detention or release of horses under this order will be subject to their decision.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

13. The Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry will at once return to Morganza and be reported to the commanding officer for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *In the Field, Morganza, La., July 2, 1864.*

I. You will proceed direct to Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., and report to the commanding officer, where you will receive further orders through Brigadier-General Emory, commanding detachment of Nineteenth Army Corps. If stress of weather compels you to touch at any place you will, if possible, avoid Key West, Fla., where the yellow fever is reported as prevailing.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To Brigadier-General Emory for his information. Copy of this order furnished sealed to each commanding officer in charge of troops on vessels. To be opened on discharge of pilot.)

NEW ORLEANS, *July 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EMORY,
Commanding at Morganza, La.:

Report by telegraph the departure of each steamer from Morganza with the number of troops, horses, &c., on board.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., July 2, 1864.*

I. The Ninetieth New York Volunteers having been transferred from the Second Brigade, Second Division, to the First Brigade, First Division, will immediately join its brigade and be held in readiness to move with it this morning.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Roberts:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 2, 1864.

Captain FOSTER,
U. S. Navy:

CAPTAIN: The First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps, leave here to-day and proceed to New Orleans, leaving only the Third and the cavalry at this post. Until the defenses of this place are completed and its guns mounted, the presence of some of your gun-boats would add to the protection and safety of the small command remaining. General Emory, before leaving last night, expressed to me his regrets that by culpable carelessness of troops your boats had been

exposed to fire from their musketry, and I wish to assure you that so far as I am concerned, efforts will not be wanting to prevent any disagreeable recurrence of that kind and to make it in every way pleasant for you to be near my command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 2, 1864.

Col. R. B. MERRITT,
Commanding Second Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that the Second Division be got in readiness to embark as soon as the transportation arrives. You will direct your quartermaster to report to Captain Sabin, acting chief quartermaster, at these headquarters, for instructions and orders.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your right brigade down the river and encamp it on the right of the fortifications now being built, leaving room between it and the fort for the following batteries: Two companies of Indiana heavy artillery, one company of Delaware artillery, one company of Ohio artillery.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *July 2, 1864.*
(Received New Orleans 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Artillery:

The Twenty-first New York Battery left this post early this morning.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., July 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report within a few days past I have made two personal reconnaissances of the country beyond our vedette posts, and have called upon nearly all the inhabitants on my routes.

I have also information from Jackson and Clinton as late as yesterday morning of a reliable character. Scott is at the latter place, where he has been lying still for some time. He has from 2,000 to 3,000 men—some in camp, some in town, and many scattered in the country. There is another small camp a few miles north of Jackson in a bushy and broken country. At Clinton, Scott has six or seven pieces of artillery, but no fortifications. I found many of the heads of families absent at Baton Rouge getting supplies, and have the best reason to suspect that trips to Jackson and Clinton are quite as frequent as those to Baton Rouge. To correct this evil I would respectfully suggest that a departmental order be issued directing all persons to trade at the nearest trade-post to their place of residence, and forbidding them to visit any other post or to go more than five miles from home in any other direction without special permit from the provost-marshal at that post. A system could easily be adopted by which none but loyal men or those well disposed toward the Government could procure supplies, and then only in such quantity and kind as would be actually needed for the support of their families. As part of this system I would recommend that a trade-store might be authorized to be placed at some convenient place within our picket-line, and that goods not contraband of war might be sold the inhabitants of the country under provost-marshal's permit.

No enterprise can be set on foot against the force of Scott with a prospect of complete success without a proper proportion of cavalry, now our greatest need. I regret to say that the orders taking Colonel Fonda from this command have materially interfered with plans I was maturing to pay proper attention to Scott. There are no reasons I can assign why Colonel Fonda should be retained in this command that are not quite as good for sending him to Baton Rouge, except that this might be considered the best point to operate from. His immediate knowledge of the topography and the people of the country, his thorough method of character, and his higher qualities as a soldier, will make him a great acquisition to any command. I shall miss him much. The colonel is a live, active soldier, always ready for duty, and always able to discharge that duty intelligently. I shall, as soon as the Second Louisiana Cavalry arrives, resume my observations of the country, and whenever I get my troops well in hand I will make the move above indicated unless otherwise directed from headquarters. I think the occupation of Clinton and Jackson even temporarily and the driving off or capturing Scott and his force would initiate a good deal of loyalty in this country and inspire the people with a wholesome regard for the power of the Government. Respectfully asking an early reply to each of the suggestions herein contained,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *July 2, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses:

I am credibly informed that the rebel General Scott has left Clinton with his entire command, leaving only the militia, composed of men over forty-five years of age. Scott encamped at Summit Station on the New

Orleans and Jackson Railroad Wednesday night last, and next morning they went to Hazlehurst and are supposed from there to have filed to the right in the direction of Mobile.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
July 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Canby for his information. In the meanwhile General Benton will be notified to more distinctly trace the movements of Scott.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON,
U. S. Volunteers, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: On the 29th ultimo the commanding general directed Major-General Washburn to send a force of 5,000 men to Morganza, La.* In consequence of subsequent events it is not now deemed expedient to use this force as first intended, and the commanding general desires, if the transports are already on their way down the river, that you order them to return to the mouth of White River, if they have passed below that point. You will then put yourself in communication with the officer commanding the naval district, and if you find that the communications of General Steele are endangered, you will proceed up the White River and use the force to the best advantage. Should you meet the transports above the White River, you will please direct them to proceed to its mouth and there await such instructions as General Washburn may give you in relation to them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *July 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of your instructions I delivered the dispatch in cipher to Major-General Slocum; that he has no cipher clerk, and is unable to read it.† I communicated to him the translation shown me by Major Christensen before leaving, which I think is all that is necessary and that the general understands fully what is required. General Slocum informs me that in pursuance of instructions from General Sherman‡ the direction in your dispatch has been already complied with as far as preparation is concerned;

* See paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 52, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 586.
† For dispatch referred to, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 151.
‡ For Sherman's instructions of June 28, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 150.

that he has commenced the desired action, and that he will himself be present, vigorously perform the required duty at the time and for the period required by you, but that in consequence of this action he has nothing to spare for Morganza. He also informed me that the report of the blockade of White River is premature; that it was attempted, but the rebels were badly whipped and General Steele's communications are now uninterrupted. General Slocum will write you at once. I shall reach mouth of White River early to-morrow a. m.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., July 2, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have to inform you that the blockade of White River has been raised, and that boats are again running. General Steele, I learn, has an ample supply of commissary stores, and he is not likely to suffer until after General Smith shall return from his expedition.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 28th is just received.* Under orders from the headquarters of the Army I am sending a large force to the Army of the Potomac, but I have ordered 5,000 men from Memphis, that were ordered to this department, to go to the Department of Arkansas, if your communications with the Mississippi are endangered, and I am preparing a force of 6,000 from this department. I do not think that Smith can assemble so large a force as is represented in your dispatch, or that he is ready to move. If he is he can be held at bay until I can re-enforce you. Do not attempt to hold any place that is not of vital importance to the success of military operations. All other considerations must be subordinate to this result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 2, 1864.*
(Received July 6, midnight.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your dispatches have been received.† Under orders from the headquarters of the Army I am sending a large force to the Army of the Potomac.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part I, p. 1042.
† See June 26 and June 28, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, pp. 147, 150.

This necessarily suspends operations against Mobile, but I shall continue the demonstration in that direction, for the double purpose of concerting this movement and of drawing off some portion of the enemy from A. J. Smith's front. This reduction requires us to give the greatest efficiency and mobility to our troops. All the old troops must be relieved from garrison duty and replaced by the militia. The 5,000 infantry from Memphis will not now be needed, but, with as many more as can be spared, should be held in reserve to support Steele, who is now threatened. I send you a copy of his dispatch. The force sent to him should be as large as you can make up. I send General Gordon to report to you for assignment with this command unless you have already organized it and assigned another officer to the command. If arrangements are already made, you can order him to report to me again, or employ him in any other way, if you need his services.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 2, 1864.*

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

General Steele thinks that the transport had better go down the river under convoy of the gun-boats.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 2, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Colonel Geiger reports this morning that his scouts have returned, but bring no important information. They saw no enemy and heard of none, except small parties of guerrillas. The horses of Ninth Iowa Cavalry need shoeing badly. The regiment is burning coal to shoe with. Will not small scouts answer until Colonel Geiger is in better condition to move? Should the general desire any large force sent, please give me general instructions as to their movements. The existence of a battery at Prairie Landing is only supported by Gun-boats 30 and 37, from the sound of artillery in that direction. Four boats will be ready for convoy on Monday. The navy object to escorting a single boat, but will take this number. Colonel Geiger desires permission to visit Little Rock to-day.

All quiet here.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 2, 1864.*

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

Shelby's artillery was twenty miles at least from the crossing of Cache at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Have the negro questioned closely by Colonel Geiger or some other cavalry officer who was in the pur-

suit and who knows the country, and report result. Keep a good look-out to the south, and do not let the enemy get near without your knowledge, but you need not send the whole force if it is not ready. Every exertion must be used to get the horses shod up. Take coal off from boats. You will be sorry if a large force should get near your post without your knowledge. Let Colonel Geiger come. I do not think the gun-boats ought to go out of the river to escort transports until others come.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 2, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

A raid was made last night on the Haskell plantation, about eight miles above here, on the north side of the river, by a party supposed to be from 75 to 100 strong. They killed 9 negroes. I sent out a re-enforcement to their assistance, but owing to the difficulty of crossing the river the enemy made good their escape, with but a slight loss.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 2, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your order directing me to send the Ninth Kansas to Little Rock reached me day before yesterday. Two hundred and fifty of that regiment were then absent, but returned last night, and the regiment is now crossing the river to proceed on the north side. Its removal from here will leave my cavalry force very weak. I hope you will soon be able to permit it to return here. Cooper and Maxey are at Mountain Station, about seventy-five miles southwest from here. I think their object is to keep my force here. Colonel Lynde can give you information about matters in detail.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., July 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The Ninth Kansas Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty in this district and will report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLDEN, MO., *July 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have completed my inspection at Tabo of Major Neill's command, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry. The command consists of parts of eight companies of that regiment. I arrived here to-day and have inspected the two companies of the Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, stationed here under command of Captain Foster. No news here of importance relative to guerrillas. At Major Neill's camp I learned that from six to twelve miles west of that position there exists a disloyal region of country which deserves careful attention. Major Neill was looking after it, and I also called General Brown's attention to the matter. I think myself a force of about four companies stationed at a point known as Hutchinson, from some six or eight miles west of Neill's camp, under an active officer, would produce salutary effects. General Brown's forces are active and I believe his military positions are well chosen, but he cannot with his present force occupy all the important points he would like to. I leave here to-morrow for Pleasant Hill, from which point you will next hear from me.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HANNIBAL, *July 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have positive information that Salt River bridge, 150 feet long, is burned. This suspends all business on the road at present.

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

PILOT KNOB, *July 2, 1864.*

General EWING,
Saint Louis:

My bridge guard is on the alert. Last night a squad of horsemen made an effort, I think, to burn the bridge known as Christopher's Bridge. I do not know the number of men there were, and it was too dark to tell the number, but several were seen. The guard fired on them and they fled. This bridge is under the charge of Captain Lafferty, One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. The men I have of this regiment are generally quite prompt and efficient.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. T. BURRIS,
Cape Girardeau:

By letter dated June 29, Lieutenant Steele, acting provost-marshal, New Madrid, says: Kitchen, with 400 men, infests that vicinity, stealing, murdering, cutting the wires, &c.; that the condition is horrible, caused by the misrepresentations of interested traders. Investigate and report upon the condition of Pemiscot County.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *July 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Have just received dispatch from Captain Hulse, at Jackson, that twenty-five guerrillas entered Millersville, some thirty-five miles from here, last night, and robbed stores of $10,000 worth of goods. I start a party in pursuit immediately. Am myself just starting to New Madrid; take with me Captain Arthur to investigate matters against Preuitt.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 2, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the past four days has been a time of quiet with the guerrillas, or they have left the district. Except two or three small bands, none have been heard of. In the affair at Dunksburg between the citizen guards and a band of guerrillas two citizens were killed by being led into an ambush. The band was pursued by Captain Ballew to the headwaters of the Muddy, Clear Fork, and thence went to Cass County. Captain Ballew had 1 man killed in a skirmish with them, in which 1 bushwhacker was killed and 1 wounded.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 2, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill:

The commanding general directs that Captain West and the troops now at Independence move to Pleasant Hill, and in their place send one company to Independence and one to the Rock Cut of the railroad on the Little Blue, relieving the troops at Raytown. Place a judicious officer at Independence, with instructions to give every possible protection to the employés on the railroad. The building of the railroad is necessary for the peace of the country, and will be considered a military measure, and anything done to interfere with it, such as compelling the employés to furnish subsistence to scouting parties, threatening by soldiers or refusal to furnish the necessary papers, will be prohibited. Have your officers and soldiers instructed that it is the wish of the commanding generals of the department and of the district that they co-operate to the fullest extent with the railroad contractors. The general commanding has been informed, from a source deemed reliable, that the troops at Independence have unnecessarily interfered with the workmen on the railroad, and he desires that you will take such measures as may be deemed effective to correct it in future.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *July 2, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I have sent two companies to Independence, Captain Moses in command. Do not deem it safe to send one company alone to the Rock Cut. Todd could, in my opinion, concentrate force enough there to whip them. Have ordered the troops from Raytown to their stations. Would recommend Captain Holly to relieve Major Smith, and ask that Major Smith be ordered here immediately, as I am yet confined to my bed. Am constantly scouting in the direction indicated by you. Ninety men left here the 30th on a scout through western La Fayette and eastern Jackson. Thirty returned this morning, leaving thirty mounted and thirty dismounted, who will scout in that vicinity eight or ten days. I have heard of no outrages being committed by my troops on railroad men. Would prefer that all complaints be made to me in order that I may know the guilty parties.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, July 2, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that a scout of not less than seventy-five men be directed to move on the 5th instant from Major Neill's camp, via Greenton, to the eastern line of Jackson County, with instructions to co-operate with two others, moving on the same day, one from Pleasant Hill toward eastern line of Jackson County, and one from Holden, via Buck Knob, to headwaters of the East Fork of Snibar Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 2, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 29th of June I was ordered out with thirty men to scout the country on Post Oak. On the 29th scouted the West Prong of Post Oak. At night I scattered my men and guarded the crossing of the creek. On the morning of the 30th I started to the East Fork of Post Oak, but before reaching it I met Captain Ballew with his scout. We then scouted the timber to the head of said creek. I then marched six miles in the direction of Honey Creek and camped for the night. On the morning of 1st of July I marched for Warrensburg; arrived at 2 p. m. Miles traveled, fifty.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. BOX,
Captain Company H, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 2, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Holden:

You will send a scout of not less than forty men, via Buck Knob, down the headwaters of the East Fork of Snibar Creek on the 5th instant to co-operate with one from Major Neill's camp at Mount Prairie Church, and another from Pleasant Hill.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 2, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Governor Hall has issued his special orders approving all my military orders excepting such as called into service companies in Pike and Ralls Counties. Copy of his order will be forwarded to department headquarters.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 2, 1864.

His Excellency Governor T. CARNEY:

GOVERNOR: I am authorized by the honorable the Secretary of War to call on you for a regiment of 100-days' men, to be raised on the same terms as those furnished by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to wit: The terms of service are to be 100 days' service from the date of muster into the service of the United States unless sooner discharged; the regiment to be mustered into the service of the United States when it has the minimum regimental strength, and to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department; whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date; troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, and paid as other U. S. infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services, within or without the State of Kansas, are required. No bounty to be paid the troops nor their service charged or credited on any draft. The draft for three years' service to go on in any district where the quota is not filled up, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted he shall be credited for the services rendered. You are authorized to raise a negro battery to be officered in the manner proposed in your telegram, and organized according to the regulations of the service. In pursuance of this authority I make the request you furnish such a regiment, and also that you inform me at your earliest convenience as to your purpose and prospect of complying with it. In the event of your favorable response it will be my desire to give you all possible assistance in the way of supplies at the earliest possible period, and in every other way try to ameliorate the organization.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 2, 1864.*

I. Major R. H. Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, is announced as chief of artillery department, and the recruiting, organizing, and drilling a battery of persons of African descent will be under his supervision.

II. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men), having arrived and reported, will report to Brigadier-General Davies for duty in the District of North Kansas.

III. Officers of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry not on staff duty at department or district headquarters will, at the earliest convenience, be relieved from duty in the District of North Kansas, to join their command, now in the District of South Kansas.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 2, 1864.*

General MCKEAN:

When in Lawrence I directed the troops to occupy and fortify a certain commanding point. Subsequently I found the men were only occasionally or partially obeying the order and boarding about town. I ordered them to their posts. Now I am told they have abandoned the commanding point and are so separated in detachments that they could not act efficiently. Have you given any order concerning their special location? Major Ross was in command when my first instructions were given and not properly carried out. If you have not ordered I shall send an aide to look after matters of detail there. I am determined to erect a redoubt or block-house at the commanding point named, as soon as an engineer whom I have in prospect can be assigned to the duty of laying out the work.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *July 2, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department:

There were two companies at Lawrence, the old company encamped on the height commanding the town, and building the block-house; the other company encamped on the plain. The company on the hill was sent to Johnson County during the late expedition, but has returned. The new company (M) is not mounted, and I have ordered it here so that I can use the mounted company here for scouting occasionally. I have given no special instructions about the work at Lawrence, but understand the block-house is in progress of construction.

THO. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 2, 1864.*

General MCKEAN:

I do not understand your dispatch. It is said the troops at Lawrence do not occupy the high point, but leave artillery unprotected. I do not care as to who they are so much as to know how they are. I ordered

them to the hill and out of the houses. Have you preferred any other special location? Being nearer to that force and acquainted with the ground, the citizens often refer to me. The main force, whether mounted or not, I think should be at the hill.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *July 2, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I have given no instructions changing the location of the camp at Lawrence. The last information I had the height was occupied.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *July 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 32, headquarters Armies of the United States, I left Cold Harbor, Va., June 12, and arrived at Milwaukee, Wis., June 17. On putting myself in communication with Major-General Pope, I found that the troops supposed to be in his department in camp had been disposed of, as you will find in copy of Major-General Pope's letter to me of June 18.* On that day I wrote you a short statement of the facts contained in that letter, requesting orders to be sent me to Saint Paul, as to whether I should carry out the above-named order No. 32, literally, and proceed to follow the Indian expeditions and inspect the troops and posts. I then proceeded to Davenport, and to this place, with the view, principally, of carrying out the private verbal orders given me by the lieutenant-general as to the Indian war. You will notice that Major-General Pope says:

> It is impossible, for the present, to spare any part of this small force without exposing the whole frontier to attacks from Indians, and causing the depopulation of all the frontier settlements of Minnesota and Dakota, as well as exposing unprotected the whole of the great emigration to the Idaho mines.

From these remarks (not made, I may here observe, in response to anything falling from me as to the purposes of the lieutenant-general) it is to be inferred that General Pope looks upon the Indian war as having an actual existence, and being a serious affair. In conversation with Brigadier-General Sibley, commanding the District of Minnesota, he also insisted very strongly upon the absolute necessity of keeping in the department a sufficient number of troops to garrison the frontier posts, as well as enough to be thrown into expeditions into the Indian country. I have not from any other source heard opinions to the same effect, but on the contrary, in numerous conversations held with citizens of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and in two cases with influential residents of Nebraska and Dakota, the opinion has been freely expressed, and in very strong language, that "the whole thing was a humbug;" that the line of posts would be amply sufficient, garrisoned by, say, a regiment of cavalry, to repel any attempted

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 449.

descent of Indians on the settlements, while an occasional caravan of emigrants would find ample protection in an escort of a company of cavalry, as in the case of Captain Fisk's expedition, now about to depart. Many of the persons with whom I have conversed are more or less interested in troops being kept in this country. They are not less strong in ridiculing the whole thing than those who are entirely disinterested. I do not suppose that I will be required to proceed to the territories, as it would be almost impossible to overtake the expeditions; but as you gave me verbal permission to visit my family in Quincy, I shall there await your orders. When I arrive there I will forward maps, and other documents, which will be found useful in assisting you to a full comprehension of the Indian war. In explanation of the length of time it has taken me to reach Saint Paul, I have to offer the fact that I missed two railroad connections, and was eight days on the river between Davenport and this place.

I have the honor to be, general, yours, respectfully,

W. L. DUFF,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., July 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. KETCHUM,

Madison, Wis.:

GENERAL: I send you a brief statement of troops in this department, with their stations, as far as can now be ascertained, to guide you in your inspection. The statements cannot now be given in detail, because General Sully has just set off on his expedition, having been re-enforced by General Sibley, from Minnesota. The small forces left behind by Sully and retained by Sibley in Minnesota are now being distributed in small detachments at points along the frontier to guard against Indian raids during the absence of the expedition.

Whole force of enlisted men (non-commissioned officers and privates, exclusive of Invalid Veteran Reserve companies) is as follows:

In Minnesota—One regiment infantry (Eighth Minnesota); one regiment cavalry (Second Minnesota); one battery artillery (Third Minnesota Battery); one independent cavalry battalion (Hatch's four companies); four companies infantry (Thirtieth Wisconsin). In Iowa and Dakota—One regiment cavalry (Sixth Iowa); one battalion cavalry (four companies Seventh Iowa); one independent battalion cavalry (Brackett's); three companies of Dakota cavalry; six companies infantry (Thirtieth Wisconsin). Aggregate of forces in department for duty—of cavalry, 35 companies, 2,723 men; of infantry, 20 companies, 1,260 men; of artillery, 1 company, 112 men; 1 company of rebel deserters, 48 men; aggregate for duty, 4,203 men. This force is distributed as follows: For Indian expedition under Sully—One infantry regiment, mounted (Eighth Minnesota); one cavalry regiment (Sixth Iowa); six companies cavalry (Second Minnesota); six companies infantry (Thirtieth Wisconsin); one battalion cavalry, four companies (Seventh Iowa); one independent battalion cavalry (Brackett's); three companies Dakota cavalry.

Some of these companies General Sully has left behind at various points to guard frontier settlements of Iowa and Dakota and certain Indian agencies on the Upper Missouri, and to garrison Fort Randall and Fort Pierre. All thus left are cavalry companies, I believe, and

most of this force is occupied in patrolling the country along the frontier. The whole force of the moving expedition is about 2,300 men. There are left in Minnesota as follows: Of cavalry, six companies Second Minnesota Cavalry; one independent battalion (four companies) (Hatch's); of infantry, four companies Thirtieth Wisconsin; of artillery, part of a company. These troops are distributed in small detachments along the frontier to prevent Indian raids during Sully's absence on his expedition. Forts Abercrombie, Ridgely, and Ripley are occupied by portions of this force and many other prominent points along the frontier, which I cannot now designate. Of this force also three companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry and one company of cavalry are on their way to James River to establish Fort Wadsworth. General Sibley can give you the exact positions and numbers of the above force. Of veteran reserves, there are, so far as known, the following companies: One company at Davenport, one company at Madison, two companies at Milwaukee, one company at Fort Snelling. There may be others, but I don't know of them. It is proper to state that the Veteran Reserve companies in this department have never been placed under my command by any proper authority.

The provost-marshal-general ordered the companies in this department to report to me, except such as were needed by the officers of his department. Many detachments of these companies under charge of officers of the provost-marshal's department are scattered about over this department and employed in offices, but I know nothing of them.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., July 2, 1864.

Hon. JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin, Madison:

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing communication of sheriff of Marathon County of 20th instant, has been received by Major-General Pope, and I am directed by him to reply as follows:

Inclosed you will find copy of a telegraphic dispatch* from Mr. C. E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the subject of Indians in the State. It was sent in reply to a request made by General Pope that they should be removed from Wisconsin. You will perceive from the dispatch in question, that the Interior Department not only declines to have anything to do with these Indians, but notifies General Pope that if he interferes with them he will have them on his hands. It is believed that if the Interior Department has not charge of Indians, no other department of the Government has. Why the Interior Department has left and still leaves these Indians in Wisconsin without an agent, without means, and disavows all responsibility for such an extraordinary course, is not known. Of course against hostile combinations of these Indians against the whites in this State, the commander of this department will take all the measures at his command, but with cases of mere personal violation of the law committed by single Indians in any town or settlement in Wisconsin, the State laws and the State authorities must deal. These Indians should be removed from the State, and General Pope has

* Not found.

several times urged the matter at Washington, with what result you see from the dispatch above referred to. If the Indian Mitekaunish belongs to the tribe having reservations on Lake Superior, the proper reference of this complaint is to the Indian agent in that region, who has exclusive jurisdiction of these Indians.

General Cook has sent to Bayfield and Superior to inquire into the condition and dispositions of the Chippewas in that region. If the Indian in question belongs to the tribe in that region please inform me, and General Cook will be instructed to see that the Indian agent brings him to punishment. It is suggested, however, that the State laws and authority are amply sufficient to deal with such isolated cases as the one now presented.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 2, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee:

MAJOR: The assistant adjutant-general at army headquarters addressed to me a dispatch, dated 30th ultimo, which was received yesterday, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SIBLEY:

Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, ordered to Fort Snelling by Major-General Pope, will report for duty at the draft rendezvous near Fort Snelling.

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In accordance with the order I have relieved Captain Shortlidge in the command at Fort Snelling, and ordered him to report with his company (C), Veteran Reserve Corps, to the commandant of the draft rendezvous. Lieutenant-Colonel Brydolf states verbally to me that there are some men belonging to the company on special duty in Wisconsin who he desires to join it. I am left rather short-handed in garrison force at Fort Snelling by the unexpected movement.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 29th ultimo has been received. The order prohibiting the issue of other than shelter-tents is peremptory and admits of no exception. Some shelter-tents were ordered several days since to be sent from Fort Snelling to Fort Ridgely, which will enable you to supply the small detachment to be stationed for the pro-

tection of the coal miners. The chief quartermaster of the district will be directed to dispatch grain for forage to Fort Ridgely without unnecessary delay. Meantime the purchases of forage by the assistant quartermaster at the post should be in as limited quantities as are consistent with the necessities of the animals employed in active service. The former information from the scouts on the head of the Redwood of the passage down of nine Indians and other small parties, as contained in your previous dispatch, does not seem to be warranted by the facts. These scouts should be advised to be very particular and precise in their intelligence as to the movements of hostile Indians, and they are sufficiently numerous to follow and destroy any small parties of raiders venturing toward the settlements. It is not expected that they are stationed on the Redwood merely to watch and transmit information; that, indeed, is an important part of their duty, but in addition they must be moving constantly and watching the usual avenues of approach of the Indians, and attack and drive back or kill any party of savages inferior in numbers to themselves who may be discovered. You are directed to inform the scouts that any want of activity or vigilance on their part will occasion their immediate discharge from the service. The stragglers from the Missouri Reservation will be turned over to the U. S. Indian department as soon as preparation can be made to receive them, and until such time they will not be allowed to suffer for want of necessary food, being regarded in the light of prisoners of war. You will instruct the scouts that these people will be kept in proper surveillance by them and not permitted to straggle from their camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,

Lieut., 6th Minn. Vols., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the sick and wounded of the regiments indicated in my communication of the 1st instant, now in general hospitals in this department, be immediately examined and separated into two classes: First. Those who will be fit for duty within twenty days. Second. All those who will not be fit for duty within that period. The first class will be sent with as little delay as possible to Fort Monroe, Va. The second class will be sent as fast as a safe and comfortable opportunity occurs to the harbor of New York for transfer to such general hospitals as may be designated by the medical director of the Department of the East. The object of this classification and the destination will not be indicated until after the detachments have been prepared for the transfer. Special care will be taken in the classification and organization and preparation of the detachments. Each detachment will be accompanied by regimental officers in proportion to its strength, and one or more medical officers to be taken from the invalid officers of the regiments above indicated and from regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons who may be on hospital duty. A nominal list of officers and men will be furnished department headquarters, and in the column of remarks it will be noted

whether the men have been furnished with descriptive lists. If the descriptive list and clothing account of any of these patients have not been furnished, the names of the officers who failed to furnish them will be reported.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DETACH. 19TH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., July 3, 1864.

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps. His staff are announced as follows: Capt. Duncan S. Walker, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. O. O. Potter, assistant quartermaster; Capt. H. R. Sibley, commissary of subsistence; Capt. Robert F. Wilkinson, judge-advocate; Capt. R. P. York, assistant commissary of musters; First Lieut. Peter French, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. J. C. Cooley, aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry will remain for four days at New Orleans to receive arms and clothing and to allow of the mustering in of recruits. At the end of this time this regiment will return to Morganza and be reported to the commanding officer for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 3, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

General B. S. ROBERTS, *Morganza:*

Direct the Second Division to bring no wagons or ambulances.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, *New Orleans:*

Your telegram relating to ambulances and wagons received. None have been sent with the Second Division. All of the infantry of both divisions now embarked but 900 men, who will go on the first steamer that comes up or down.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 3, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM M. LEVY,
C. S. Army:

MAJOR: I have the honor to accredit to you under a flag of truce Captain [F. M. Ives], of the Volunteers, U. S. Army, and escort, one squadron of cavalry, for the purpose of inquiring whether the prisoners of war agreed upon for exchange with Major-General Taylor, of the Confederate Army, are yet on their route for that purpose from Tyler, Tex., to Red River Landing, and further to inquire when these prisoners may be expected to arrive there, if already en route, or otherwise? Be pleased to communicate to me, at your earliest convenience, such information as you may have in relation to the subject-matter of my inquiries by flag of truce.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that as soon as the Second Division moves you move your remaining brigade to the camp vacated by it, the right resting opposite the tree next below these headquarters. Your left regiment will encamp below the following batteries, which are directed to encamp between it and the remainder of that brigade, viz, Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Twenty-sixth New York Battery, Twenty-first New York Battery. The First Vermont Battery will continue to occupy its present camp.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 5. } *In the Field, Morganza, La., July 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. In the expedition now embarking the allowance of horses to be transported for officers of the command will not exceed two for each division or brigade commander, and one for each and every other officer entitled to be mounted. All means of transportation will be turned over to the quartermaster's department in New Orleans or at Morganza before embarking. Commanders of divisions and brigades will not be permitted to take with them cavalrymen as orderlies. All details of cavalry now on duty will be sent without delay to the cavalry depot in New Orleans for return to their regiments.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, July 3, 1864.

Col. ALLEN C. FULLER.
Adjutant-General State of Illinois:

COLONEL: In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose herewith list of Illinois organizations serving in the Department of Arkansas.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of Illinois organizations serving in the Department of Arkansas.

Number and arm.	Brigade.	Division.	Station.
43d Volunteer Infantry	2d Brigade	1st Division	Seventh Army Corps, Little Rock, Ark.
Battery A, 3d Volunteer Artillery		do	Do.
18th Volunteer Infantry	1st Brigade	2d Division	Do.
54th Volunteer Infantry	do	do	Do.
61st Volunteer Infantry	do	do	Do.
62d Volunteer Infantry	2d Brigade	do	Do.
106th Volunteer Infantry	do	do	Do.
126th Volunteer Infantry	do	do	Do.
10th Volunteer Cavalry	3d Brigade	do	Do.
Company D, 3d Volunteer Cavalry	do	General Steele's escort.	Do.
Company H, 15th Volunteer Cavalry	do	do	Do.
13th Volunteer Cavalry	Cavalry Brigade.		Pine Bluff, Ark.
7 Companies 15th Volunteer Cavalry.	Not brigaded		Helena, Ark.

WM. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURRIS,
Commanding, Cape Girardeau:

You should keep at New Madrid the companies of cavalry recently sent there from Cape Girardeau, and the guerrilla bands must be driven out and kept out of that region. For this purpose the most of the cavalry now at Cape Girardeau will be sent there if necessary.

I do not like the idea of employing Carpenter, whom I sent to you, on his own statement that you agreed to employ him. I suspect he is another Truman. If you employ the two fellows watch them carefully.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MADRID, *July 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I did not employ Carpenter until he said that you had sent him to me. The cavalry from Cape Girardeau arrived here to-day. I have a scout party from here to-day; shall have another to-morrow, and the next day will move with all the troops that can be spared into Pemiscot County, and perhaps into Arkansas. I think Kitchen is below here with considerable force.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

General Davidson is on duty at these headquarters. No general officers will be sent to you unless you desire them. Major-Generals Hurlbut, McCook, Granger, and Dana are under orders to report to me. I have sent General Gordon to Memphis for duty with a command to be used in keeping open your communications if necessary. Two or three of these officers can be sent you if you desire it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. GUN-BOAT HASTINGS,
Devall's Bluff, July 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
U. S. Army, Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: I have brought one of the turtles, the Carondelet, up to Clarendon, where she will remain as long as there is water for her, and I fancy Shelby will have a good time if he runs against her. The old Tyler is hors de combat just now with a wheel-house torn off. I do not at all understand why it is that Marmaduke's, or at present Fagan's, command should remain so long at Red Fork Landing on the Arkansas. Four days since the encampments extended from that landing down to within eight miles of Napoleon, and his pickets were all along the levee. His force is probably greater than you suppose. Some of his men are across the Arkansas back of Saint Charles and Crockett's Bluff, horse-stealing and catching conscripts. If I had a vessel fit for the purpose I would make Red Fork Landing too hot for the rebels. I am sure it will not do to let vessels run without convoy for a while. Shelby is only a few miles from Clarendon and will try again. Marmaduke's people have plenty of artillery and will be at Saint Charles when that fitful Arkansas subsides a little. A steamer or two of light draught would help in crossing the Arkansas mightily, and we could not in all probability get one away from them, for they have only to run her into that river through the Cut-off, when she would be safe from pursuit. Tin-clads would be cut to pieces and iron-clads could not go far up the Arkansas. Things don't look very cheerful anywhere within the vast extent of military operations. Grant makes sorry progress. Sherman is pretty much at a stand, while the rebels seem to have plenty of people for outlying operations. General A. J. Smith is out against Forrest with all the available men at Memphis. General Canby is moving 20,000 men from Morganza, but where to I do not know. I left Bache none the worse for the ducking he got the other day. I should be glad to remain up here a few days, but I feel very uneasy about the Mississippi at Napoleon, where the rebels may at any moment bring out their numerous pieces and blockade for the time that river. Bache will come up in a few days and will have force enough probably to break the enemy out of any position at short notice. I will make all the effort possible to provide frequent vessels for convoying purposes. Give my regards to the gentlemen of your staff, and

Believe me, general, yours, most truly,

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieutenant-Commander.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., July 3, 1864.*

I. Col. W. R. Judson is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell with 150 men is after Bill Anderson to-day from Macon. I have 500 men scouting through Chariton and Randolph to Allen. Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell's detachment will join General Douglass as soon as the chase after Anderson is over. I am now concentrating the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, under Colonel Draper, to take the field without baggage or subsistence, and follow Anderson's gang day and night until the villains are exterminated. The people in Randolph, Howard, and Boone have exhibited such apathy in responding to your earnest appeal to help themselves that they really deserve [*sic*] to some extent. Colonel Catherwood has his hands full in Clay.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 3, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Is it probable that I will be relieved from this command and receive the leave of absence requested in my telegram of the 28th ultimo?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. L. DUFF,
Assistant Inspector-General, Present:

COLONEL: That you may be correctly informed of the state of matters connected with the Indian war on the frontiers of Minnesota, Iowa, and Territory of Dakota, I beg leave to submit, very briefly, the following facts:

First. Shortly after the Sioux outbreak of 1862 on the borders of this State, which was attended with untold horrors, and the massacre of nearly 800 white men, women, and children, I was placed in command of the raw levies hastily thrown forward to check the savages. The battle of Wood Lake, a locality sixty or seventy miles above Fort Ridgely, resulted in the total defeat of the concentrated force of the bands concerned in the outrages. About 2,000 prisoners of Indian men, women, and children were taken, of whom upward of 300 of the former were tried by a military commission appointed by me, found

guilty of participation in the murders and other crimes, and condemned to be hung. The President subsequently ordered the execution of thirty-eight of these criminals, who were accordingly hung, and the remainder, who have thus far survived the trying effects of close imprisonment, are now in military custody at Davenport, Iowa. Some 250 or 300 of the warriors implicated in the outbreak escaped with their families and joined the upper and powerful bands of Sioux or Dakotas, who roam over the great plains between the Upper Missouri and the British boundary line, subsisting on the buffalo almost exclusively. The Government recognized the necessity of inflicting proper chastisement upon the murderers and those bands who had harbored and protected them, and in pursuance with the orders of Major-General Pope, General Sully ascended the Missouri early in 1863 with a column of mounted troops, and another mixed force of infantry and cavalry under my command marched from this direction, it being General Pope's intention that the two expeditions should co-operate and finally unite at Devil's Lake, with a view to such ulterior movements as circumstances might indicate as proper to be made. In consequence of the extremely low stage of water in the Missouri, General Sully's command did not reach the point of junction designated, and upon my arrival within thirty-five miles of Devil's Lake I ascertained that the great body of the Indians were on the Missouri Coteau. I immediately changed the direction of the march from northwest to southwest, and leaving one-third of my force, comprising the men and animals least efficient in consequence of fatigue and overwork, in an intrenched camp near Lake Jessie (see accompanying map*), I made forced marches in the direction of the Missouri, fell in with and fought the concentrated strength of the upper and lower bands of Sioux, and defeated them in three separate engagements, driving them across the Missouri with a great loss in warriors, subsistence, buffalo robes and other clothing, and all their transportation, amounting to 150 or more wagons, carts, &c. If it had been possible for General Sully to have interposed his forces between the retreating savages and the river, the destruction of the great body of the Indians would have been rendered certain, and the war soon thereafter ended. But in spite of the efforts of that enterprising and active officer the great obstacles in his way could not be overcome, and I could not open communication with him. The season was one of unparalleled heat and drought, and both branches of the expedition suffered alike for the want of good and sufficient water, and of grass for the animals. General Sully finally reached within a few miles of my line of march, about a month subsequent to my return from the Missouri, and on the 3d of September fell upon and defeated a body of Sioux encamped near the James River, inflicting a severe loss upon them. Since these events occurred the hostile combination has been strengthened by other powerful bands of the Teton Sioux or Dakotas, from the south and west of the Upper Missouri, who avowed their purpose to prosecute the war and to put an entire stop to the emigration to Idaho by way of the Upper Missouri River and overland. During the past winter most of the refugee murderers, being entirely destitute of food and clothing, which they lost during the engagements of the previous season, as before stated, crossed into British territory and made their way to Fort Garry and the surrounding settlements, where they were enabled to subsist themselves until spring, exacting supplies from Her Majesty's subjects. These refugees have for the most part

* Probably Map 2, Plate XXXIII, of the Atlas.

since the opening of spring crossed back into our territories and probably joined the hostile camp, which is said to contain 2,000 lodges, or between 4,000 and 5,000 warriors. General Sully is now advancing upon them with a force of nearly 1,600 cavalry and mounted infantry, dispatched by me in compliance with General Pope's order to re-enforce him, and about the same amount of strength from his own district. Should he be successful in meeting and inflicting upon these Indians a severe defeat, it is my opinion that this formidable Indian war can soon thereafter be closed so far as any great demonstrations of strength on the part of the enemy are concerned, but the frontiers will require to be guarded for some time to protect the settlers on the extensive line from petty raids. Should unfortunately there happen a failure to meet and chastise the Indians from any cause whatever, the whole border will be in great danger of attack by large bodies of the savages.

Second. You have been furnished with an accurate statement of all the military forces in this district, from which you will perceive that there are stations along a line several hundred miles in extent, varying from twelve to twenty miles distant from each other, which are occupied by small detachments. Daily communication is kept up between these small posts, in order to detect the passage of Indians on their way to the settlements, the stations being entirely outside and beyond them. In my judgment [it is] exceedingly unsafe to diminish this comparatively small force before the termination of the Indian war. The establishment of a strong post on James River and another at Devil's Lake, both of which have been ordered and named by the War Department, will tend greatly to a speedy suppression of hostilities on the part of the Indians. The garrisons of these posts are to consist of four companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry each, so that almost all of the expeditionary force dispatched from this district to join General Sully will be required for the two posts, as the companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, who are to build Fort Wadsworth, will, as soon as relieved by companies of the returning expedition, march to join the remainder of the regiment under General Sully on the Missouri.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Orleans, July 4, 1864—11.15 a. m.

General B. S. ROBERTS,
Morganza, La.:

Direct Colonel Davis that orders may be sent him to move, and if so he will move with no transportation, except ambulances, and will subsist himself from the country, and to be prepared accordingly.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
New Orleans:

The Polar Star has just left with the last troops of the infantry of the First and Second Divisions. The headquarters guard of General

Grover, mounted company of infantry, is left here. Shall I send it on? Is headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps here with its staff, or is it in the field?

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 4, 1864.

Col. E. J. DAVIS,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you proceed with your available force at an early hour to-morrow morning to the Atchafalaya, and make a thorough reconnaissance to the Atchafalaya. On arriving at the Atchafalaya you will be governed by the information you may receive of the movements of the enemy. It is particularly important at this time that the whole of the country between here and the Atchafalaya should be thoroughly reconnoitered. On your arrival at the Grossetete road you will detach sufficient men to go after the cattle of which the general spoke to you this a. m. This order is given under the supposition that transportation cannot be furnished in several days for the removal of your force. If it should arrive you can be recalled in a few hours. You will take with you such rations as may be considered necessary, but it is desirable that you should return here in two days, if possible.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: Two regiments are ordered to move from this point with Colonel Davis, of the cavalry, to Fordoche bridge to-morrow morning at daylight to hold it while the cavalry reconnoiters to the Atchafalaya. The commanding general directs that you send the regiments from your brigade. The commanding officer will be instructed to report to Colonel Davis to-night for his orders and also to these headquarters. Two pieces of artillery will accompany the regiments. Two days' rations will be taken in haversacks, but no wagons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *July 4, 1864.* (Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout which I sent out returned to-day, having been inside of the enemy's line beyond Franklin. He reports "Bailey Vincent" between Centreville and Pattersonville with 300 men. Colonel Bush, Fourth

Louisiana Cavalry, is four miles and a half above Franklin with 1,100 men. A large part of these troops are conscripts and not all armed. They find plenty of corn and beef for the command at present. The larger part of the force he thinks, from all he can learn, is at Alexandria. All quiet to-night.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

THIBODEAUX, *July 4, 1864.* (Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Department of the Gulf:

A scout arriving at Brashear reports 200 of the enemy in the lakes who design to cut the railroad if possible. We will watch for them. All quiet otherwise.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., July 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: For the information of Major-General Steele I state that about midnight of the 2d of July a party of seventy mounted men of Shelby's forces arrived at the mouth of the Saint Francis River, under the command of Lieutenant or Captain McCoy, who seized a small boat from Mr. Porter, and a party of about fourteen crossed to the sand-bar, where the steamer Mariner has been high and dry aground for one month past, and after robbing Captain Collin and his crew of nine persons, set the boat on fire. The captain and crew were permitted to embark in a yawl for this place. This boat had had a Government freight which was promptly removed by the assistant quartermaster at this post at the time of her getting aground. This force came through Marianna. They informed Porter that Shelby's entire force consisted of 6,000 men. Col. A. S. Dobbin has been latterly west of Big Creek with a cavalry brigade. I have sent a party in pursuit of the boat-burners, with orders if any of them are captured and proof can be had of the fact to hang them on the spot. Captain McCoy states he burned the boat by Shelby's order. I think it important to have the name of this officer and his deeds known at headquarters.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., July 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

DEAR SIR: I have this day received dispatches from General Canby approving my action in sending the Panola and other boats back and closing the trade-stores at the mouth of White River. He commands the utmost rigor in prohibiting trade with the enemy.

On the night of the 2d instant a party of Shelby's force burned the steamer Mariner, which has been high and dry on a sand-bar above the mouth of the Saint Francis River. Captain McCoy stated he acted by General Shelby's order. I have a party in pursuit with orders should they capture any of the boat-burners and obtain proof to hang them on the spot. The rebels disregard the laws of war and humanity.

Allow me to express my admiration of your administration of affairs in Memphis. I felt sure that as you had put your hand to the plow you would not look back. When you seize the corrupt Treasury agents and treat them as you do the city authorities you will do a great public service.

I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FOURTH ARKANSAS CAVALRY:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from district headquarters you will have every available man in your command prepared to march forthwith on a scout to Caddo Gap. The pickets from your command will be relieved by a detail from the Third U. S. Cavalry, and as soon as they return to camp the regiment will march. You will report in person to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 4, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

It is reported that Marmaduke is crossing the Arkansas near Red Fork. I will send a scout down on the opposite side of the river to investigate the matter. It is also reported that the enemy intend crossing a portion of their troops over the Mississippi. This latter report comes from rebel sources. Surgeon Wall came in night before last from our hospital at Marks' Mills. He thinks the enemy has a considerable force of infantry near Monticello. I am of the opinion that the enemy will attempt to cut off communication between this place and Little Rock. A subordinate officer told Doctor Wall that that was the programme. I think we can rely upon his taking one of the three following courses:

First. An attack upon this post, commencing by cutting off communication and investing the place. Second. A demonstration in this direction with a view of crossing troops over the Mississippi. Third. An attempt to cut off communication in the rear of Little Rock. I respectfully recommend that this post be furnished with a larger amount of supplies of all kinds. If an attack is made upon this post the enemy will undoubtedly use artillery against us from the opposite side of the river. We ought to have artillery *of sufficient* range to make

any position on that side untenable, for if he can hold a position on that side he can enfilade the flanks of our defenses and do us a great deal of harm.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:

A scout of 200 men was sent down on the other side of the Arkansas to feel for the enemy in that direction, as Marmaduke was reported crossing at Red Fork.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MO. MILITIA,
Columbia, Mo., July 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I received an order a day or two since from Saint Louis to have two companies on the North Missouri Railroad ready to report to you for duty in guarding bridges, &c., on said road. I have taken the necessary steps to have the men ready at the earliest possible moment. We have no time to delay. Unless we make a united effort, and make it now, this whole country will be overrun. I am here entirely powerless, surrounded by a large quantity of armed rebels. Our citizens are entirely unable to organize under General Rosecrans' recent order, as we are completely in the power of these men, and we will have to wait until we can get assistance to drive these men out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, MO., *July 4, 1864.*

[Capt. GEORGE A. HOLLOWAY:]

CAPTAIN: Had a small skirmish yesterday. Killed 6 bushwhackers; had 2 men wounded. Mr. Robinson, who carries this, will give you particulars. Will make report when I get to Saint Joseph. I will go on from here to Liberty with the railroad party.

Respectfully,

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIBERTY, MO., *July 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: I am grieved to inform you that this morning whilst Captain Kemper was on a scout in this county (Clay), about ten miles from Liberty, the bushwhackers fired on his men from a safe position, wounding Captain Kemper (who has just been brought in) and 2 others, and killing 2 more. This county is in a deplorable condition. Nearly every Union man in the county has come to town for safety, and nearly all

talk of leaving the county. Last week B. A. Bailey, S. G. Bigelow, and John Bigelow (Union men) were shot down and killed, two at their homes and one on his way home from town. Is there no remedy for those who have, through trials and sufferings, adhered to the flag of their fathers? It is believed there were fifty or sixty of the bushwhackers when Captain Kemper was attacked this morning.

Very truly,

E. M. SAMUEL,
President Branch Farmers' Bank of Missouri.

HDQRS. GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
In Camp, near Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 4, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Special Orders, No. 149, headquarters District of Minnesota, just received with communication dated June 30 from headquarters District of Minnesota; also communications from these headquarters dated June 27, returned with indorsements. I am sorry of the delay in starting, occasioned by the necessity of making repairs on wagons and shoeing the mules and horses, the horses of the scouts and Company M, Second Cavalry, mostly needing shoeing. This could have been done before the arrival of Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, had I been able to procure coal and access to shop. This I was unable to do until the arrival of Captain McKusick, when the captain sent to New Ulm for coal. The work of refitting is progressing without delay. I wish to assure the commanding general that I feel the importance of an early start, and there shall be no delay not necessary for a proper outfit to enable the expedition to reach the point designated with safety. A part of my command will be compelled to move without shelter-tents, there not being a sufficient number at this place to supply them all. This would make but little difference while on the march, but after reaching the point designated or selected for the erection of the fort every hour should be spent on the work. The proper care of arms and accouterments to have the command ready for action at a moment's notice, will make it necessary to make shelter for the men, which labor could be saved merely by transporting a few tents. After providing for the proper care of the stores, men, and stock, also the proper protection, I feel the importance of providing shelter where the men can be kept busy at work during the stormy weather that we must expect to have, as the greatest safeguard against disease. I shall give my personal attention to everything necessary to getting the expedition off without delay during the absence of Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, at Saint Paul.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, La., July 5, 1864.

1. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry of this division, and will immediately return to his regiment.

* * * * * * *

4. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bailey is hereby ordered to return to Vicksburg, Miss., and resume the command of the engineer brigade stationed at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *Office Chief of Cavalry, New Orleans, La., July 5, 1864.*

The following-named officers are assigned to duty with the chief of cavalry at these headquarters by authority of the commanding general of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. F. W. Emery, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle, jr., First Wisconsin Cavalry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. A. S. Montgomery, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. W. Babcock, Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. Alexander G. McQueen, First Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. A. P. Peabody, First Missouri Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. E. M. Baker, First U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. N. Norville, Merrill's Horse, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Jerome Bradley, U. S. Volunteers, assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. T. D. Johnson, Third Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that Fort Brown and its dependencies on the Rio Grande be abandoned, and the troops now in Texas and not required for the occupation and defense of Brazos Santiago be ordered to this city. A force of 1,200 men of all arms will be sufficient for the defense of that island against any force that can be brought against it. The works on the island will at once be put in proper condition for defense, fully armed and supplied. The material now at Fort Brown will at once be transferred to the Brazos, and the troops, except the garrison designated for that place, put en route for this city. Major-General Herron will remain at Brazos until the works there have been put in condition to insure its security, when he will report in person at the headquarters of the department. The permanent commander of the post should be of the rank of brigadier-general, and should be selected with care for his intelligence and discretion, as the post is one that will probably involve questions of international law, in addition to its purely military importance. The engineer and ordnance departments should at once be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for fortifying and arming the works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, July 5, 1864.*

Capt. Oliver Matthews, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 55, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of the Defenses of New Orleans, to date from the 2d instant, at which time he reported for duty. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman:

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., July 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of all the forces at Morganza.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Roberts:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., July 5, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Commissioner of Exchange:

Capt. F. M. Ives, accredited by me with the flag of truce, asking information relating to prisoners to be exchanged under an arrangement with General Taylor, returned this morning, having delivered my letter addressed to Maj. W. M. Levy, the officer commanding advanced post of Confederates near Simsport, La. It will probably be several days before answer is received.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *New Orleans, July 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ROBERTS,
Morganza:

Leave of absence was mailed you last evening. You can leave Morganza at any time, turning over the command to the next senior officer.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *July 5, 1864—9.20 a. m.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry arrived at this post the evening of the 3d. No other cavalry have arrived yet.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *July 5, 1864.*

The commander of every post in this district will report daily, by telegraph, to these headquarters. Report will state what news has been received from the enemy; what news from scouting parties then out; what encounters with guerrillas and their results; what troops have arrived at or left the post (except stated details) since last report, and such other information as may be useful.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., July 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Second Arkansas Infantry, lately ordered up the Arkansas River, will be under the orders of Col. A. H. Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry, commanding post of Lewisburg, who will station them in such position as may be most conducive to the interests of the public service.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 5, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

COLONEL: One of our officers, returned prisoner, reports that the rebels have a pontoon bridge at South Bend and an infantry force to guard it, while the cavalry cross over to operate on our railroad and White River. My scouts report that they met rebel deserters who said they had deserted because they objected to cross the Mississippi; also that Marmaduke was near Gaines' Landing, watching to capture a steamer in order to cross the Mississippi. Shelby is reported at Augusta. White River is all clear. There is an iron-clad and a monitor at Clarendon, and I presume by this time four of the gun-boat fleet on the river. I think they can prevent the establishment of rebel batteries. Any news from your reconnoitering party?

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 5, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General STEELE:

My reconnoitering party left at about noon yesterday with directions to go as far as Arkansas Post. They went out with four days' rations. Do not expect to hear from them before to-morrow night. I have no late news of the enemy.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., July 5, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Department of Arkansas, the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops is relieved from duty in this district, and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War directs that the two Illinois 100-days' regiments be immediately sent to Chicago to guard prison camp.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 184. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, July 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

14. Two battalions of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry which are the best mounted will be sent from Alton, Ill., without delay to this city and take post at Benton Barracks for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for active field service.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 5, 1864.

Commodore D. D. PORTER,
Cairo, Ill.:

At my request Major-General Rosecrans applied to you to station a gun-boat at New Madrid. The application was made to secure the somewhat small garrison there, not to regulate trade in the district. I am informed that Captain Mitchell, commanding the gun-boat, stops all goods shipped there with my approval. Please order him to report to the commanding officer at New Madrid, who is charged with the duty, under the orders of myself and the department commander, of regulating trade to that town; or at least to cease interfering with shipments there made with my approval. Please answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Eleventh Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Coff, is relieved from duty and will report to Brigadier-General Pike, commanding First Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, to take effect the 2d instant.

3. So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 137, as directs Lieut. Col. J. N. Herder, First Infantry Missouri State Militia, to proceed to Pilot Knob and report to Col. J. F. Tyler, commanding, is revoked.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 5, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that during the past week parties of guerrillas have been moving south, in some cases reporting that they were going to join Shelby, and some of the same parties have returned within the past two days. Reports received in the night inform me that several bands of guerrillas have reappeared on the line of Jackson and La Fayette Counties, and that a party of 100 was at Waverly yesterday morning commanded by Quantrill, and that others are coming in from the north side of the river, apparently concentrating for a raid. Our troops are moving in pursuit of them. I have telegraphed Colonel Hall, at Sedalia, to look out for a move toward Cooper County.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, *July 5, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Totten is of the opinion that I should command my regiment in addition to the Fourth Sub-District. It is my wish to do so; therefore, unless otherwise ordered by you, I shall take Lieutenant Roe and the regimental books to Kansas City with me. It will give me one more officer for duty, as one adjutant can do both duties.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *July 5, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill:

There is no objection to your taking command and moving regimental headquarters to Kansas City.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lexington, Mo., July 5, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last report the following scouts and marches have been made by the troops under my command: On the 3d day of July Sergt. W. A. Kinkade and eleven men returned from Jefferson City; traveled 360 miles. On the 4th day of July Corpl. D. K. Eads went to Major Neill's camp with a dispatch, with six men, and returned same day; traveled twenty-four miles. On the 5th day of July Lieutenant Groomer and twenty-five men on scout with Captain Burris, and returned same day; traveled twenty miles, and saw nothing of bushwhackers. The line is now cut east and west, and we have not sufficient men at this post to keep it up. On last Friday night the bushwhackers took the flat-boat at the ferry on the Dover road and conveyed [it] away. On yesterday they took a skiff from Wellington, and pressed a wagon and hauled it to near Sibley. There has been nothing of especial interest since my last report, except some firing into boats at Waverly, and the robbing of the stage two miles over the river, and the taking of the four stage horses. The bushwhackers are all near the river, and no scout reached their places of rendezvous of late, and the body of them seem to be below here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KESSINGER,
First Lieut. Company G, First Cav. Mo. State Mil., Comdg.

HOLDEN, *July 5, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am just starting to Blackwater, below Rock Springs, with thirty dismounted men, for three days' bushwhacking, and don't want to be gobbled up by force of Federals.

Respectfully,

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain.

WARRENSBURG, *July 5, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL, *Sedalia:*

Guerrillas reported at Waverly yesterday. There are indications of a movement into your district in the direction of Cooper County.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 5, 1864.*

General FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

In reply to your telegram requesting to be relieved from command of your district, I am directed by the general commanding to say that it will not be for the good of the service to comply with your request. Your administration of the affairs of your district has given him much satisfaction.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., July 5, 1864.

His Excellency WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request that an infantry force of four companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia be ordered into immediate service for duty at Saint Joseph. I desire to use this force as guards at prison, arsenal, and the depots of Government property, as well as the permanent garrison for the city, thereby relieving the mounted force I have on the same duty. I very much need the mounted troops in the field after bushwhackers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 5, 1864.

If General Fisk can possibly get along with less than four companies I wish he would do so, as it will be very inconvenient to the militia to be called away from their business at this time. An order will be issued to General Craig to furnish such number of companies as General Fisk thinks indispensable.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri and Commander-in-Chief.

HDQRS. NINTH CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Macon, July 5, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of North Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from a scout through Boone, Howard, and Randolph Counties. I find that the country is full of outlaws and marauders, bent on pillage and plunder, and that their headquarters are in the Perche Hills, at Dripping Spring. From thence they go forth to steal, rob, and murder. From the best information I can get, Colonel Perkins is their leader. Some days ago he assembled 150 at Dripping Spring, called in the citizens and made them a speech; told them he was here with his men; had a right to be here; that he intended to stay; that his men had to eat; and that, by God, they had to feed them, &c. I am satisfied they can call together in that county and vicinity now, in a day or two, from 200 to 300 men. In view of their strength, I told the citizens everywhere that they must organize under General Rosecrans' late order and defend themselves; that the military would expect their aid and full co-operation in ridding the country of these guerrillas. They favored the plan, but in Boone they seem to hesitate and say they fear the result. In Howard they will go right into it and organize this week. I shall concentrate what force I have here to spare from this post and the troops at Fayette at Sturgeon so as to be able to break up any concentration of them. The way my companies are scattered now, I can accomplish nothing, and many squads are really in danger of being captured by these bushwhackers. In the winter season it was well enough, but now it will not do. It places us on the defensive, when in fact we ought to be strong enough

a every point to go out and hunt these marauders down. We had several chases on our scout and some running firing, but without any material result. Came in sight of a squad of six men near Petty's Store, in Boone County; gave chase; killed 1 horse and captured a led horse that they had just stolen, and a gun. They ride the best horses in the country, and when pursued, take to the brush and soon disappear. We will have to use strategy as well as pluck to get them. My force is very weak and horses much jaded by long scout. In a few days I shall try and be able to put 180 men into the Perche Hills.

Yours, truly,

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 5, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado:

DEAR GOVERNOR: Your favor of the 22d,* written after seeing Indian Agent Lane, and apparently under an apprehension that I did not concur in the views expressed by you as to a great Indian combination for war purposes, is just received. I have received reports from the Arkansas River and from the Platte Conservatory of the testimony you have given me as to efforts on the part of the Cheyennes, Sioux, and some of the Kiowas to unite in war measures against the whites, and I have abundant reason to know that small parties have so united and committed hostilities near Denver, on the Platte, and on the Arkansas. I may not have all you have seen and heard, but I am sure I have a great deal on the subject which you have not seen nor heard, and I am obliged to Your Excellency for all the intelligence which you have sent me. All my forces have been on the alert and doing all in their power to prevent and chastise as the circumstances seem to require. While prepared for the worst as far as possible we may not exhaust our efforts in pursuit of rumors, and I, therefore, request you to send me telegraphic information of outrages which were fully ascertained. I am scarce of horses everywhere, and cannot too cautiously avoid waste in this branch of the service. Without any further reports from you in response to my dispatch, I hope the pursuit of the murdering bands near Denver which occurred about one month ago concluded for the present the villainy there, and I hope your militia will aid what remains of the Federal troops in keeping matters as quiet as possible. It would take a great deal more force than we now have to insure our wide scattered settlements in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Kansas, where these hostilities have been committed. All my conversation with Agent Lane was intended to express to him and through him to you that however much we may have reason to apprehend a general Indian war we should not conclude them as such a thing in actual existence before doing all in our power to prevent such a disaster. It was not demonstrated by the report then before me. But be it a great or small matter, we would be culpable if we did not do all in our power to suppress it, for the greatest Indian forces I have felt with my scouts are south and near the Arkansas River. I am therefore fortifying, concentrating in that quarter. General Mitchell is alive in Nebraska, where a few Sioux have been found. If you have your militia in hand, even to a small number, I trust my Federal troops, united with them, will do

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 512.

all that can be done to guard the settlements. I telegraphed Colonel Chivington, on the report of your first dispatch concerning the murder of families near Denver, to immediately send force in pursuit, which you are aware was immediately done. I have not yet had full reports but have followed up that dispatch with similar instructions. I assure you, Governor, that I shall do all in my power to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

DEAR GENERAL: I will be glad to see you, and if necessary allow you as you request a short leave of absence. But I hope it will be short these lively times. Of course, all of us would prefer to be at the front, but we have to work where duty and our superiors assign us. I am anxious to accommodate you as far as I can, but the good of the service seems to require your diligent exercise of your official duties, and I hope your health will continue to enable you so to do. The post you occupy is not easily filled. All my generals are not equally suited to their positions; hence it is not easy to relieve you, especially in the midst of our season of danger and difficulty.

I remain, general, yours, very truly,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 5, 1864.

I. By direction of the major-general commanding Department of Kansas, Maj. R. H. Hunt will take Company G, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and one mountain howitzer, and proceed to Leavenworth City and hold themselves in readiness to re-enforce the Railroad Committee in case of necessity. If nothing occurs before sundown he will return to garrison; if otherwise, proceed into Missouri and assist.

II. Until further orders the troops at Saline will constitute a special outpost, and will report to these headquarters direct. The commanding officer will report the position of his troops in the vicinity as on detached service.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, July 5, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the department that I have just returned from

Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter. There are now at that post, and on the road between there and Fort Larned, nine companies of my regiment. I have a camp seventy miles down the Arkansas River from Lyon, and have troops almost constantly on the road below that to within thirty or forty miles of Larned. I have had the country scouted for a distance of 300 miles south of the river, and there are no Texans or other rebel forces there. The band who attacked and robbed that Mexican train I am satisfied were from New Mexico or Arizona, and knew all about the parties owning it, and its unprotected condition. At any rate, they fled in the direction of New Mexico. The Cheyennes and Kiowas are stealing and robbing. Have attacked the coach twice recently forty or fifty miles above Larned. They are now principally south of the Arkansas River. I would have routed them from there before this, but could not cross the river, there being no ferry on the river, and it being out of its banks for weeks past. Have a boat at Lyon, which will be running in a few days. Will then cross troops and subsistence to south side and make them suffer for their temerity. Their policy seems to be to keep their families and stock on the Cimarron and other tributaries of the Arkansas, south side, and send out parties to kill and steal on Smoky Hill, Republican, and Platte. My judgment is that the only way to conquer a peace is to follow them to their settlements and there chastise them. I have kept two companies up here, one on the Platte, and the other on the headwaters of the Smoky Hill, to keep them from coming in on our settlements while the troops are after them below. Does this meet the approbation of the major-general commanding? I shall go again to Lyon and below there in a week or two.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 5, 1864.

Hon. KIRBY BENEDICT,

Chief Justice of the Territory of N. Mex., Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have understood that during my absence from this city yesterday the supreme court met, and after it had organized and proceeded to and transacted business it resolved that it would do no further business unless certain orders with reference to passports should be unconditionally rescinded by myself. I beg, respectfully, to be informed by your honor if I have rightly understood that was the fact. If so, was I notified of the conditions on which the court would or would not proceed with its business, and, if I was thus notified, did the court await an answer from myself before it adjourned *sine die*? I have also been informed that Judge Knapp, in open court this day, charged me with treason and with aiding and abetting the rebels. If this was said at all, as you are the chief justice, of course it was said in your presence. Please do me the favor to make an affidavit on all matters of conversation to this effect which constituted his charge against me of treason, if such charge was made.

I am, with great respect, your honor's obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The four companies of the First Regiment Missouri Cavalry, now in the Department of the Missouri, will at once be relieved from their present duty and ordered to join the main portion of the regiment in the Department of Arkansas.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that Colonel Slack's brigade (the Forty-seventh Indiana, Fifty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa Regiments) be at once ordered to New Orleans to report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for embarkation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 6, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: In answer to your letter of this morning, in relation to Colonel Slack's brigade, I have the honor to inform you that Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding District of La Fourche, has been telegraphed to send the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa and the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers at once to Algiers, the commanding officer to report to General Reynolds for orders immediately on arrival at that point. The Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers were sent to the north to receive their veteran furlough by special orders of May 23, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans. Is it desired that another regiment shall be substituted for the Fifty-sixth Ohio?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 6, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: In reply to your question as to the strength of Colonel Slack's brigade, I have the honor to inform you that there are 1,804 aggregate present for duty, 2,032 aggregate present, 2,986 aggregate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, July 6, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Capt. H. W. Closson, now chief of artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps, at Morganza, be relieved from duty as such and ordered to take command of his company now stationed at New Orleans, La., awaiting transportation to proceed north. Capt. Benjamin Nields, First Delaware Battery, senior officer, on duty with that corps, will fill that place with credit. He is intelligent, energetic, and a zealous officer.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, July 6, 1864.

Col. JOHN A. KEITH,
Commanding First Indiana Heavy Artillery:

SIR: By direction of the chief of artillery I have to inform you that Captain Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, Military Division of West Mississippi, will send a steamer to bring down the six unequipped companies of your regiment to this city, with camp and garrison equipage. Lieutenant-Colonel Hays will be sent here in command. All the artillery mules not required to equip the 20-pounder and 24-pounder Parrotts will be sent with this command, and as many wagons as possible.

By command of Brigadier-General Arnold:

E. R. CRAFT,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. In accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the following-named regiments, composing Colonel Slack's brigade, will be at once relieved from duty in the District of La Fourche and sent by rail to Algiers: Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish immediate transportation. Immediately on arrival at Algiers the commanding officer will repair to New Orleans and report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 6, 1864—9 a. m.*

General EMORY,

At Southwest Pass, on board Mississippi:

The Creole leaves to-day and has been ordered to call for you.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General EMORY,

Steamer Mississippi, at Southwest Pass:

The steamer Exact left here this morning. She will assist you. The steamer Creole will leave this afternoon and reach you by daylight. They will pull you off if possible.

By order of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER

At Forts Jackson and Saint Philip:

Direct the commanding officer of troops on board the steamer Exact, which left here this morning, to go out through the Southwest Pass and render assistance to the steamer Mississippi.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., July 6, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

When the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the old Thirteenth Army Corps were ordered here the headquarters staff, wagon train, headquarters guard, and paraphernalia of the old Third Division followed. It is here a useless and expensive piece of machinery to the Government, and will, if we are annoyed by the enemy, be very much in the way. The regiments of the First Brigade have been assigned to duty at various places, and the Second Brigade has been sent here. I see no reason then why this large staff should be kept together, as the troops report now through district and post commanders. If you will order the staff to report to me I will put such as are needed on duty and send the remainder with the headquarters guard to their regiments for duty. The transportation, some twenty-five teams, are needed in this district and elsewhere, and their tents can be transferred or turned over. If this plan does not strike the major-general commanding favorably, I wish he would then order me to assume command of the detachment here, which would authorize me to give employment to the staff and properly dispose of the transportation, getting rid of everything which would be in the way.

I am, truly, yours, &c.,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, *July 6, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Defenses of New Orleans:

COLONEL: Your dispatch in relation to the Third Division is received. The Second Brigade, Third Division, reported to me pursuant to paragraph 14, of Special Orders, No. 167, from headquarters Department of the Gulf. The staff and paraphernalia of the Third Division followed out here, but do not report to me. I understand that they report to headquarters Department of the Gulf direct. I have sent a written communication on the subject to headquarters Department of the Gulf through you which will reach your headquarters to-morrow, making suggestions in regard to the matter.

Truly, yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Defenses of New Orleans:

COLONEL: On the 20th ultimo I received Special Orders, No. 41, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated June 18, 1864, ordering me to report for duty without delay to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. On the same day, the 20th, I received a telegraph dispatch from headquarters Department of the Gulf ordering me not to leave my post until properly relieved. You may be assured that with as large and as important a command as this, and the fine field for energy and labor, I have no disposition to leave it at present, unless in the judgment of my superior officers I can be more useful elsewhere; but it appears to me that I should have an order from Major-General Canby, revoking his previous order, for my protection. I wish you would be kind enough to have General Sherman correspond with the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi in regard to the matter, and thus greatly oblige,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

THIBODEAUX, *July 6, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram is received. The Fifty-sixth Ohio is not here, but I will send the other three regiments at once.

Yours, &c.,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 6, 1864.

I. The detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will report to the headquar-

ters of the regiment at Memphis, Tenn., with as little delay as possible. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., July 6, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding Second Division, will transfer his headquarters temporarily to Devall's Bluff, and assume command of the post in addition to that of the division.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 6, 1864. (Received 4.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

A dispatch from "H. W. Halleck, major-general," came through the Commercial office last night, ordering me to send the two regiments of 100-days' men to Chicago. One of these regiments is at Rolla, guarding that important depot for two districts, while all our available cavalry is protecting the heavy trains, of 900 wagons, running from thence to Springfield. The other is distributed at Pilot Knob and the most important bridges on the important military railroad. I have no troops with which to replace them. All my cavalry force is operating against the numerous bands of rebels which have come up from Price's army, and are now plundering, murdering, and robbing, as opportunity offers, through the southern, central, and northern part of the State, while the rebel forces occupy Arkansas, between us and General Steele, and there are such dangerous elements at work in our midst that those bridges and depots must be guarded to secure them. I sent these regiments out, and called on the Governor for two regiments of militia, to guard our depots and prisons here. In this condition, as we must replace the troops by some force, and as I see none available but militia, would it not be best to leave these troops here and order out militia at Chicago? Please carefully consider this and instruct me.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 6, 1864. (Received 8.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

From every district I have calls for troops; even North Missouri calls for help in a telegram just received, as follows:

SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

Brigadier-General Douglass, Enrolled Missouri Militia, writes from Columbia, Boone County, under date of 4th instant, that his and surrounding counties are mostly

under the control of the enemy; that they are not even able to hold township and county meetings, as contemplated in your General Orders, No. 107, and plead for immediate assistance. I can only renew, with increased earnestness, my request that volunteer troops be placed at my command at the earliest possible moment. Governor Hall has thoroughly posted himself touching the condition of the district, and fully concurs in this recommendation. If you can, by any means, give me a regiment of cavalry.

General Ewing says it is impossible to guard the southeast. Rolla is regarded in danger, or the train to Springfield will be hazardous if we withdraw the cavalry to secure the Central District, now overrun, and all our cavalry force out. The 100-days' men guard Osage and Gasconade bridges.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 6, 1864.*

Col. JAMES C. STRONG,
Chicago, Ill.:

The troops are at Rolla, Pilot Knob, and along the railroad guarding bridges, and I have none to replace them until I can get in militia or cavalry. Can't you get militia?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 6, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I had the honor to telegraph June 26, recommending that two companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois be moved from the Gasconade and Osage bridges. I respectfully state that I have not received an answer to the dispatch. Three companies of mounted troops are doing guard and escort duty at Jefferson City, which could be advantageously used in the field while the infantry guarded the capital.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Brigadier-General Douglass, Enrolled Missouri Militia, writes me from Columbia, Boone County, under date of 4th instant, that his and surrounding counties are mostly under the control of the enemy; that they are not even able to hold township and county meetings, as contemplated in your General Orders, No. 107, and plead for immediate assistance. I can only renew, with increased earnestness, my request that volunteer troops be placed at my command at the earliest possible moment. Governor Hall has thoroughly posted himself touching the condition of the district, and fully concurs in this recommendation. If you can, by any means, give me a regiment of cavalry do so, I pray you, at once. The militia cannot be made effective against the number of guerrillas that are accumulating in the river counties. I go to Linn

County to-day and to Chariton to-morrow, thence to Howard. I shall attend several of the county meetings and urge the people to a prompt respect to your order. In many counties of the district the people are already moving with enthusiasm and harmony. I shall visit the most disloyal counties and persons.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LIBERTY, MO., *July 6, 1864.*

General FISK:

SIR: Having been disappointed in meeting you at this place, as we had been pleased to hear we should do, we have thought proper to make a short report to you. On our return from Saint Joseph we went to work in good earnest, and everything was as favorable as we could have expected, and but for the killing of a few men by the soldiers and a retaliation by the bushwhackers we believe that ere this we could have accomplished all that we, in connection with yourself, had desired. Notwithstanding our arrangements were greatly embarrassed, we had not despaired or relaxed our energies toward the accomplishment of the great object. A just desire upon the part of the military here to inflict punishment upon Taylor and his party of some fifteen for the killing of the two Bigelows has resulted in a sad affair, the killing of two of Captain Kemper's men and the wounding of himself and one of his men. This is truly an unfortunate affair, and we regret it as much as any men possibly can, but you will perceive at once that it was a matter over which we could possibly have no control. Taylor's men were pursued by a scout, and a conflict resulting in the sad calamity above stated was the result. Taylor we understood had promised to leave, and we had hoped that everything would be carried out in good faith. A few days' delay in scouting would have tested the truth of Taylor's promises. We are to-day endeavoring to ascertain what Taylor's intentions are, and you may rest assured that we shall do our whole duty. We are mortified, General Fisk, to have to inform you that our arrangements with another party (C. T.) have been greatly disturbed, if not entirely thwarted, by a party of troops in Platte County, who surprised and killed some 4 or 5 of his men while they were, according to his statement, remaining perfectly peaceable and arranging to leave. He says that he was carrying out in good faith his promises, and had inflicted summary punishment upon one of his men for a violation of his order in relation to the arrangements. Who were to blame for this unfortunate occurrence we pretend not to say or to know. We only regret that anything should have occurred to mar or disturb the arrangements we had on foot. We are still as anxious as ever to cooperate with you in restoring law and order. We would suggest to you the propriety of organizing our own citizens to aid in keeping the peace, and by no means to send any soldiers from any quarter here. We believe if left alone, that is, with Captain Thomason's company, and if necessary the privilege of raising another, that we could manage and control these men in the brush, and render life and property more secure than if we had 500 soldiers from any other quarter stationed here. We honestly believe that most of our difficulties have grown out of the improper conduct of soldiers who are at home on furlough. We have much to communicate, but cannot conveniently do so by letter. Could you not fix a time to meet us in Liberty and make a speech to

our citizens? They would be greatly pleased to see and hear you, and a visit from you would do more to save the country from destruction than 1,000 soldiers.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

STROTHER H. McGINNIS.
WEEKLEY DALE.
JOHN R. FULLER.

PAOLA, *July 6, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Blair reports that Captain Vittum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, with a detachment of forty-five men, on the 4th instant, discovered a body of rebels of over 300, at Cow Creek, forty-five miles south of Fort Scott. The captain in skirmishing lost 1 horse, and killed 1 man and 2 horses of the enemy. On the 5th two express riders from Fort Gibson were fired upon at the same place. One was killed; the other was wounded and his horse killed.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. McKEAN:

A small force of bushwhackers were feeling Captain Carpenter's pickets last night at Ball Town, twenty-two miles northeast of here. The guard fired on them, but they got off. Marchbanks is in that neighborhood gathering up recruits for the rebel army. Henry Taylor has about 200 men recruited, scattered in small bands, living mostly on Clear Creek and in the Montevallo country. Major Pickler, 300 men, south of this about Cow Creek, forty-five or fifty miles from here. It was this force that attacked Captain Vittum day before yesterday. I think they intended some sort of a concerted movement on the 4th. They have been feeling my pickets in all directions pertinaciously for about two weeks, but they found things too well prepared for them, and gave it up. It is reported by the rebels that Shelby and Jackman are in Northern Arkansas, but that they are not intending to come farther north; that they have ordered all these bushwhackers in Missouri to report to them to enter the rebel army under penalty of being held as traitors and outlaws.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *July 6, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

Direct Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb to occupy Emporia with a detachment of his command of not less than twenty-five men nor more than one company.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT SCOTT, *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN:

Corporal Bankson and four men of Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, had a brush with eight bushwhackers on Clear Creek, about thirty-eight miles southeast from here, yesterday afternoon. Routed them, killing 1, a fellow named Loren Griggs, having first killed his horse. None of our men hurt.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 6, 1864.

MERRILL ASHURST, Esq.,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have been informed that Judge Knapp stated in open court on the 4th and 5th instant in this city, at a session of the supreme court, that this Territory is under a military despotism, and that the civil courts are embarrassed by the military, and that for that reason he would not sit as a judge for the transaction of business until all these embarrassments are removed. The object of this letter is to ask you to make affidavit as to what the judge did say with reference to this subject, and to make affidavit as to the facts as you know them to exist, and whether in all your experience with myself now, or in years past, you have found in me one who obstructed the operations of the civil authorities or the contrary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—I shall send this note and your reply to the Attorney-General of the United States.

(Same to Charles P. Clever, Samuel Ellison, Theodore D. Wheaton, R. H. Tompkins, and Joab Houghton.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 6, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: As a long time has elapsed since the War Department sent orders for me to have the charges inquired into which one Judge Knapp preferred against Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, which charges were sent to you for investigation and report, I beg you will return those charges and report at your earliest convenience, that I may return them to Washington.

JULY 8, 1864.—I have received your letter of July 1, 1864, announcing the arrival within our lines of twenty families of Texan refugees. Please have a carefully prepared list of these people sent to these headquarters, when it will be forwarded to the War Department. The list should give the name in full of each man, woman, and child, arranged in families, and the age and sex of the children, the place where born,

and the town moved from in Texas, and the reason for leaving that State should be noted. All the men over eighteen years of age must take the oath of allegiance. State the amount and description of stock owned by each man, and the number and description of fire-arms. All who wish to go to California will be permitted to leave. They should have some escort as far as Tucson. Those who desire to stay in New Mexico or go to Colorado will be sent to Santa Fé without delay.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Please state the name in full of the young man who was killed by the Texans near Fort Quitman, referred to in your letter of the 1st instant.

HEADQUARTERS GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH,
In Camp, near Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 6, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Having met with many unexpected delays since my arrival at this post, and being anxious to get on the road, I shall order Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, to move to the ferry at the agency and put it in order, it being reported to me to be in an unfit condition for crossing. I have been compelled to make details to cooper and secure packages delivered to Captain Overton, commissary of subsistence, to make fit for transportation. I shall leave here on the 9th instant at furthest, and I hope to be able to move on the 8th. I also find some of the horses furnished to scouts almost entirely unfit for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infty., Comdg.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 225. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, as reorganized. This assignment will not affect General Banks' position as commander of the Department of the Gulf.

By order of the President:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement showing the regiments and strength of the force ordered to report at Fort Monroe:

The First and Second Divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps have been prepared for the field and will require nothing except transportation. I do not send the Third Division as it is now the only force that

I have immediately in hand in case General Steele should require assistance in keeping open his communications, and his last report, dated June 28, indicates that he may need some, but I will send an equivalent from the other troops in this department. The First Division has sailed and the Second is now here awaiting transportation. The remainder will be collected and in readiness by the time transportation is ready.

None of the vessels ordered from New York have yet arrived. I shall prepare another force for the field as soon as possible, keeping the Third Division and the staff organization of the Nineteenth Corps as the basis of the new force.

I have ordered General Washburn to send a force of 5,000 men, which he had formerly been instructed to have in readiness, to the mouth of White River, for the purpose of aiding General Steele in keeping open his communications.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 7, 1864.

Ninety-seventh Illinois, 446 effective; Ninety-ninth Illinois, 395 effective; Eighth Indiana, about 300 effective; Eleventh Indiana, about 319 effective; Forty-seventh Indiana, about 541 effective; Twenty-first Iowa, 424 effective; Twenty-second Iowa, 425 effective; Twenty-fourth Iowa, 405 effective; Twenty-eighth Iowa, 460 effective; Third Maryland (dismounted cavalry), 320 effective; Twenty-third Wisconsin, 285 effective; Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, 418. Total, 4,738. The additional force will be ordered as soon as the necessary changes can be made.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 4, 1864.

Twenty-ninth Maine, Col. G. L. Beal, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Thirtieth Massachusetts, Col. N. A. M. Dudley, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and fourteenth New York, Col. S. R. Per Lee, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and sixteenth New York, Col. G. M. Love, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Ninetieth New York, Col. N. Shaurman, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and fifty-third New York, Col. E. P. Davis, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Thirteenth Maine, Col. Henry Rust, jr., Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Twelfth Connecticut, Col. Ledyard Colburn, Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Eighth Vermont, Col. Stephen Thomas, Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. T. H. Good, Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Fifteenth Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer, Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Thirtieth Maine, Col. Thomas H. Hubbard, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and seventy-third New York, no field officer, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and sixty second New York, Lieut. Col. J. W. Blanchard, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and sixty-

fifth New York, Lieut. Col. G. Carr, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and sixtieth New York, Col. C. C. Dwight, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and thirty-third New York, Col. L. D. H. Currie, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; Fourteenth Maine, Col. Thomas W. Porter, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Twelfth Maine, Col. William K. Kimball, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Ninth Connecticut, Col. Thomas W. Cahill, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps. The Ninth Connecticut is at home on veteran furlough. General Dix has been requested by telegraph to order them to go to Fort Monroe instead of to New Orleans. Seventy-fifth New York, Col. R. B. Merritt, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Fourteenth New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. A. B. Farr, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Thirteenth Connecticut, Col. Charles D. Blinn, Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and thirty-first New York, Col. N. W. Day, Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and fifty-ninth New York, Col. E. L. Molineux, Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Third Massachusetts, Col. T. E. Chickering, Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, Col. T. Ingraham, Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, Lieut. Col. James P. Foster, Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, Col. Jacob Sharpe, Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and seventy-fifth New York, Lieut. Col. John A. Foster, Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, Col. Charles C. Nott, Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps. First Division commanded by Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts. Present for duty, 286 officers, 6,280 enlisted men. First Brigade, Col. G. L. Beal commanding; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. W. McMillan commanding; Third Brigade, Col. L. D. H. Currie commanding. Second Division commanded by Brig. Gen. C. Grover. First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge commanding; Second Brigade, Col. E. L. Molineux commanding; Third Brigade, Col. Jacob Sharpe commanding. Present for duty, 236 officers, 6,083 enlisted men. Total, 12,889.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
West Gulf Squadron, Off Mobile Bar, July 7, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and, in reply, can only assure you that although I regret that anything should occur to prevent our demonstration upon the enemy in this quarter, it will afford me great pleasure to aid you at all times.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that the following regiments be at once ordered to this city and directed to report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds: The Eighth Indiana, now at District of La Fourche; Eleventh Indiana, now at Thibodeaux; Forty-seventh Indiana, now at Thibodeaux; Ninety-seventh Illinois, now at New Orleans; Ninety-ninth Illinois, now at Donaldsonville; Twenty-first Iowa, now at District of La Fourche; Twenty-fourth Iowa, now at Thibodeaux; Twenty-eighth Iowa, now at Thibodeaux; Twenty-third Wisconsin, now at Baton Rouge; Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, now at Kennerville.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 7, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of even date, and to report that, in accordance with the instructions therein conveyed, the following regiments have been ordered to New Orleans, the commanding officers to report immediately upon arrival to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds: Eighth Indiana Volunteers, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers. The commanding officer of Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers has also been ordered to report at once for orders to General Reynolds, his regiment being now in this city. The Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers and Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers received orders of the same purport on the 6th instant and are now on their way to Algiers.

Very respectfully, sir, I remain, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 7, 1864.

His Excellency Major-General BANKS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The inclosed items are from a gentleman well known to me who has recently been in Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery, and Selma.

Faithfully, and very respectfully,

———— ————.

P. S.—There is a report here to-day from the interior that Sherman is in Atlanta.

[Inclosure.]

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH A PRACTICAL OBSERVER.

First, the Confederate ram just launched at Montgomery is a poor affair. Second, a small torpedo steamer built upon the latest and most approved plan very recently left Selma for Mobile. She makes eleven knots an hour, sinks with great facility, and is intended to act upon the blockading squadron. Third, they speak confidently of an attack on the squadron. Fourth, they are building a number of these torpedo boats at Charleston and Selma. Fifth, the opinion prevails all over the Confederacy that an armed insurrection will take place in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky; Southern agents with commissions from Richmond swarm in Canada and the Western States; the postponement of the Chicago Convention was recommended from Richmond. Sixth, it has been determined to burn all the cotton-gins and sugar-houses in Louisiana and along the Mississippi River if possible; the plan is now maturing. Seventh, the impression is general that the French (rebel) rams may be looked for every day, and that they will first appear off Mobile. Eighth, Lee's and Johnston's armies are both better fed than at any time previous since the war. Ninth, corn crops everywhere fine, wheat abundant, but injured by wet weather; pork more than last year by one-quarter. Tenth, guerrilla warfare to be organized on a large scale and encouraged in every possible way. Eleventh, desperate men, convicts, &c., at the North to be employed by rebel agents to burn steamers, ships, cities, &c. Twelfth, the defeat of Lee and Johnston to be followed by a general war of ambush and conflagration.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
July 11, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Canby, commanding Division of West Mississippi. The writer is a gentleman of entire reliability, who has the best opportunity for obtaining correct information within the rebel lines.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. Company C, First Indiana Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed without delay to rejoin its regiment, now serving in the Army of the Potomac. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

22. The commanding officer Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers will at once report to Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, New Orleans, for orders.

23. The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, now at Kennerville, will proceed at once to New Orleans, when the commanding officer will report immediately upon arrival to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

24. The following-named regiments will without delay turn in their horses to the quartermaster of the Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, and their cavalry arms and equipments to the division ordnance officer; upon which Capt. F. J. Shunk, chief of ordnance, will issue in lieu thereof infantry arms and equipments: Third Maryland Cavalry, Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the commanding officer District of La Fourche has been telegraphed to send the Eighth Indiana Volunteers, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers at once to Algiers, the commanding officers to report immediately on arrival to Major-General Reynolds. The same order has been sent to the commanding officer at Donaldsonville in relation to the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and to the commanding officer at Baton Rouge in relation to the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers. I have the honor also to inclose to you herewith copies of orders for the Ninety-seventh Illinois, now stationed in this city, and for the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, at Kennerville, with the request that they may be transmitted at the earliest possible moment. The above is communicated by direction of Major-General Banks.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. EMERSON,
Second Lieut., 162d New York Vols., A. A. A. G.

THIBODEAUX, *July 7, 1864—8.30 a. m.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of Confederates are reported to have burned a Union sloop in Caillou Bayou yesterday. I have sent cavalry to see, and requested Captain Washburne, of the Nyanza, to send a gun-boat around there. All quiet otherwise.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., July 7, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Lane, of the schooner Kate, bound for Brashear City from New Orleans, having 130 tons of coal for the navy, is here, and reports that his schooner was seized by ten armed men, one of whom is named

Church, who approached him in a lugger rig craft of about ten tons. The schooner was rifled of all valuables and burned opposite Last Island, where she was seized. Please inform the navy and oblige,

Truly, yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, *July 7, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the sad intelligence of the death of Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, on the 6th of July, from wounds received at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

RIPLEY BAYLIES,
First Lieut. Co. D, 36th Iowa Vol. Infty., and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN:

COLONEL: I would respectfully ask for action upon my letter* of June 22 ultimo, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. The commanding general informed me, as I understood him in conversation about the 20th of June, that he had directed an order to issue transferring the business of issuing local licenses to the post provost-marshal, but I have as yet received no such order. It is now approaching the end of the second month since I took command of this district, and I would be glad to have a decision before the 11th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 7, 1864—10 a. m.*

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding Post, Devall's Bluff:

What scouting parties have you out south and north?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Devall's Bluff, July 7, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

A scout of fifty men left yesterday morning to scout country south. No report from them yet. Two large detachments of our cavalry passed near line of railroad yesterday. No scouts out north at present. A scout returned from direction of Hickory Plains on evening of 5th instant.

J. K. MIZNER.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 500.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 7, 1864.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, Second Division, Devall's Bluff:

I want a large scout to go toward Arkansas Post to ascertain positively whether or no the rebels are crossing the Arkansas. After that is done I will have no objections to your camping on Two Prairie Bayou. I think it would be well for the two regiments to camp at Bayou La Grue, near the crossing of the road to Arkansas Post, and scout from there, sending report daily.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *July 7, 1864—12 m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

My scouting party, just in from up the river, report seeing 300 men on island three miles below Dardanelle. They are in force on the other side of the river, generally reported to be Cabell. They are building flat-boats there, undoubtedly to cross Shelby, whom they are daily expecting. I have no way to dislodge them unless I had a steam-boat with artillery on it, when I think a very important capture could readily be made, as there is but one way to get off the island. Lieutenant Wishard, in charge of scout, saw them water 200 horses there. I am watching their movements closely, although the island they are on prevents my interference, as they work behind the island.

T. S. CLARKSON,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 7, 1864.

Col. J. STUART,
Commanding Tenth Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a scout of about 250 men properly officered to Searcy, to remain in that neighborhood till further orders. The commanding officer must be instructed to make daily reports by the most expeditious and reliable routes. (By telegraph from Brownsville will probably be the best.) The commands will make easy marches, gather all reliable information, and report it. Should any reports be forwarded that are not thought reliable give the authority. The men will take as many rations as they can carry. Please report to these headquarters when the scout will march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 7, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just arrived at this place.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

A scout of 250 men from Tenth Illinois Cavalry leaves here to-morrow at 12 o'clock for Searcy, to remain in that neighborhood until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Col. O. Wood and Maj. T. S. Clarkson.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Fort Smith:

Train leaves to-morrow evening. Some bushwhackers recently routed near Cabin Creek, on the road. Thank you for your intelligence.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *July 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Day before yesterday I inspected two companies of the Second Colorado, stationed at Harrisonville, and yesterday one company of the same regiment at Hickman Mills. After inspecting at the latter place I came on to this place, arriving last night. Here I learned of a serious affair which took place one mile and a half south of the crossing of the Little Blue, on the road from this place to Pleasant Hill. Capt. S. W. Wagoner, Second Colorado, with twenty-five of his company (C), on a scout, were attacked by a party of guerrillas numbering about 120, under command of the notorious Todd. Captain Wagoner and 6 of his men were killed, 1 private wounded seriously, and 1 missing. The missing soldier is supposed to be killed also. There is every reason for believing the bushwhackers were punished quite as severely as our command. Todd took the stage and mail, and putting his killed and wounded in the stage retreated toward the Sni Hills. About 6 p. m. yesterday, or four hours after the fight, Private Wait, of Company D, Second Colorado, with a party scouting on foot some distance east of where the affair on Blue took place, fired upon two guerrillas and says he is certain he seriously wounded both. One of the guerrillas was dressed in Confederate uniform and answered to the description of Todd. Wait had his party hidden within twenty feet of the road and fired six shots into the two bushwhackers, and heard both distinctly call out "Oh, God," after the fire. The wounded bushwhackers fell forward and clinging to their horses escaped, as Wait's party being on foot could not pursue them. Todd and his companion had been at a farm house near which Wait fired upon him only a short time before. Colonel Ford informs me that he has reason for believing that Todd's concentration on the Blue was intended to give his peculiar style of greeting to your inspector-general and his escort as he came to this place. As my duties of inspecting called me to Hickman Mills, and

thence to this place by another road, I did not have the pleasure of Todd's intended interview. Colonel Ford has been quite unwell for several days.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, July 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

13. The One hundred and thirty-fifth and One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (100-days' men) are hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will be sent with as little delay as possible to Chicago, Ill., to report for duty to the commanding officer Camp Douglas.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *July 7, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. H. MELCHER:

No news; only 3 soldiers killed on the 4th and 2 others wounded. Colonel Burris is out on a scout; not expected back for some days.

M. W. MCCRACKEN,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

HERMANN, *July 7, 1864.*

General EWING:

I have reliable information of twenty mounted guerrillas on Loutre Island. Am going over there.

W. T. HUNTER,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 7, 1864.

Captain HUNTER,
Commanding, Hermann:

Go across the river whenever you see fit for military operations.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *July 7, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place. I intend to visit Jefferson City to-morrow.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JULY 7, 1864.

To the editors of the two papers in Lexington, to the citizens and the community at large, General Brown, and Colonel McFerran and his petty hirelings, such as Captain Burris, the friend of Anderson:

Mr. EDITORS:

In reading both your papers I see you urge the policy of the citizens taking up arms to defend their persons and property. You are only asking them to sign their death warrants. Do you not know, sirs, that you have some of Missouri's proudest, best, and noblest sons to cope with? Sirs, ask the people of Missouri, who are acquainted with me, if Anderson ever robbed them or mistreated them in any manner. All those that speak the truth will say never. Then what protection do they want? It is from thieves, not such men as I profess to have under my command. My command can give them more protection than all the Federals in the State against such enemies. There are thieves and robbers in the community, but they do not belong to any organized band; they do not fight for principles; they are for self-interest; they are just as afraid of me as they are of Federals. I will help the citizens rid the country of them. They are not friends of mine. I have used all that language can do to stop their thefts; I will now see what I can do by force. But listen to me, fellow-citizens; do not obey this last order. Do not take up arms if you value your lives and property. It is not in my power to save your lives if you do. If you proclaim to be in arms against the guerrillas I will kill you. I will hunt you down like wolves and murder you. You cannot escape. It will not be Federals after you. Your arms will be no protection to you. Twenty-five of my men can whip all that can get together. It will not be militia such as McFerran's, but regulars that have been in the field for three years, that are armed with from two to four pistols and Sharps rifles. I commenced at the first of this war to fight for my country, not to steal from it. I have chosen guerrilla warfare to revenge myself for wrongs that I could not honorably avenge otherwise. I lived in Kansas when this war commenced. Because I would not fight the people of Missouri, my native State, the Yankees sought my life, but failed to get me. Revenged themselves by murdering my father, destroying all my property, and have since that time murdered one of my sisters and kept the other two in jail twelve months. But I have fully glutted my vengeance. I have killed many. I am a guerrilla. I have never belonged to the Confederate Army, nor do my men. A good many of them are from Kansas. I have tried to war with the Federals honorably, but for retaliation I have done things, and am fearful will have to do that I would shrink from if possible to avoid. I have tried to teach the people of Missouri that I am their friend, but if you think that I am wrong, then it is your duty to fight. Take up arms against me and you are Federals. Your doctrine is an absurdity and I will kill you for being fools. Beware, men, before you make this fearful leap. I feel for you. You are in a critical situation. But remember there is a Southern army, headed by the best men in the nation. Many of their homes are in Missouri, and they will have the State or die in the attempt. You that sacrifice your principles for fear of losing your property will, I fear, forfeit your right to a citizenship in Missouri. Young men, leave your mothers and fight for your principles. Let the Federals know that Missouri's sons will not be trampled on. I have no time to say anything more to you. Be careful how you act, for my eyes are upon you.

Colonel McFERRAN:

I have seen your official report to General Brown of two fights that have taken place in Johnson and La Fayette Counties with your men. You have been wrongfully informed, or you have willfully misrepresented the matter to your superior officer. I had the honor, sir, of being in command at both of those engagements. To enlighten you on the subject and to warn you against making future exaggerations I will say to you in the future to let me know in time, and when I fight your men I will make the proper report. As to the skirmish I had with your men in Johnson, I started to Kingsville with fifty men to take the place, but before I arrived there I discovered a scout, fourteen or fifteen of your men, on the prairie some half a mile distant to my left. I immediately gave chase. They fled. There were not over eight of my men ever got near them. They did not surrender or I would not have killed them, for I understood that Company M were Southern men; they sent me that word. I ordered them to halt and surrender. I was astonished to see them refuse after sending me such word. One of their lieutenants even planned the assassination of General Brown and the taking of his headquarters but I refused to commit so foul a deed. But they refused to surrender and I had them to kill. I regret having to kill such good Southern men, but they are fit for no service but yours, for they were very cowardly. Myself and two men killed nine of them when there were no other men in sight of us. They are such poor shots it is strange you don't have them practice more. Send them out and I will train them for you. After that I came down near Burris' camp with twenty-five regulars all told, belonging to the Kansas First, some of my first men. I understood that Burris was anxious to give me a thrashing. Not wishing to lose more than twenty-five men at one time, I thought I would try him with the aforesaid number, but while I was waiting for him to come out from camp, that I might devour him or be devoured, forty-eight of your men coming from Lexington with three wagons had the audacity to fire on my pickets, and very imprudently asked me to come out of the bush and fight them. I obeyed reluctantly. They dismounted and formed on a hill. I formed under their fire under the hill and charged. They fled and I pursued. You know the rest. If you do not, I can inform you; we killed ten on the ground and wounded as many more. Had all of my men done their duty we would have killed thirty of them. Farewell, friend.

To BURRIS:

Burris, I love you; come and see me. Good-by, boy; don't get discouraged. I glory in your spunk, but damn your judgment.

General BROWN:

GENERAL: I have not the honor of being acquainted with you, but from what I have heard of you I would take you to be a man of too much honor as to stoop so low as to incarcerate women for the deeds of men, but I see that you have done so in some cases. I do not like the idea of warring with women and children, but if you do not release all the women you have arrested in La Fayette County, I will hold the Union ladies in the county as hostages for them. I will tie them by the neck in the brush and starve them until they are released, if you do not release them. The ladies of Warrensburg must have Miss Fickle released. I hold them responsible for her speedy and safe return. General, do not think that I am jesting with you. I will have to resort to abusing

your ladies if you do not quit imprisoning ours. As to the prisoner Ervin you have in Lexington, I have never seen nor heard of him until I learned that such a man was sentenced to be shot. I suppose that he is a Southern man or such a sentence would not have been passed. I hold the citizens of Lexington responsible for his life. The troops in Lexington are no protection to the town, only in the square. If he is killed, I will kill twenty times his number in Lexington. I am perfectly able to do so at any time.

Yours, respectfully,

W. ANDERSON,
Commanding Kansas First Guerrillas.

(Editors will please publish this and other papers copy.)

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, July 18, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, as a curiosity and specimen of a guerrilla chief's correspondence.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

One of the militia stationed at Parkville has arrived here and states that that place was attacked by guerrillas this a. m This man was away from his quarters and fled, but heard firing for half an hour. He says he saw fifteen or twenty guerrillas.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, MO., *July 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

I wrote a note to Captain Holloway from Weston telling him of our skirmish on Sunday last. The next day the rascals were reported in every direction moving, and not considering it safe to trust the railroad party to the Paw Paws, I came with them to Liberty. Upon my arrival there I found Captain Kemper in bed with three wounds received in a bushwhack on Monday. Two of his men killed and two wounded, one supposed mortally. Union men of all classes much excited. Every man claiming to be a Union man in Clay County was in Liberty and dare not go home. Captain Kemper thought the worst part of the county was on this side of Liberty, and having to send back five men to Saint Joseph from that place sick, I took twenty men of his command and came on to this place yesterday. There are no troops here which are available as an escort, so I think it necessary for me to go on with the party. I shall send back Captain Kemper's men to-day. I would like if you would telegraph me at Allen, on North

Missouri Railroad, instructions as to my movements. The stage between this and Lexington was robbed on Saturday. This is the only indication of trouble here. There is to be a meeting to-day under General Orders, No. 107.* I think it will be of practical use in this county. If you think better I can return this way, or by the upper county route. Captain Kemper was doing very well when I left him yesterday.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 7, 1864.*

The honorable Secretary of War having directed the raising a regiment of 100-days' men in Kansas, and His Excellency the Governor having accepted the terms proposed for furnishing such a regiment, Lieut. J. R. Kemble, mustering officer, will proceed to muster and furnish the proper officers and men, legally enrolled and reported, according to the rules and directions furnished by the War Department, and also lend all possible legal aid to the officers of the State in their efforts to hurry forward the organization and complete equipment of such a regiment.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

Reports here that Parkville, Mo., was attacked by guerrillas this morning, probably not to exceed forty strong. The mail coach was captured ten miles below Independence yesterday and the stock taken.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

PAOLA, *July 7, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

I have ordered Captain McLain, Colorado battery, to assume command at Lawrence, and recommend that he be allowed to remain there until his company comes in from Fort Larned. I think that he will straighten matters, and will not be commanded by citizens.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WYANDOTTE, *July 7, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Parkville was taken this morning by a large force of bushwhackers, about 6 o'clock. A citizen and his wife wounded seriously. One man,

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 581.

Company F, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, killed, and some citizens missing. Took about $5,000 worth of property. Myself and others ran for life. Stop the Emilie; they say they have use for her. I will be there to-morrow.

THOMAS J. WILSON,
Captain Company E, Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, July 7, 1864.*

I. In the absence of Colonel Jennison, Colonel Goodwin, of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, will assume command of the post of Fort Leavenworth.

II. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois will report to the commanding officer of the post of Fort Leavenworth for duty.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will, with Company E, Captain Fitzgerald, Company F, Captain Miller, and Company H, Captain Stubblefield, of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, assume command of the southern defenses of Leavenworth City. Headquarters of the command and of the regiment will be about one mile south of that place, and he will co-operate with the military authorities of the city for the general good.

IV. Captain Hall, Company G, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will assume command of the remainder of the regiment at the post of Fort Leavenworth.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 7, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON,
Denver:

Have sent messenger to Lyon with orders and instructions. If you cannot come through with part of the force as directed some discreet commander should proceed to Larned and report immediately. Keep what howitzers you now have in Colorado, with a proper garrison there. What further news of Indian troubles near mountains or near Denver?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. S. KETCHUM,
Present:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a precise statement* of the disposition of the military strength of the district, as

* Not found.

required by the honorable Secretary of War. It may be proper to make mention of certain additional facts to show the necessity of maintaining these frontier defenses:

From Fort Abercrombie, the extreme northwestern post, to the line of Iowa, the distance is between 300 and 400 miles, and the troops are so stationed in small detachments as to cover the settlements, which are more or less exposed to the raids of hostile Sioux Indians, along the entire border. Fort Abercrombie is on the great route of intercommunication to the British Possessions, and is so situated as to operate as a check upon the Sioux on the one side and the Chippewas on the other. Fort Ripley, on the Upper Mississippi, is the only post in the Chippewa country proper, two minor stations heretofore occupied by detachments having been necessarily evacuated. Fort Ridgely is an important post on the Minnesota River, 120 miles above Fort Snelling, commanding the approaches to the settlements by the valley of that stream. Fort Snelling is the general rendezvous and depot of supplies in this district, and it is also used as the military prison for the Department of the Northwest. The garrisons of all the posts have been reduced to as low a limit as is consistent with safety. The expeditionary force dispatched from this district to re-enforce Brigadier-General Sully, on the Missouri, will relieve the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers temporarily assigned to duty in this district at Forts Ridgely and Wadsworth (which companies will then join the remainder of the regiment in General Sully's district) and build and occupy Forts Hays [*sic*], at Devil's Lake, Major-General Pope having ordered Forts Wadsworth and Hays to be garrisoned by four companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry each, those posts being designated at points in the heart of the country inhabited by the powerful upper bands of Sioux or Dakotas. In view of the great number of hostile Indians within striking distance of the settlements of Minnesota, it would be dangerous, in my judgment, further to diminish the military force in this district until this formidable Indian war is brought to a close. Should the campaign of General Sully result in the defeat and severe chastisement of the concentrated bands of Sioux, against whom his operations are directed, there is good reason to believe that there will be a general submission of these savages to the Government within the next year, as some of those who suffered so severely from the expeditions of last year have expressed a desire to be restored to their former friendly relations with their Great Father in Washington.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., July 7, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I located Fort Rice this day at a point on the Missouri River on the west bank, a little above the outlet of Long Lake, and about eight miles by water above the mouth of the Cannon Ball River. On the 3d of July I put the troops in motion from Swan Lake, the Minnesota column having joined me there. The

same day I started with the steam-boats up the Missouri, in order to be able to select the best point for the post ordered to be located on the Upper Missouri. I found the river in a fair stage of water and navigation good, with the exception of three or four places where the boats had to unload and double trip. About fifteen miles below the mouth of the Beaver I found the very best point on the river to establish a post, on account of grass, soil, and the best point on the river on account of timber, the heaviest body above Sioux City. But this point would be too far south to establish the post and carry out instructions. The only point I found after that was the point I selected. The banks are high here, with sandstone bluffs, good for building. The river is narrower here than at any point I have seen, so it will always be a good crossing. There is a very long belt of timber just below this point and several very heavy bodies just above. Back of the hills about four miles large quantities of cedar. The only drawback is grass and soil, which are poor. However, about three miles up the river is a large bottom of very good grass, and also opposite another large prairie of fine grass. I have communicated with my command by means of scouts while on my trip up the river, and to-morrow they will meet me at this point. After discharging the cargoes of the boats I shall use them to cross the command. I shall then send some of the boats down to Farm Island to bring up the freight left there by them, and by boats, I understood, which were ordered to this point, but which left their freights there. Why, I don't know, for I have no information of the names of the boats, the cargoes they left, and where they were to go, that is, of some of the boats. In all, there is near 1,000 tons left at Farm Island. This reduces me in commissary stores, but, as I understand it is not expected to establish Devil's Lake this year, I can get along without them. I don't believe it would be possible to establish that post until after my campaign, and then it would be too late. Day before yesterday some Indians on the bluff made signs to me. They wanted to speak with me. They came aboard, proved to be Yanktonais that were in the fight last year. Seven lodges. They gave themselves up, stating they had been over a month trying to get away from the camp of the enemy. They got away on the plea of hunting buffalo. They also stated there were a great many more lodges, some forty, that were out and determined to come in, and that a very large band, some 1,600 lodges, were eager for a fight; that I would find them near the head of Heart River or on the Little Missouri—Gros Ventres. I shall start boats up the Missouri with supplies for the Yellowstone if they can get up there. It is greatly to be regretted I had not entirely my own way in the hiring of transportation. I wished to engage Mr. Chouteau to take up all the Yellowstone freights last April at 4 cents per pound, but the chief of transportation at Saint Louis thought it would not be best. I now would have had all my stores there, and in ten days from now would have discharged every boat, thereby saving the Government some expense. I shall leave here in a few days. As soon as I can cross my command and get in shape I shall strike west between the Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers, to the enemy's camp and then to the Yellowstone.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, July 8, 1864.*

I. Upon the recommendation of the chief of artillery of the Department of the Gulf the Second Ohio Independent Battery, now at Morganza, La., is hereby ordered to New Orleans, La., for the purpose of being refitted. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

III. Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 58, current series, from these headquarters, relieving Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, from duty with Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry of this division, and ordering him to return to his regiment, is hereby revoked, and he will remain in this city until further orders. Capt. Chauncey C. Dean, [Eighty-first] Regiment U. S. Infantry, Corps D'Afrique, who is now subject to Colonel Dudley's orders, will likewise remain in this city until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 8, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: The following regiments, composing Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cavalry Brigades, are now stationed at Morganza, and their effective strength is about as stated: First Louisiana Cavalry, 325 men, Morganza; Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, 450 men; Second New York Veteran Cavalry, 750 men, Morganza; Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, 800 men; First Texas Cavalry, 350 men; Second Texas Cavalry, 300 men; Partisan Rangers, 50 men. All are well mounted and equipped except the First and Second Texas and Partisan Rangers; they have but few horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. GAMBLE,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. One company of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, Scott's Nine Hundred, will be sent without delay to relieve the company of the Second Louisiana Cavalry now stationed at White Hall. The commanding officer will relieve Captain Beatty of his duties as deputy provost-marshal of the parish of Saint James. Captain Beatty, upon being relieved, will at once proceed in command of his company to rejoin his regiment at Baton Rouge. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

13. Company E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, now stationed at Baton Rouge, will proceed without delay to New Orleans, and be reported upon arrival to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *July 8, 1864.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of yesterday in relation to moving troops is just at hand. I have one company of the Eleventh Indiana in the post at Brashear, and the only company in the district who can handle heavy artillery. I will not order them away unless especially ordered, as the fort would be useless without them at present.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. The statement of General Cameron approved. The company will be sent as soon as its place can be supplied.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In Field, New Orleans, July 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, with suggestion that one company of First Indiana Heavy Artillery (to be selected by the commanding officer of the regiment) be ordered to relieve this company of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., July 8, 1864.

By virtue of Special Orders, No. 187, extract 4, dated headquarters U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande, July 8, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade.

HENRY BERTRAM,
Colonel Twentieth Wisconsin Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have returned from my trip to Wisconsin yesterday afternoon and reported for duty to General Salomon. On our way up White River the steamer Commercial was fired on by about twenty-five men from the east side of the river, between Saint Charles and Crockett's Bluff, severely wounding the mate of the boat. The captain stated that he had not been able to obtain the twenty muskets allowed for each boat by existing orders, and no soldiers being on board, the boat was entirely defenseless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 8, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lewisburg:

Any further news from the island below Dardanelle, and what would be the best course to take to dislodge the enemy there?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *July 8, 1864.* (Received 11 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From latest news I judge the enemy on the island to be some 400 men, who were collected on opposite side of the river and are to join Shelby when he goes out. Cabell is not here, although some of them told a Union woman that he was to be there on the 5th. The best way to dislodge them is to send a boat with troops and a piece of artillery there. Let the troops debark below and march up in the rear while the artillery shells them in front. My scouts are lying opposite them watching their movements.

T. S. CLARKSON,
Major, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 8, 1864.* (Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

As General Heintzelman wants those regiments of 100-days' men, and they must, at least in part, be replaced by militia or other force, not immediately available, which involves expense and much delay, may I beg an early answer to my telegram of the 6th, whether it would not be better to have militia called out at Chicago than make the change and call out militia here? It seems to me this is a much more critical point to watch now.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The order sent you was by direction of the Secretary of War. It is not for me to revoke or modify it, or to advise you in regard to disobeying it. If there had not been a necessity for it I presume it would not have been issued.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

My order has issued for the two regiments to proceed to Chicago, but I have telegraphed to General Halleck that they are absolutely necessary here, and hope the order may be countermanded. Can you not get along without them? I am now using militia to guard our prisons and depots here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

General TOTTEN,
Independence, Mo., or wherever he may be:

A special order just received relieving you from duty in this department, and ordering you to Canby.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding:

I arrived here this evening after having completed my inspection at Independence. Captain Wagoner and seven of his men, killed at the affair on the Little Blue, were buried yesterday with due military honors. I telegraphed you yesterday relative to the sad affair. Report goes to show that Captain Wagoner and his men fought bravely, but were overwhelmed by greatly superior numbers. One-third of the whole number of our men engaged were killed and 1 wounded. I have received information from Colonel Greene relative to my being ordered to General Canby. I presume you wish me to complete my inspection before returning. Please inform me upon this point. I have other matters to communicate, but will do so in cipher.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TOTTEN,
Kansas City:

You had better complete your inspection, so that you can not only report on the general condition of the district, but its details. Let

me know if we cannot concert a movement that will work out these guerrillas. Do you want me to telegraph the adjutant-general about the effect of your order on your State rank? It cannot be you are wanted on duty in the inspector-general's department. They have Marcy and Sackett already.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

General Curtis reports from Fort Scott 200 recruits under Taylor and Marchbanks scattered on Clear Creek. Parkville was taken yesterday by the bushwhackers. We must quietly and thoroughly prepare for movement. Hasten action on order 107, and keep me posted as to results.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your unofficial letter received. I will try to arrange to get your request in ten days. General Totten has been ordered to duty out of this department. Please give a vigorous attention to the manner in which local commanders presume to order the citizen guards on picket and other guard while our own troops sleep. It will require the good will and vigilance of all officers to prevent abuse and injustice. Rich people stay at home, having paid out, while poor Unionists, who can ill afford to lose time, which is their income, have to serve without pay. Use your utmost endeavor to prevent this hardship.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *July 8, 1864.*

In accordance with the order of the general commanding Department of the Missouri, the following dispositions for the quieting of the State of Missouri are respectfully submitted:

To arrive at the present state of the condition of affairs this day in Missouri it will become necessary to partially review its history. Three years ago Missouri, as a slave State, with interests and social relations identified with the other Southern States, its sympathies deeply imbued with the institutions of slavery, was to an extraordinary degree involved in the incipient stages of the present great rebellion. The masses of the people, although loyal to the Government of our forefathers, were torn by conflicting commotions, which for a time seemed to portend a complete destruction of the national authority therein. The enemies to the public peace sought by every means to inflame and light up the fires of the baser passions of the multitude, teaching them that to be honored by future generations it would be but necessary to transmit to their posterity the name of rebels to the national authority; urged them to throw off all restraints of society and law, to sunder the bonds of maternal and fraternal love, and embark in a sea of wild,

uncontrolled commotion, giving license to every outrage that the total depravity of human nature is heir to. That element who reasoned upon the cause and effect, that element not imbued with lurking treason, that element in whom law finds votaries, aided by coming events, commenced raising its powerful head as a guiding star to the future destiny of the great State of Missouri. With compromising spirit these good men resorted to conciliation, pleading in vain for a return of fraternal feeling and a sense of duty. But supplications were hurled back with mockery and scorn, and the degenerate and wildly deluded masses, by continued oppressions, insults, and robberies, and vaunting treason, led by men of high political distinction, but desperate fortunes, soon contributed to the seething caldron; that element alone needed to cause its sickening vapors to fill the atmosphere and render dark the future of our country. A resort to arms, the formation of irregular troops, called home guards, on the part of the Union, and similar organizations on the part of the rebels (with the exception that the rebels, by the heresy of their acts, abrogated all law and order, and were governed only by the might of strength and passion), which involved every man and woman in the State (for the females used their magic influence to degenerate man). The subsequent military operations, although in the end successful, fluctuated in defeat and success, alternately placing in power the rebel element. Surely following the occupation of the country by each conflicting power, came the excesses incident to war, engendered by an intense hate, heightened by personal wrongs inflicted, the recrimination, not restrained by power, surely following.

The advent of Federal forces in Missouri was hailed with delight, and thousands of the home guard flocked to the standard of the Union. Yet operations in other fields, more important for the destinies of the Union cause, made it impossible to give bleeding Missouri the aid the magnitude of her sufferings required. Hence, with what Federal force then in Missouri the provisional government (acting in a spirit of sympathy for our national cause and as an act of safety for itself), organized a force styled Enrolled Missouri State Militia, numbering seventy-five to eighty regiments of men, and Missouri State Militia in actual service, 10,000 men (subsequently, in addition to the volunteer contingent, the State has furnished thirty-four regiments of infantry and twelve regiments of cavalry). The militia organizations rendered valuable aid at the times of greatest need; but owing to the fact of its organization being of a character not requiring its presence in the field constantly, rendered it impossible to give it that discipline necessary for its complete government, hence outrages similar to those committed by the rebels themselves were of frequent occurrence, and with it came retaliation of course.

With all the restraining influences brought to bear by discipline and military power upon the advent of Federal troops in Missouri, it was not sufficient to prevent the infliction of a series of outrages by its troops against alike the loyal and disloyal portions of the State. This event aggravated the diseased state of affairs.

After the expulsion of the rebel army from Missouri the work for the constituted Federal military authorities in Missouri was herculean, not that the continued interruptions and raids into the State was a thing of such magnitude, but the reorganization of the discordant elements composing the body politic of the country at large constituted the herculean task.

To bring the elements into a subjection necessary to the enjoyment of civil rights, to restore to the people the protection of their homes and

firesides, to enact laws controlling the depraved and lawless, to bring within its influence and power the degenerating influences (necessarily the result of the absence of law and order), was indeed a mighty work. How well and how truly the department and district commanders have fulfilled their duty is a matter of record in the archives of the department.

Missouri to-day is in complete subjection to military authority. The rebels and their sympathizers (whether at heart or not) tacitly bow to the supremacy of that power, over which they can no longer affect control.

The unauthorized bands of lawless and desperate men, the offshoots of the baser classes of Union and rebel, may still infest portions of the State; and that portion of the State contiguous to the Arkansas line may for some time to come be the theater of guerrilla raids; something contingent upon the subjugation of the State of Arkansas, not entirely controllable by the powers that be, will be a proper subject to claim the attention of the military authority.

The civil law, the great palladium of liberty in Missouri, is now very weak. Whilst there is an almost universal desire for its restoration, yet the people are not in a condition to accept it unaided by the strong arm of the military power, as vouchsafing the protection necessary for their well-being. A well devised policy inaugurated, just in its character, tending to the restoration of the civil power, fostering and upholding it in its present weak state, will contribute vastly to the tranquillity of the State. A perfect harmony, however, under the present political contradistinctions of party in the State, will not be obtained so long as the incubus of slavery rests upon it. Hence that element which inaugurated this rebellion, and those who sympathized with it must be called upon to give an active support to the efforts of the Government for the suppressing of the rebellion by a hearty co-operation in removing the exciting cause. Slave property this day in Missouri is valueless, hence those who still adhere to the idiosyncracy of slavery but keep warm the viper in their hearts. Loyal men will make the concession [when] once they find that the fiat has gone forth that consigns it to oblivion.

In a war like the present, it is perhaps the most difficult task imaginable for the military reign to divest its actions of a political cast, for the reason of the intimate connection between the two. In quieting Missouri the slave interests must be consigned to the tomb. All intelligent men who reason arrive at that conclusion; hence, so far as removing the festering cause, the two interests are identical. An active and prompt enforcement of General Orders, No. 135, in the whole State, will then remove the whole male slave element capable of bearing arms. The inauguration of a policy of removing the remainder of the entire slave element under such restrictions of humanity as may be deemed necessary, as startling as it may be to the people who cling to the peculiar institution, I firmly believe will become a military necessity. Such a step at first might appear an irreparable wrong, yet the institution being dead, the assembled wisdom of the State in solemn council decreeing that a convention is necessary for the immediate extirpation of it, an emancipation act at a previous time having stamped it as being doomed, solemn reasons point to an absolute and immediate necessity for its removal.

Slavery out of Missouri, a firm and beneficent administration, stamped with a perfect regard for the rights of the citizens, a restoration of civil law and rights in its widest extent, in a short time will bind the people with a community of interest stronger than that of force.

The present year the people will be thrown into the vortex of an election, exciting to the highest degree, particularly in the frenzied state of politics of the present day, fraught with ominous forebodings and fear. To take all the necessary precautions to guard against the wrongs likely to occur, much wisdom and moderation will be required. The Central District of Missouri to-day is typical of a state of peace, incident as well to the Northern, Eastern, and Western Districts, and of what the whole State may be made by a temperate, judicious, and liberal policy. Firm enough to punish crime, redress wrong, restoring the rights and privileges of the people; temperate enough to foster the civil law and win the admiration of the multitude; and liberal enough to disarm the political factions of the desire to enlist the military authorities in the political quarrels of the day.

T. A. SWITZLER,
Lieut. Col. 6th Cav., Mo. Vols., and Provost-Marshal Dist. Cen. Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 8, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Send a scout of 150 men under Major Houts to-night into the border of Jackson and La Fayette Counties. Apprise Major Neill of same; also Colonel Ford.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

R. O. RIZER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 8, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Major Houts with 150 men leaves here to-night to scout the border of Jackson and La Fayette Counties.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 8, 1864.

Capt. JACKSON BALL,
Comdg. Co. F, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Mo. Mil. Cav.:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you will immediately report why the guerrilla band that robbed Mr. Cornogs, near Ozark, Mo., about the last of June, were not pursued by your command, and why no effort was made to capture or disperse them. The general also directs that you will at once begin scouting the country thoroughly with the larger portion of your command south and west of your station, and continue scouting until all guerrilla bands in your section are exterminated or driven out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Your satisfactory report of affairs, and your subsequent telegram asking for additional force, have been received. Had we the force you have long known we would use it as you request. We have not, but I wish to hear from you as to the work under Order 107. The results will either give us help or show why, how, and by whose fault we cannot have it. Reports from you will, I trust, show that the fault will not be with the Union men. The same, or substantially the same, troops you have already selected ought to be selected under this order. I wish you to forward the rolls of all companies you have organized and armed, giving a full statement of all arms issued, and all services rendered without delay. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 8, 1864.* (Received 9th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Your telegram of this date addressed to me at Saint Joseph has reached me at Glasgow, where I have just arrived. I am giving personal attention to many of the county meetings called in response to your General Orders, No. 107. The Chariton County meeting held to-day at Keytesville was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. The ten companies are already filled up and most of them on duty. I go to Fayette to attend the Howard County (107) meeting to-morrow, and shall probably go to Columbia and Fulton. No time shall be lost in pushing up these organizations, and I find my personal presence at the meetings results in good. Telegram from my headquarters at Saint Joseph indicates increased troubles in Platte and Clay, and my assistant adjutant-general has requested General Curtis to aid us temporarily at Weston and Parkville. Governor Hall, who is now at Saint Joseph, has ordered out additional militia for Clay and Platte. The same companies heretofore selected by myself in different counties will be chosen by the county meetings generally. The indications are that we shall need all the effective militia that can be raised in the river counties. I will visit Saint Louis before returning to Saint Joseph and make full report of my action and of the militia on duty.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July* [*8*], *1864.*

General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Citizens from other side report that rebels have from 300 to 500 in camp in and about Platte City; that a large number of the citizens not in open arms are acting as spies and scouts, giving them all information of our movements. They can help them fully as much, if not more, than if they were in arms. I have a boat here, the Fanny Ogden, subject to my command and ready to move at moment's notice with 300 to 400 men.

FORD.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Capt. T. J. Wilson telegraphs me that Parkville was attacked and taken yesterday at 6 a. m. by about 150 guerrillas, under command of C. T. Taylor. Lieutenant Noland, of Wilson's company, was wounded, besides two or three others. It seems Wilson and others have reached Leavenworth. He gives me other particulars. Mayor Beller telegraphs that Weston is in imminent danger, and asks that General Curtis be permitted to send over troops to protect them. Taylor and his gang were making for Weston when last heard from. I have requested General Curtis to send over such a force as he deems sufficient to clean out these rascals. The devil is to pay generally.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Captain Kemper is wounded with three buckshot in his leg; 2 men killed and another wounded; they are at Liberty. General Curtis telegraphs us that a militiaman from Parkville brings them intelligence of the attack and capture of the place, but can give no particulars, as he was away from his quarters and fled when the attack was made. He says he saw about fifteen guerrillas; shall probably hear something more to-day. Governor Hall has instructed General Craig to place 200 of the Saint Joe militia on active duty. The details are being made to-day. We may get 100 more men from this move. The Governor has also authorized General Craig to call out six additional companies in Clinton and Ray Counties, to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Swain, and to wage a war of extermination on bushwhackers generally in Clinton, Platte, and Clay, or wherever necessary. Colonel Swain is here and has conversed with General Craig concerning the plan. He will be instructed to place them on a war footing forthwith. Andrew County caucus made the usual strife, and both classes of delegates are thronging our headquarters. Captain Singleton asked to retain the arms (ten) which were collected. I refused him. I am satisfied it is better to retain the squad now on duty at Savannah than to relieve them with troops or any other men. Shall I do so? Telegraph line down all day yesterday.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 8, 1864.*

General FISK:

GENERAL: Parkville was taken yesterday morning, 6 o'clock, by about 160 bushwhackers, under Capt. C. T. Taylor. I have just reached here with some other friends. They went toward Weston. Lieutenant Noland wounded, G. C. Mitchell and lady seriously wounded, and 1 man, Company F, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Their pickets at Parkville this morning. Could you answer?

T. J. WILSON,
Captain Company E, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 8, 1864.*

General FISK:

SIR: Weston is in imminent danger. Can you give us immediate help? If not, permit General Curtis to do so. Reply immediately.

A. G. BELLER,
Mayor.

GLASGOW, *July 8, 1864.*

General FISK:

By message just received from Leavenworth I learn that the whole movement is waiting for your request for General Curtis to co-operate with his troops. This is merely the statement of operator at Fort Leavenworth. The operator at Kansas City says Colonel Ford is all ready to start as soon as plan is agreed upon. Line having been down has delayed them all this afternoon.

BANCROFT,
Operator.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 8, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A sufficient force has been sent to Weston to protect it and will be retained there to-morrow, and longer if necessary.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *July 8, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

My commander at Fort Scott reports Marchbanks and Taylor with about 200 rebel recruits scattered in small bands, generally on Clear Creek and the Montevallo country; also Major Pickler, with about 300 more, south of Fort Scott. These rebels report that Shelby and Jackman are in Northern Arkansas; if so, these recruits are for that command. Please notify General Brown. The taking of Parkville yesterday by bushwhackers increases the apprehension in the border counties.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Thanks for your information. We must plan a concentrated movement to use these rascals up. I wish, if possible, to prearrange the provisional militia on the basis of General Orders, 107, for local defense before it. I will let you know more soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Mayor Beller, of Weston, telegraphs us that that place is in imminent danger, but does not state the nature of the difficulty. We apprehend it is threatened by a party of about 160 bushwhackers that attacked Parkville yesterday. In the absence of Brigadier-General Fisk I have the honor to request that such a force as you may deem necessary be sent to Weston to exterminate the rascals. We have every available man already in Platte and Clay Counties under Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, but they are too low down the river to meet this gang.

I have the honor to be, general,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *July 8, 1864.*

General S. R. CURTIS:

Eighty men, under Capt. C. T. Taylor, attacked Parkville, with a company of Red Shirts back in the woods as reserve, who did not come in town. Came in from direction of Hampton; went back same way. Took breakfast at David Gregg's, five miles from Parkville. Lieutenant Noland wounded.

THOS. J. WILSON,
Captain Company E, Eighty-second Regt. Enrolled Mo. Mil.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 8, 1864.

Maj. P. W. L. PLYMPTON, *Comdg. at Fort Canby, N. Mex.:*

MAJOR: I desire that you send to the Bosque with the next party of Navajos all of the Apache prisoners who were brought in by Captain Pfeiffer's command. If there be danger of their escaping en route the men of those prisoners should be ironed. By having some of the Arizona Apaches at the Bosque, I can, at the proper time, send some of them out into their own country with such intelligence as may induce others to come in. It is important that every Navajo Indian should be sent to the Bosque at the earliest practicable day. I wish to break up Fort Canby as soon as possible. Please send me an express the day the next party starts, with an account of its strength, the number and description of its stock, &c.

I am, major, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 8, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Fort Stanton, N. Mex.:*

SIR: The commanding officer at Fort Craig reports that a party of forty Indians have crossed the Rio Grande between that post and Fort McRae, going east. Be on the lookout for them, and destroy them if possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
In Camp, near Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 8, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: After many unexpected delays I shall have my command in camp at the agency ferry to-morrow night, and shall await the arrival of Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, to take up my line of march. While Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding this post, has shown a desire to do everything in his power to forward the expedition, I have met with many obstacles which have caused delay. Captain Klatt, commanding Company K, moved up to the ferry on the 7th and found the ferry-boat sunk, but he has raised it and will have the train across to-morrow. On the arrival of Captain McKusick I shall move forward at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, La., July 9, 1864.

* * * * * *

IV. The commanding officer of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery will select from his regiment one company to relieve the company of the Eleventh Indiana Heavy Artillery now stationed at Brashear City. Upon being relieved, this company of the Eleventh Indiana Heavy Artillery will proceed to Algiers and rejoin the main portion of the regiment.

V. Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, now in this city, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 9, 1864.

All horses within the limits of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson not exempted by the board of appraisers, at the Steam Cotton Press, New Orleans, must be reported to the board before Thursday, the 14th instant, on pain of immediate confiscation, in accordance with General Orders, No. 82. All horses in the department beyond the limits of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson not exempted by the board of appraisers must be reported to the provost-marshals of the parishes throughout the department before the 20th instant on pain of confiscation. Certificates of exemption will be given by the provost-marshals for such horses as are not retained for public service, and all questions relating to the seizure of horses under this and General Orders, No. 82, will be forwarded for decision, through the provost-marshal-general of the department, to the board of appraisement.

By command of Major-General Banks:
GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In the Field, New Orleans, July 9, 1864.

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About twelve regiments are now concentrating at Algiers. General McGinnis is in the city and unemployed and anxious for duty. I request that he be ordered to report to me to take charge of the above regiments at Algiers.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding:

The commanding general directs that the best brigade and two batteries be held in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., July 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brigadier-General Lee will hold his command in readiness to embark at a moment's notice.

V. The commanding officers of the Seventh Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth New York Batteries will hold their commands in readiness to embark at a moment's notice.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *July 9, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Second Maine Cavalry have been concentrated here by order of Major-General Banks. There are 1,075 present, 105 of whom are reported sick.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. GUN-BOAT HASTINGS.
Mouth of White River, July 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: A portion, if not all, of Fagan's force crossed the Arkansas River on Wednesday last. The person reporting it is known to me and I deem him reliable. He saw ten pieces of artillery (all brass, he

thinks) going to the ferry. Four thousand cavalry they told him were with the force, and he thinks the whole number of men with Fagan 6,000 to 7,000. Four hundred had crossed at 10 a. m. when he was at the ferry, Wednesday morning, and they expected to cross 2,000 to 3,000 that day. They had flats for crossing cannon, &c. Fagan's headquarters were at a Mr. Douglass', some thirty-five miles below Pine Bluff, where he saw the general. All the enemy had left Red Fork Landing for South Bend and all whom he saw were moving in that direction. Shelby was near Augusta four or five days since. My informant says Fagan's men are full of going to Missouri.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieutenant-Commander, Division Commander.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 9, 1864.*

General C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

As soon as the cutting of timber and the fortification are completed I will try to move the troops to a more healthy location. Hurry this work forward as fast as possible. I do not see how any change can be made in the running of trains. It will not do to run them at night while the track is being torn up, and the heaviest train can be loaded at night and come over in the morning.

It cannot require many men to load the day train, and you have a company of negroes who can do that special work. I am anxious to hear news from Marmaduke on the south and Shelby on the north before I move the troops from Devall's Bluff.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 9, 1864.*

Col. O. WOOD,
Brownsville Station:

There is a report here that the road was again torn up night before last at the edge of the prairie; also that an attempt was made to set fire to the bridge at Two Prairie Bayou and the block-house at that point attacked. Is this so; and, if so, why was it not reported before this?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 9, 1864—1 p. m.*

Capt. C. W. MINER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. Headquarters, Little Rock:

I do not know of any attempt having been made to burn the bridge or block-house at Bayou Two Prairie. Two men were seen in the woods and were fired at by the men in the block-house. The road was torn up at some point beyond the bayou, as I am informed, but as that part

of the road is under charge of Colonel Mizner I did not suppose it necessary for me to make reports for him. I am also informed that the road was torn up last night six miles from the Bluff. If I am to guard the whole line of the road I respectfully ask that another regiment be sent to me as soon as possible. I am now guarding thirty-two miles with 350 men, and my men are on duty day and night. The Sixty-first Illinois are moving their camp to Devall's Bluff, leaving no troops on the road except my own regiment.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

CAMP OF SCOUTING PARTY TENTH ILLINOIS CAV.,
Bayou Des Arc, Ark., July 9, 1864.

GENERAL COMMANDING DISTRICT:

GENERAL: I arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. Find all quiet. Shall move from here for Searcy at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

Respectfully,

D. H. WILSON,
Captain, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

HUNTERSVILLE, *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

A citizen came in and reported a party of fifteen rebels twenty-five miles north of this place yesterday. I sent a scout of one lieutenant and twenty men to the place last night with orders to attack them.

JAMES STUART,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

COLONEL: General Marcy, inspector-general, left this morning for your post. Grant demanded the unconditional surrender of Petersburg on the 4th. When the steamer left no reply had been received, but the place would be assaulted if they declined to surrender. A force of 6,000 cavalry, probably under F. Lee, was making a raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland. Sigel had stopped them at Maryland Heights, and they were being surrounded by our troops. This all comes by telegraph to Fort Smith from Saint Louis, 5th, and is reliable.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 9, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General STEELE:

The reconnoitering party sent down the river has returned. They went as far as Arkansas Post, on the north side of the river. They returned by the way of Brownsville, being compelled to make the de-

tour to avoid a brigade of rebel cavalry that had crossed the river and threatened their rear. They report Cabell across the Arkansas River, moving toward Saint Charles; that Fagan will follow and join him. Marmaduke is at Red Fork, on the Arkansas River. Our pickets were again attacked on the Little Rock road. Loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to General E. A. Carr.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 9, 1864. (Received 5.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On receipt of a telegram from General Halleck to send the two regiments of 100-days' men to Chicago, I telegraphed that they were at Rolla and Pilot Knob, and guarding the railroad bridges, while all our available cavalry was moving to keep down the rebel hordes which have come in squads from Arkansas, and in connection with home guerrillas and robbers are plundering, marauding, and robbing all over the State; that bands expect to operate in conjunction with home conspirators and work for an advance of Shelby to aid in the work of mischief; that I had sent these 100-days' men to guard the depots and bridges so that we could use all our cavalry, and was now using State militia to guard the depots and prisons in this city; asked if, under this state of affairs, it would not be better to retain the regiments here and use the militia at Chicago, than to order out militia here or risk the depots and bridges, as well as the lives, the property, and industry of the loyal citizens. I infer from his dispatch of this morning* that he did not lay the matter before you. The troops have been ordered to move and will be sent as soon as practicable, but I respectfully and earnestly ask your attention to the matter, which, all things considered, seems to me one of high public interest.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 5.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Finding I could be spared from Louisville for two or three days, I came here to see the boards for examining candidates for medical officers of colored troops. I shall obtain none, and the board for regimental officers has been dissolved. I shall this evening proceed to Saint Louis for a similar purpose, and to examine into what further may be done for the organization of colored troops in Missouri. The negroes heretofore have been sent to Louisville, but I shall now organize a regiment at the former place.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

---

* See July 8, p. 85.

HERMANN, MO., *July 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Commanding Saint Louis District of Missouri:

GENERAL: A squad of bushwhackers, about forty in number, made their appearance on the 7th instant at a store eight miles from this place, which they plundered of its most valuable contents, then passed down within two miles of the Missouri River, stealing horses, plundering dwellings, and shooting citizens. They took a large amount of valuable goods, a number of horses, and killed 1 and wounded 1 Union man. Information reached me of their presence and depredations, when I crossed the river with twenty-five men and pursued them into Callaway County, where they were met and dispersed by a detachment of cavalry from Fulton. Not deeming it of any avail to proceed farther I returned. I could not hear anything definite of result of the fight between our detachment from Fulton and the rebels.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILL. T. HUNTER,
Captain Company M, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Second Sub-District, Cape Girardeau:

There are frequent reports, paraded through the papers in dispatches from Cairo, of guerrilla outrages between there and Charleston. If Captain Ewing has not force enough to root them out of that section send one or two companies more to take station wherever it may be deemed advisable in that region. I suppose the reports are exaggerated, and if that is so Captain Ewing should try to find out who manufactures and peddles them, and stop the business, for they discredit the efficiency of the troops there in that section.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP ELK VALLEY, *July 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 8th instant, which made me feel sorry to learn that reports had reached you that I had refused to try to disperse the bands of guerrillas that infest this portion of country. I have at all times sent men immediately to take them in. In regard to Mr. Cornogs being robbed, the band was there and did the mischief about 9 o'clock at night. I received word at 3, when I arose immediately and made preparation to follow them. I took twenty men as early as I could and went to Mr. Cornogs and there struck their trail and followed them some twenty miles through the mountains, until my horses nearly all failed, the rebs having from 9 o'clock until daylight the start, and when I gave up the chase they had scattered so that it was impossible to make any speed after them, as they followed no road. I have never failed to send men at all times when I received information that there were rebs in the country, and also I keep out small scouts day and night, and have ever since I have been camped

here. I suppose because the citizens do not know every move that I make, they think there is nothing doing, which I think is best to keep from them. I shall proceed to carry out your instructions to the letter.

Sir, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACKSON BALL,
Capt., Comdg. Company L, Sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 9, 1864.*

General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Nothing further from the bushwhackers. Major Clark assures me that he is mustering for a conflict. Mayor Beller and the radicals are undoubtedly frightened, more or less. General Curtis informs us that he has sent sufficient force to protect Weston for a day or two, until matters are quieted. The Clay County committee make apologies for delays, and state that their plans have been thwarted by the movement of the troops contrary to agreement. I go to Weston this evening.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

I have just returned from Weston, where I found about 250 men, sent there by General Curtis at my request. Shall ask to have all but 100 relieved after to-morrow. General Craig is going down Monday to organize companies under Order 107. Mayor Beller reports that many obstacles are in the way of a speedy organization of the citizens of Weston. They prefer quarreling instead of militia duty. I assured him they must work rapidly, for we should recall the troops now stationed there within a day or two. Whisky shops were running under the highest kind of pressure, and very many of the people excited. I advised all parties to close up the shops and disperse from the streets. The shops were closed. The gang of guerrillas under Taylor, numbering about 150, were in Goose Neck to-day. Major Clark at Platte City defending the town with what Paw Paws he has. He has no faith in them, apparently, and dare not move from that place. If Colonel Draper could use his command and Kemper's on the rascals they might be persuaded to leave the county, otherwise they will take their own time. I do not think you can count anything on the Platte County militia. General Craig and Colonel Bassett are organizing the Saint Joseph militia to-day, but with what success I am unable to say. I think they will not get many recruits. Colonel Greene sends the following dispatch:

The general commanding is of the opinion that Glasgow, in the present condition of affairs, is the natural headquarters of your district, unless you should be of a decidedly opposed opinion. You will please take the necessary steps to effect the removal. Please report your opinion and action.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 9, 1864.*

General FISK, *Glasgow, Mo.:*

About eighty bushwhackers, some of them strangers in rebel uniform, some neighborhood sympathizers and Paw Paws, entered Parkville about 6 a. m. and made everybody prisoners, robbed the stores, murdered Federal soldiers who were on furlough, wounded a citizen and his wife, and moved away with their spoil. They said they had the country and would hold it. Immediate vengeance should follow the path they trod. Double the same taken should be taken from the sympathizers in the vicinity. News of about 100 bushwhackers threatening Weston brought the mayor and leading men to me asking protection. I telegraphed to your headquarters and in your absence your adjutant requested my intervention. At dark I have an ample force in Weston.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] BOTTOM OPPOSITE PARKVILLE,
July 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

DEAR SIR: The Union men of Parkville are on this side of the river, but their families are not over. There are many families of Union soldiers now in the army on the Parkville side who are alarmed, and if we take ours away there will be a rush and much suffering among them. Can we have any protection? Soldiers that stay a day or so and leave are worse than none, for then secret vengeance is taken on Union men. I suppose you have ere this an account of the attack. The Union men were most providentially favored. While they rushed to the quarters the Unions escaped through the pickets. Squads galloped through town firing on them in every direction. There were only ten Union boys at the quarters. I had been watching all night, and had just laid down. I gathered my gun and ran toward the quarters, but met the bushwhackers and turned and ran. They fired and called to halt, but they did not offer sufficient inducements. Our nurseryman and his wife were both shot through the breast. I sent word to the secesh doctor that we would hold him responsible for the wounded if they were not well tended, and provided them with nurses. They shot Brink after he surrendered. They swore Platte County belonged to them, and they had it and would return and finish up their work. They went to rob only Union men's houses. Mrs. Drienbon, whose husband is at Fort Smith, and others, were compelled to give up their money. The thirty Paw Paws were stationed four miles out, and the ten or twenty Union lambs without a shepherd here just a bait. Captain Taylor, from Jackson County, commanded. There were some of Quantrill's and Jackson County men, and some eight or ten who were with Paw Paws here last winter. It is reported some crossed from Jackson County yesterday.

Now for some facts touching the Paw Paws: During the attack, bushwhackers collected the secesh by the mill; among them Lieutenant Nash and Captain Ford. Afterward they were seen around with the bushwhackers very friendly. Mrs. Kahm and others saw him. One of the Paw Paws came in and went among them while they were firing. Another was seen showing them where the Union men lived and laughing. Another Paw Paw said they would not fire on Confederate soldiers, and they would not hurt them. Paw Paws and Confederate soldiers understand each other. They are a cloak. They have civil

and military power here. Major Clark was heard to say to Captain Ford: "We must do something for a show." If the Paw Paws are to rule, the sooner the Union men leave the country the better for them. Tell Governor Hall if he continues to arm these rebels to massacre our best citizens, "vengeance is mine saith the Lord." While they are marrying and giving in marriage, the cries of their suffering, wounded victims go up to Heaven. The few innocent Union boys in the quarters here were the objects of special hatred to the Paw Paws. But it is useless to say anything more. The weakest here all know the bushwhackers and Paw Paws are all on the same piece, having their different parts to act. The worst guerrillas from the South come here under the protection of the Paw Paws. We gave notice of a meeting under General Rosecrans' order to-day. No Union man can be there. There will probably be a rebel organization. Will you inform General Rosecrans of these facts? He certainly does not know the state of things here. The plot I heretofore informed you of is being now carried out. The rebel camp in the pasture of Doctor Walker and Hughes has never been disturbed. They took breakfast at Walker's and Miller's the morning before they came to Parkville, and then told them to report to Major Clark—all right. They went back that way. It is estimated that eighty men came into town, and a company of Red Shirts, said by the secesh to be Quantrill's men, were in reserve in the woods. Now, they may be collecting for a raid, but they may, if not ready to collect to sweep the country, scatter among the secesh till they are ready. Nothing can save Platte County but a force from abroad. Please write me if there is any chance to get troops so we can stay. It is useless to be exposed any longer without any chance. We have no faith in present arrangements. Is there any chance of a change? If there is none, we are ruined without hope in the future. Who is responsible for the arming of these rebels? Must the State be taxed to pay them—O, the crime! the crime! Our bleeding friends are terrible witnesses. But I weary you and close. We know not what to do. Our property and our lives most of the time are at their mercy. Quantrill's assassins are scouting all through the woods. We see them on the bluffs. Secesh receive them with open arms, and they hide and feed them when they scatter, and go with them when needed.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. PARK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN:

Glad you put McLain in command at Lawrence. I will send engineer to lay out a small redoubt on heights. Have already laid out one at Topeka. Think we better have one at Olathe and Paola. Have some siege guns that can be used.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth:*

The works contemplated to be erected here and at Olathe will be suspended until the engineer you spoke of can come and lay them.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 30th ultimo I received paragraph IV of your Special Orders, No. 196, current series, and in compliance therewith gave the order for Company H, Eleventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, to go to the Department of Arkansas. It was impossible for the company to start at once, as many of its members were off upon the plains after guerrillas. On the 7th instant I received the inclosed indorsement from your office, which leaves me some discretion about sending this company, and I have countermanded the order, and shall retain it. It is quite impossible to spare a man from this department just at this time. But a short time since a train of wagons belonging to one of our most wealthy and respected citizens, Mr. Manuel Antonio Otero, was attacked by a band of guerrillas between Fort Union and the Arkansas River, and robbed of $10,000 in cash, and of all its mules, some eighty-odd. I at once ordered some cavalry in pursuit, and they are still out on this duty. While our trains are coming in with supplies, and citizen trains with goods, this company cannot safely be spared.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 9, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions given to the scouts employed in this sub-district, I have received their reports for the month of June, which show that the whole country from ten to forty miles in front of the line has been scoured thoroughly, but that no Indians or signs of any have been discovered except on the Little Cottonwood, above the crossing of the patrol line, where the tracks of a pony going west and moccasin tracks at places where the rider dismounted were found, and about thirty-five miles west of Camp Cottonwood signs of two Indians, three or four days old. Large numbers of old settlers inside, and a few outside, of the lines have returned to their houses, and new ones are coming in daily, taking up the lands in the neighborhood of the stockades. The garrisons of Fairmont and Chanyuska have not been removed yet for want of transportation, each of the two companies stationed along the line having only one team. Orders have been issued to the commanders on the frontier to secure as large a supply of hay as possible, and I shall take occasion hereafter to report what amount has been secured in this way.

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 9, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Comdg. Detachment for Fort Wadsworth, en route:

MAJOR: Your two dispatches of 6th instant have been received at these headquarters, and General Sibley is gratified to learn that the

obstacles creating a delay in your march have at length been surmounted, and that your command is by this time on its way to its destination. The article from the Henderson Monitor, which seems to have annoyed you somewhat, is but a specimen of the unjust and unfounded criticisms which abound in that class of prints with reference to the military authorities, and are not worthy of notice. It may be necessary for the assistant quartermaster assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth to make an occasional issue of clothing to the scouts attached to the expedition, which will be charged against them. When such cases occur you must be the judge of the necessity of the issue and officially approve it in each case, but care should be taken to avoid furnishing uniform coats or such other articles as specially indicate the wearer as a soldier in the Army of the United States. The season is so far advanced that it is highly necessary to push forward the movements connected with the building of Fort Wadsworth with all convenient dispatch, and the brigadier-general commanding depends upon your well-known energy to avoid any unnecessary delay in these movements. The contractor's train for the transportation of supplies to the new post should not be detained longer than is absolutely required, as other stores will have to depend upon the same train for delivery at Fort Wadsworth. Every precaution should be taken to guard the public property from deterioration or damage from the weather, &c., while the requisite store-houses are in process of erection; and with the view of aiding you in this particular an order has been issued to the assistant quartermaster at Fort Ridgely to turn over to the assistant quartermaster of the expedition such common tents as may be requisite to be used in storing such articles as would otherwise be injured by exposure. The pork and flour will be injured by the sun, and should therefore be protected, and the hard bread, with many other articles of subsistence stores, of course require great care in case of wet weather. When necessary you can employ two or three of the scouts to carry dispatches to Fort Ridgely and return from that point unless a contingency should arise which would require immediate reply from these headquarters, in which case the messengers should wait at Fort Ridgely for such dispatches. You will be expected to communicate all the important information you can obtain relative to the movements of the Indians, the point selected for the post, facilities for building, &c.—in fact, everything that is connected with the object of your expedition should be made known to these headquarters in detail. Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, will leave by stage to-morrow morning to join your command and will be the bearer of this dispatch.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. H. W. Closson, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to this city, and take command of his company,

now awaiting transportation to New York. Capt. Benjamin Nields, First Delaware Battery, will be chief of artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps by virtue of seniority.

* * * * * * *

V. Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 61, current series, from these headquarters, granting Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, permission to remain in this city until further orders, is hereby revoked, and he will return to his regiment without delay. Capt. Chauncey C. Dean, [Eighty-first] Regiment U. S. Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, who is now subject to Colonel Dudley's orders, will return to his regiment without delay.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *July 10, 1864.* (Received 8.15 a. m.)

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch, July 9, ordering a brigade and two batteries to be held in readiness to embark at a moment's notice is received, and will be complied with.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 10, 1864—2 p. m.*

General LAWLER,
Morganza, La.:

The brigade and two batteries will be put in motion without delay and proceed to the mouth of White River and report to Brig. Gen. G. H. Gordon. The object of the movement is to keep open General Steele's communications with Little Rock, and if General Gordon is not found at the mouth of the White River the commanding officer will use his discretion, having the above object in view. Retain the transport boats with the command until further orders. Report what brigade and batteries go, their strength, and who commands them.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 10, 1864.

Maj. W. M. LEVY,
Commissioner of Exchange, C. S. Army:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant by the hands of Lieut. A. P. Morse, C. S. Army, and to forward the following in reply from Col. C. C. Dwight, U. S. Commissioner.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 10, 1864.*

Capt. F. SPEED:

No answer seems to be required to the dispatch to General Reynolds. The Confederate prisoners will be brought forward immediately upon notification of the truce of the arrival of our prisoners at Red River Landing.

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Colonel and Commissioner of Exchange.

I am, major, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. L. CHANDLER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding ordered you to turn over the business of granting licenses for the sale of liquors, &c., in the city of Little Rock to such officers as I may designate. I designate the commanding officer of the post of Little Rock, to whom you will please turn over the business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Clayton's scouting party to Arkansas Post reports that Cabell's brigade had crossed the Arkansas and that Fagan was crossing. Marmaduke was still at Red Fork. We must move soon. I learn by telegraph from Saint Louis, 5th, by way of Fort Smith, that Grant demanded the unconditional surrender of Petersburg on the 4th. Result not known. F. Lee with 6,000 was making a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, but was stopped on Maryland Heights by Sigel and was being surrounded. Thirty railroad guerrillas were captured by the troops from Brownsville, I am told. It was a very handsome strategy; 4 were killed and 1 taken prisoner back of the depot here by a scouting party.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1864. (Received 9.10 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

Colonel Clayton's reconnaissance has returned to Pine Bluff and reports General Cabell across the Arkansas and moving toward Saint Charles; that Fagan will follow and join him, and that Marmaduke is near Red Fork on the Arkansas. Keep this news secret, but make

every preparation to receive the enemy or to advance to meet him, as occasion may require. Also keep up active scouting to ascertain the truth, and be well informed of the movements of the enemy on every side. Keep the railroad thoroughly patrolled and send fresh instructions to the haymakers guard to watch it. I have a party of the Tenth Illinois at Searcy, to remain there till further orders.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send the First Nebraska Cavalry to Two Prairie Bayou, to camp near Ashley's Station, with instructions to guard the railroad. Fifty guerrillas are reported to have been seen on Two Prairie Bayou, three miles south of the railroad. It is also reported that there is to be a muster of conscripts at Hickory Plains to-morrow. Can't you send some one there?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 10, 1864—9.45 a. m.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

COLONEL: Did you ascertain whether or not the rebels have any means of crossing the Arkansas River or by what means they did cross? A scouting party took in about thirty of the railroad guerrillas by dressing as butternuts and claiming to be Shelby's men. The whole plan was well executed. Please converse freely with General Marcy so that he can tell me. Must make a move soon.

F. STEELE.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 10, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

The enemy crossed the river on flats; they have not any bridges.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., July 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Comdg. District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

SIR: I report the arrest of nine men from Kansas, part Indians, part white men, caught with a herd of stolen cattle sixty miles up the Verdigris. There were eleven of the party, but the two principal men (one named Miller) tried to escape and were killed. The men arrested were

hired for $5 per day. They are here and I hope will be sent to Alton. The witnesses to both stock and offenders are here, but unless their trial is ordered here, I shall send them down by the first safe escort, as per previous orders. I have also heard of another large herd of 800 head, that must be near the Osage Mission by this time. I shall start parties to Kansas to-day after them. I sent up Captain Ta-ma-tus-ta-nuk-ka a week ago, but his men could not follow the parties and came back. I suffer greatly for want of cavalry. I have no mounted men, but a handful of scouts. I most respectfully urge that a battalion of cavalry be sent to me. Major Willetts, with a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas, was with me last winter. Herds of cattle have been driven out by U. S. soldiers into Kansas. I am doing the best I can, but without some cavalry it is impossible to accomplish much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 13, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Colonel Phillips is directed to recommend a suitable number of officers for a military commission at once, for the trial of the parties named within. The commission will be convened as soon as the names of the officers are received at these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Colonel Ford received reports this afternoon that about eighty guerrillas still occupy Parkville, in Platte County, and that there is a camp near that place of something like 250 more. The river counties of Platte, Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, and Howard, on the north side, and Saline, La Fayette, and Jackson on the south, are the haunts of the great body of guerrillas at this time, and it is there that our troops should be most numerous and active. I recommend that at least one entire regiment of infantry, and if possible some more cavalry, be sent to Colonel Ford, and that he be authorized by you to operate in the counties I have named on the north side of the river in addition to his present sub-district. If you should agree with my recommendation and permit Colonel Ford the use of a steam-boat for a few months, I will guarantee he will render a good account of his command and give you entire satisfaction. There is great danger of the rebels seizing a boat in some one of the counties I have named and making a descent upon some of the river towns. I earnestly recommend that the major-general commanding, if he approves my proposition, will have it carried out as soon as possible. I am fearful there is danger brewing in this region. No officer who ranks Ford should be sent with the troops. He is worthy of the trust I recommend.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

GLASGOW, *July 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to report that on yesterday at Fayette I was present at the Howard County meeting called in response to your appeal in General Orders, No. 107. Representatives from every township in the county participated in the discussion of the order, and their resolutions heartily indorsing your measure and pledging prompt and hearty co-operation with yourself and subordinates were adopted unanimously. On my return to Glasgow last evening, when about three miles from Fayette, I fell in with Holtzclaw's guerrillas and had a lively little skirmish, in which Captain Glaze, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding my escort, was seriously, though not dangerously, wounded. Three of the outlaws will trouble us no more. When we attacked the party they had in their possession as prisoners several citizens of Glasgow, whom they had captured an hour previous as they were returning from the Fayette meeting. During the fight the citizens all escaped unharmed excepting Col. Clark H. Green, upon whom they fired, badly shattering his left arm. The prisoners then released were Messrs. English, Birch, Doctor Lewis, Captain Morgan, Colonel Green, Rice, Patterson. Howard County has only sixteen men in the Enrolled Missouri Militia organization. All others subject to duty paid out. I am expecting General Douglass here to-morrow with an exhibit of Enrolled Missouri Militia organizations in his entire district. We shall need every reliable soldier that can be raised.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 10, 1864.* (Received 11th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I will go to Saint Louis immediately after my conference with General Douglass and post you fully in a personal interview touching affairs in this district. For many reasons Glasgow would be the best place for district headquarters, but in my opinion it is inexpedient to make the change just now. Will give you the reasons for my conclusion in person, and then wait your conclusion and orders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 10, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Say nothing to any one about General Rosecrans' suggestion to remove my headquarters to this place. It is better that it be not discussed at all at Saint Joseph.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 10, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. M. DRAPER,
Comdg. Detach. Ninth Cav. Missouri State Militia, Allen, Mo.:

Your letter of the 7th instant received. General Fisk is at Fayette and Glasgow. The gang of guerrillas that took Parkville are now in Goose Neck Bend of Platte River; reported 150 strong, and threatening Weston and other points. Weston is protected by infantry from Fort Leavenworth. Major Clark, at Platte City, has not confidence enough in his Paw Paws to move from there. Cannot you muster force enough and give the rascals fits?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *July 10, 1864.*

Capt. W. D. MCLAIN,
Independent Battery Colorado Volunteer Artillery:

CAPTAIN: I have been detained in this district by order of Colonel Chivington, and ordered to organize and drill G squadron, First Cavalry of Colorado, as a battery. It is very necessary that I should go to my company, as my accounts are unsettled, and I am very anxious to settle them. I have just returned from Garland with two howitzers which were left there. Upon my arrival at this post I found that Lieutenant Burdsal had gone to Fort Larned with the command. He took with him all property for which I am responsible and would not receipt to me for the same. He was in command of the battery by order of Major Wynkoop. Please use your influence and try to get me ordered from here that I may join the battery. In haste.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE W. BALDWIN,
Second Lieutenant Independent Battery Colorado Vol. Arty.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose a letter* dated at Franklin, Tex., the 1st instant, and written by Col. George W. Bowie, commanding the District of Arizona, which shows that a large party of Union refugees, men, women, and children, with horses, cattle—indeed, with all their worldly wealth—have come into the department fleeing from persecution and the reign of terror which prevails in Texas. I have ordered that all who wish to go on to California shall be escorted by troops until all danger from Indians be passed. Yesterday the fifty-three officers, soldiers, and citizens, of whom I sent to you a descriptive list, arrived here from Texas, claiming to be deserters from the Confederate service and to be Union refugees. I have ordered a board of officers to examine them separately, and this they are now doing. Information was sent to me long since that parties of spies would come

* Omitted.

into the country from Texas who would represent themselves to be Union refugees, and I have therefore to be greatly on my guard against imposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The inevitable Judge Joseph G. Knapp, who has written so many letters to the War Department and so many scurrilous articles for the press against the officers serving in this department, claiming that New Mexico is under a military despotism, and that because I have established for the safety of the country against spies and traitors a system of passports which has long since been approved by the general-in-chief, I have subverted the liberties of the people, and other claptrap of this sort. He came here last week to sit as an associate justice on the supreme bench. After the court was organized and had transacted some business which he, Knapp, wanted to have done, he got up and said he would do no more business until my order with reference to passports was rescinded unconditionally; and so the court stopped. The judge would not take a passport for Mesilla, 300 miles off, but started without one. As he might have known before he left, he was stopped at the first military post he came to. He then returned to this city and says, so I understand, that he will proceed to Washington by the mail that takes this letter and have me ousted from my command. The reason why Knapp would not sit as a member of the supreme court is well set forth in a letter from the attorney-general of the Territory to Attorney-General Bates. That letter is dated to-day and goes on in this mail. I have been permitted to make the following extracts from it:

> The conduct of Judge Knapp during the session of the supreme court in this city, commenced on the 4th of July last, confirms this my opinion. He refused to transact any business in said court for reasons unconnected with and foreign to the duties of that tribunal, viz, military interference with him and the public in their travels in New Mexico. He knew that a writ of error had been sued out, and that those proceedings would have to pass a review; hence he made his quarrels with the military an excuse to break up the court.

I have written a letter to Chief Justice Benedict, to the attorney-general, and to all the leading members of the bar, to say whether I have ever interfered with the courts, and if on the contrary I have not given them every help in my power. You will find herewith inclosed the originals of their replies, which go to sustain me throughout. It is believed here by many, and seriously, that Knapp is a compound of a knave and a fool, or else that he is crazy. He has the unmitigated contempt of every respectable man in the country. I know that his being an abuser of myself forbids my saying this, but it is the truth, as Judge Watts, Hon. Francisco Perea, and Major McFerran, all now in Washington, can tell you.

Feeling to regret that the itching to make himself a martyr, or to be notorious in some way, on the part of this man Knapp, has put the War Department to so much trouble,

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Inclosed please find a certified copy* of the passport this day issued to Judge Knapp, and also the general-in-chief's approval* of the passport system.

J. H. C.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *July 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commander, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, which contains the following:†

In answer, I must remark, firstly, that I regret you adopted the mode of addressing me in my official character as chief justice touching the matters referred to in the quotation made, as also those mentioned in other parts of your letter. Your having so addressed me creates the necessity, upon my part, of writing a few words to prevent my being inferred into a false position, and to guard the judicial rights, powers, and independence from a sacrifice to a portion of the Government that has no revising power or control over the judiciary, and to which the latter is in no way responsible for its official acts. The supreme court cannot admit that the commanding officer of this military department can interrogate its members to an account to him as to their judicial acts in the performance of their duties, or the manner of their performance. Our systems of governments everywhere recognize and maintain three distinct departments of powers and duties—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The military in the Constitution and the laws is a branch of the executive power and authority to aid the executive, of which the President is the head, in the execution of his high powers, trusts, and duties.

From these remarks do not suppose, sir, that I for a moment entertain the thought that you, in the portion of your letter quoted, were prompted by any of the spirit or motives the language might readily be construed to imply. My long acquaintance with you and the prompt assistance since the fall of 1853 ([since] when you have been in New Mexico) you have ever rendered me in the execution of my official trusts, and the respect you have manifested toward the judicial authority in my hands, when your authority and mine have come in conflict, forbid that I should indulge any other opinion than that you have intended in a friendly and direct manner to obtain from me the information as to whether the supreme court at its late session was prevented or obstructed by you, or by any of your orders, from transacting any or all of the business pending at the term. I say cheerfully that I am of an unhesitating opinion that you would be as far from attempting to obstruct, interfere with, or control the action of the supreme court, or the district courts where I preside, as I would be from submitting to any such attempts from any unauthorized source whatever. Having

* Omitted. † See p. 55.

premised this much, I now state, that you "have" not "rightly understood what was the fact" to which you allude at the supreme court. The court, as such, made no such resolve as you have understood, neither when you have been within or without the city. At the session only one of the associate justices was present; that was Judge Knapp. To transact business two judges must concur, otherwise the court can make no orders, judgments, or decrees to carry effect, except an order for adjournment or of like necessity. Two judges constitute a quorum. When the court opened it made an order fixing the times and place for holding the U. S. terms for the causes arising under the laws of the United States in the third (Judge Knapp's) district. I concurred gladly in the order. I was then desirous to fix the times and places for like purposes in the second and first districts. Judge Knapp refused to go any further in fixing terms, and announced that he had "got all he wanted and what he came for," and that he would transact no more business in the court until General Carleton, commanding this department, should unconditionally and absolutely revoke his orders concerning passports.

An attempt was made by an attorney present to obtain the hearing of a motion in a cause, but Judge Knapp peremptorily and persistingly refused, and thereupon left the bench before the court adjourned. The position assumed and maintained by him was not the position of the court. The chief justice remained silent, except so far as to manifest that he did not concur in the position of the associate justice. The latter made many remarks, sitting upon the bench, to all present, and with much warmth detailing what he claimed to have been unauthorized, tyrannical, and oppressive acts perpetrated by the military in this Territory, and imputing to the military officers in his district and to yourself high and despotic offenses against the Government, the laws, and the liberties and rights of the people. On the next day the court again went into session, when Judge Knapp again announced his position and determinations and proposed to adjourn the court, finally, as to that term. He again made some remarks from the bench with much warmth of manner and strength of expression. Attorney-General Clever having attempted to bring some business before the court, and in doing so expressed his opposition to Judge Knapp's unwillingness to proceed with the business, and remarked incidentally that "General Lee was trying to break up the Government and courts," Judge Knapp quickly responded, "And Carleton is helping him and would do it, so he could rule supreme over New Mexico."

Finding that it was impossible to proceed with the business, as Judge Knapp seemed determined in his position and acted upon his determinations, and that no benefit could result to the Government or litigants by continuing the term any longer, the chief justice remarked that he had no opinions to express nor remarks to make in that place, under such circumstances, upon the matters which had been stated and commented upon by the associate justice, but should concur in adjourning the term.

In all of Judge Knapp's remarks with reference to yourself and the military, and in the position he assumed, he acted upon his own individual responsibilities. The subject-matter of his statements and comments was in no way before the court for its decision and action. I neither felt nor saw any obstruction or interference in the way of the court's proceeding with its legitimate business, except the absence of Judge Brocchus, one of the associate justices.

Of course, sir, as the court made no order with reference to yourself nor any resolution whatever, and had nothing before it bringing you within its jurisdiction, no notice was directed to be served upon you. You yourself know as well as I possibly can know, that no formal or other notice went to you from the court touching Judge Knapp's determinations and action. It was not a matter about which I would have consented to open formal communications with the officer commanding the department.

I find this letter is assuming great length, and I believe I have substantially replied to your inquiries. Upon your reflecting more maturely, I doubt not you will not expect me in this to detail any further the exact words and sentences used by Judge Knapp upon the occasions alluded to, and you surely cannot anticipate any affidavit from me in replying to your letter. A circumstantial statement of the entire discourses uttered by Judge Knapp, with respect to yourself, from his seat upon the bench, with all of the incidents and circumstances attending, would require yet another long letter.

From this you will see clearly that the court, as such, had nothing to do with the matter. Had it have had I could not have given you the explanations I have given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KIRBY BENEDICT,
Chief Justice, &c.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *July 7, 1864.*

General JAMES H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 6th instant, requesting me to make a statement in regard to the reasons assigned by Judge Joseph G. Knapp for refusing to transact the business of the supreme court at its late session.

What he may have said on Monday, the 4th instant, I am not able to state, as I was not present, but on Tuesday, the 5th, he stated from the bench that he would not consent to hear anything in the way of business of the court, for the reason that he felt himself under restraint, and not free to act independently, by reason of the existence of a military order requiring citizens to take passports in order to travel from one point to another in this Territory; that the existence of such an order was a usurpation and despotism on the part of the general commanding, and destructive to the freedom and liberty of the people, and that he would not consent to transact any business as judge of the supreme court until that order was revoked; that for the sake of the liberty and freedom of the people of New Mexico he would stake his commission upon the result; that it appeared from the conduct of General Carleton that he desired to break up the civil courts so that he could have the sole and absolute power in his own hands.

I must say, that so far as my knowledge of your conduct extends, which is to the extent of the first and second districts of this Territory only, you have interposed no embarrassments to the civil courts exercising their whole jurisdiction; but, upon the contrary, you have upon some occasions afforded them facilities for traveling when it was dangerous to travel in small parties.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. TOMPKINS.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *July 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

SIR: In answer to yours of date July the 6th instant, asking of me a statement as to what took place on the part of Judge Joseph G. Knapp at a session of the supreme court, which convened in this city on the 4th instant, as to what Judge Knapp said or what transpired at said session, I cannot state, as I was not present during said term. I did not attend said session, because I was informed on the first day of the said session that Judge Knapp announced that none of the trials of appeal cases pending in said court would be heard during the present term or any business transacted, as I did not desire to be present unless to attend to the trial of causes in said court in which I was engaged as counsel.

In relation to the other matter inquired of in your letter, I take pleasure in stating that my acquaintance commenced with you as far back as the year A. D. 1856, as an officer in this Territory. At that time you, upon all occasions, acknowledged and recognized the supremacy of the civil authority and obedience to the same. This I know from having been your counsel at that time in some matters pending before the district court. Since your arrival in this Territory as commander of this department, you have in like manner recognized and acknowledged the supremacy of the civil authority, and instead of embarrassing the civil courts of this Territory, you have on all occasions, when opportunity offered, rendered every assistance in your power to aid the courts in this the first judicial district, as also in the second judicial district, the two districts in which I have practiced, in the discharge of their duties. You have furnished escorts to the court in this district whenever asked for, to enable the court to hold her terms in the different counties. You have also turned over to the civil authorities citizens charged with crimes, that were in custody of the military, whenever such cases were properly triable before the civil courts, and in no instance whatever have I seen upon your part the slightest disposition to embarrass the civil courts of this Territory in the exercise of their judicial functions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ASHURST.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CLERK'S OFFICE SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply thereto to make the following statement:

Upon the opening of the supreme court upon Monday, the first day of the term (July 4, 1864), it proceeded to fix the terms of the U. S. district courts for the trial of causes arising under the laws of the United States, at the Mesilla in the third judicial district, whereupon Judge Knapp announced that he would not proceed to the hearing of any motion, cause, or business until General Carleton, commanding officer of the Military Department of New Mexico, should revoke absolutely the military orders concerning passports in this Territory. He persisted

in the determination he announced, and peremptorily refused to hear any further business. There being only two judges present, the court adjourned until the next day. When court met upon the next day Judge Knapp repeated the determination he had expressed the day before, and proposed to adjourn until the next term. It being impossible to transact the business of the term while Judge Knapp refused to take any further part in the proceedings, and there not being three judges present, the chief justice concurred in a final adjournment. The court made no resolve as to General Carleton, the orders concerning passports, nor any other military matter. What Judge Knapp did or said with reference to General Carleton, the military and their conduct, was done and said by him as an individual member of the court. He stated what he had determined upon as a course of conduct for himself. To express to you the language made use of by Judge Knapp, and at the same time to give a fair and just import of what he meant, I would have to detail all the circumstances which attended the scene in court, and what prompted some remarks which were made by the judge. During his remarks upon each day he spoke language imputing despotic conduct to yourself and the military in this country destructive of the liberties of the people.

I further state that I have been clerk of the first judicial district court and the supreme court since March, 1859 (with the exception of a few months), and that I have no knowledge of your having at any time resisted or obstructed any process which has emanated from either of the courts mentioned, where I have been and now am clerk. On the contrary, I have known you to show a ready disposition to aid the execution of process in this district, when you have been applied to for such purpose. Also, that you have furnished troops as an escort to the court while traveling to the different places of holding the district court for the first judicial district, east and north of this place.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L ELLISON,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, I have to state that I certainly did understand Judge Knapp to say upon the supreme bench of this Territory, on the 4th and 5th instant, that he considered this Territory under military despotism, and that the civil courts were embarrassed by the action of the military authorities, and that for this reason he would transact no further business in the court until certain military orders were revoked. I understood him to allude throughout to some harsh proceedings which had been taken against him by the military under the passport system established by the general orders of this military department.

With regard to my own experience as to any apparent desire on your part to obstruct the operations of the civil tribunals, I will frankly state that during your former and present residence in this Territory I have witnessed no such disposition on your part, but, on the contrary, you always appear to have manifested a decided inclination to support their jurisdiction, and to furnish every facility in your power to aid in carrying out their decrees and sustaining their authority.

One fact, however, I deem it proper to mention, which is this: that upon arriving here as district attorney of the United States for this Territory, for the purpose of attending to the business of the United States at the supreme court at its January term, A. D. 1863, I was accosted in the street by one Joseph Cummings, representing himself to be provost-marshal, and peremptorily required to report at his office. I was also forbidden by him to leave for my place of residence without obtaining a passport, all of which orders I complied with, protesting at the time that they could not be intended to include civil officers commissioned by the President of the United States when traveling in the discharge of their official duties. Mr. Cummings replied that the duty was an unpleasant one to him, but that such were your orders, and he was bound to execute them, but as you were then absent from the place and did not return until after I had left, and as I had never been annoyed by anything of the kind either before or since that time, I dismissed the subject from further consideration, presuming it to have been a mistake of the provost-marshal in the construction of his orders, which you had afterward corrected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE D. WHEATON.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, I am not able to give the exact words of Judge Knapp, as used by him at the sessions of the supreme court held on the 4th and 5th instant at this place, but can state that he said in effect that the Territory of New Mexico was under military domination, and that in consequence of the rigid application to him of the passport system, under the general orders of the commanding officer of this military department, he had been greatly embarrassed in going to and returning from the places of holding the supreme and district courts of this Territory, and that while such military domination continued, and the military passport system, as applicable especially to the judges of the U. S. supreme and district courts of this Territory, remained in force and were not revoked, he should decline hearing causes or transacting any business in those courts.

In my recollection, experience, and knowledge as to your acts, general, either now or in long years past, when in different capacities you have held military command in this Territory, I know of no instance of your having obstructed, hindered, or delayed the administration of the laws of the civil courts.

This statement I do not make in the form of an affidavit; so doing would be extrajudicial and of no better effect than as now given. I, however, hold myself bound to verify this statement whenever it may become necessary or required in proper form.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGHTON,
Attorney-at-Law.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 88. } *New Orleans, July 11, 1864.*

I. The subjoined General Orders and instructions from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi are republished for the information of those concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 17. } *New Orleans, La., July 7, 1864.*

The colored regiments of the Corps d'Afrique in the Department of the Gulf will be consolidated and reorganized as follows: The Seventy-third to be formed by consolidation with the Seventy-fifth and Eighty-third; the Seventy-fourth to be formed by consolidation with the Ninety-first; the Seventy-fifth to be formed by consolidation of the Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-second; the Seventy-sixth to be formed by consolidation with the Seventy-eighth; the Seventy-seventh to be formed by consolidation of the Eighty-first, Eighty-eighth, and Eighty-ninth; the Seventy-eighth to be formed by consolidation of the Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth; the Seventy-ninth to be formed by consolidation of the Eightieth and Ninety-third; the Eightieth to be formed by consolidation of the Ninetieth, Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-eighth; the Eighty-first to be formed by consolidation of the Eighty-seventh and Ninety-fifth; the Eighty-second to be formed by consolidation of the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth. The last three regiments are constituted engineer troops.

The Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Regiments will be organized at Morganza, the Seventy-fourth at Forts Pike and Macomb and Ship Island, the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh at Port Hudson, the Seventy-eighth at Pensacola, the Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, and Eighty-second at New Orleans, and the Eighty-first at Brazos Santiago.

The regiments of the old organizations that are now absent from the points at which the new regiments of which they will form a part are to be organized will be concentrated at those points with as little delay as possible, and will be replaced at the stations from which they are withdrawn by colored troops not included in the original organization of the Corps d'Afrique. All recruiting and other detached parties belonging to the above-named regiments will also be sent to the points indicated without delay.

The organization of the consolidated regiments will be the minimum prescribed by law. The officers to be retained will be determined by the reports of the examining boards appointed for that purpose and the supernumerary officers mustered out of service.

The examining boards will examine by grades, and in order that a just and proper selection may be made will not only determine the fitness of the officer for the grade for which he has been examined, but also the order of precedence in that grade. Supernumerary officers who are approved by the boards will be recommended to the Adjutant-General of the Army for appointment in regiments that are now being organized in other departments.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following instructions are contained in letters from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi:

The enlisted men of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Corps d'Afrique (old organization), now stationed at Fort Jackson, will be transferred to those of the new organizations in which vacancies may exist. The officers will be examined in the same manner as the other officers of the Corps d'Afrique.

* * * * * * *

Boards will be convened at Morganza, Port Hudson, Pensacola, Ship Island, Brazos Santiago, and New Orleans. The board to be convened at Ship Island to proceed first to Forts Pike and Macomb, for the purpose of examining the officers at those posts. * * * An inspector and a mustering officer will also be appointed at every point where boards are convened, who shall make it their special duty to see that the transfers are made with the greatest care, and that the status of the pay and clothing accounts and the general military history of the men is carefully noted on the muster-rolls and on the records of the new organizations, to prevent the possibility of any trouble in future settlement of accounts. Extra copies of the rolls will be forwarded through department headquarters to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

The boards of officers ordered to be convened from headquarters Department of the Gulf, for the examination of officers in regiments of colored troops, will be governed by the following rules:

1. The boards will sit every day, Sunday excepted, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., the place of sitting to be provided by the quartermaster's department.

2. The boards will make to the assistant adjutant-general, at these headquarters, through department headquarters, for record, reports of all persons examined, whether approved or rejected; the reports will be made weekly, or oftener when specially called for.

3. The boards shall specify for what grades of commission the several applicants are fit, and shall also classify and number them according to merit or proficiency.

4. The report of the boards, if adverse, shall be final, and no person rejected by them shall be re-examined.

5. Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of an officer, physical, moral, and mental.

6. Under the first, as regards age, present state of healthfulness, soundness of vision and hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity for bearing fatigue and exposure.

7. Under the second, as to habits, past and present, with full and distinct evidence of loyalty to the United States and trustworthiness for employment in their service.

8. All candidates for positions in the infantry under the rank of major, after fulfilling the requirements of articles 6 and 7, must be examined and pronounced proficient in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. They must be thoroughly conversant with the Army Regulations, Articles of War, and with tactics as far as the manual of arms, bayonet exercise, school of the company, battalion, and skirmishers, the duties of guards, sentinels, pickets, and vedettes, and the general duties of a picket officer; also with the method of enlisting and discharging soldiers.

9. Candidates for promotion above the rank of captain must, in addition to what is required in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, be familiar with the different kinds and calibers of small-arms used in the service, the Constitution, and Articles of War, and the practice of courts-martial. They must be proficient in all the evolutions of the line, and be able to maneuver brigades and divisions as well as regiments. A general knowledge of the interior economy or management of regiments, and of the duties of adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer will also be required.

10. All candidates for positions in the engineers below the rank of major, in addition to what is required for same rank in infantry, must be proficient in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, &c., surveying, linear and topographical drawing, the elements of civil engineering, especially those which relate to building materials and strength of materials such as appertain to bridges, locks, dams, &c., the elements of field fortifications, and manner of making reconnaissance and keeping journal of march, &c., the different styles of pontoon bridges, their equipment, &c., and the manner of laying them down and taking them up, the different styles of raft, flying bridges, &c.

11. For rank above captain, in addition to what is required in infantry and for captain of engineers, they must be proficient in elements of permanent fortifications, theory and practice of steam engines, general principles of architecture, familiar knowledge of all woods in general use, and general theoretical and practical knowledge of bridges, culverts, railroads, &c.; familiarity with military law, Kent's Commentaries and Thackery's Army Organization and Administration will be required.

12. In the case of officers who have seen but a short time in the army, and who show an aptitude for the military service, and a spirit and desire to learn and become good and efficient officers, the boards are authorized to make special reports in their case if they do not come up to the requirements of the preceding articles.

II. In accordance with the above, examining boards, inspectors, and mustering officers will be at once appointed from these headquarters for Port Hudson and Morganza.

Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding U. S. forces, Texas, will appoint a similar board with an inspector and a mustering officer for Brazos Santiago, and Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, will make the proper appointments for the same purpose for New Orleans, Ship Island, and Pensacola.

These boards will enter upon their duties with the least possible delay. All officers of the regiments to be consolidated now on detached duty will at once report through the officers with whom they are serving to the proper headquarters to be ordered before that board of examiners which may be most convenient to their present station.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. To carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, of this date, from these headquarters, the commanding officer at Port Hudson will, immediately on the arrival of transportation, send the following-named regiments to Morganza, the regimental commanders to report immediately on arrival to the commanding officer at that point: Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry.

X. To carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, of this date, from these headquarters, the commanding officer at Port Hudson will, immediately on the arrival of transportation, send the Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry to New Orleans, the regimental commander to report immediately on arrival to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding defenses.

XI. To carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, of this date, from these headquarters, the commanding officer at Morganza will, immediately on the arrival of transportation, send the following-named regiments to New Orleans, the regimental commanders to report immediately on arrival to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding defenses: Ninetieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *July 11, 1864.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Lawler desires me to inquire how far he is to exercise the authority of a corps commander, if at all. General Reynolds telegraphed that headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps are still at Morganza, although but a very small portion of the corps is here. General Lawler has been the commander since General Roberts left, but has exercised authority only in extreme cases requiring immediate action. There are five applications for discharge to be mustered on promotion in my office. They can be acted on here if General Lawler is competent to act. These are only instances as one of the many cases constantly passing. Please decide and favor me with a reply as soon as convenient.

Very respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nineteenth Army Corps.

MORGANZA, *July 11, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Lee is here, but will leave probably to-night or to-morrow a. m.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., July 11, 1864.*

I. The commanding officers of the Seventh Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth New York Batteries will immediately report for orders to Brigadier-General Lee.

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Lee will proceed with his brigade and the Seventh Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth New York Batteries, as soon as transportation arrives, to the mouth of White River, and report to Brig. Gen. G. H. Gordon. The object of the movement is to keep open General Steele's communications with Little Rock, and if General Gordon is not found at the mouth of White River General Lee will use his discretion, having the above object in view. The transports will be retained with the command until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *July 11, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of guerrillas are again reported on the sea-coast. I have sent a party of cavalry and a good guide down to see. A scout service man returned to-day from New Iberia. Reports Vincent with 300 men at Pattersonville, 900 of Bush's men above Franklin, 300 at Saint Martinsville, with headquarters at New Iberia. Polignac is reported to be at Cheneyville with the main force. Forage is very scarce on the Teche, and the troops are said to be under orders to move on the 22d.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON, U. S. Volunteers,
At the mouth of White River, or Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that, from advices received from General Washburn, it is evident that he cannot spare any force of any consequence to assist General Steele in keeping open his line of communication. He has, therefore, ordered a brigade of infantry and two batteries of artillery from the forces stationed at Morganza, La., to report to you at the mouth of White River, and directs that you assume command of the same and use them to the best possible advantage for the purposes indicated in letter of instruction of the 2d instant. If that force should not be sufficient you are authorized to order Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bailey, now at Vicksburg, Miss., to join you with his brigade at the mouth of White River. Instructions have been sent to him accordingly.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: General Washburn informs me that he is unable at present to spare the force I requested to protect your line of communication, and I have therefore sent a brigade and two batteries from Morganza to the mouth of White River, to be commanded by General Gordon, who is authorized in case of necessity to order Bailey's brigade (engineers), now at Vicksburg, to join him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 11, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Little Rock:

Strong scouts are out as follows: Colonel Geiger, toward Saint Charles; Colonel Trumbull, toward Hickory Plains; Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, [toward] Des Arc. The First Nebraska has gone to Two Prairie Bayou to guard the railroad. I reviewed all the troops here yesterday evening.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 11, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I sent Colonel Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, with 300 men, on a scout toward Saint Charles, to be gone three days. Colonel Geiger left with his command at 10.30 last night. Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, with seven commissioned officers and 135 men, left at daylight this morning on a scout to Des Arc. Colonel Trumbull, Ninth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, with 200 men, left at 5.30 o'clock this morning for Hickory Plains, on a scout. At 9 o'clock this morning I sent seventy men of the First Nebraska Cavalry as escort to ninety artillery horses to be taken to Bayou Two Prairie. I will send an escort from the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry to meet the train at that place and carry the animals to Brownsville. The remainder of First Nebraska leaves here for Bayou Two Prairie, where they will encamp, with orders to guard the railroad.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 2d Div., 7th A. C. and U. S. Forces, Devall's Bluff.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 11, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Geiger has himself returned unwell, having left his force at Aberdeen to proceed on under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lisenby. As far as Aberdeen nothing was seen or heard of the enemy.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following report has been received from Capt. J. C. Potts, commanding detachment of First Nebraska Cavalry, at Ashley's Station, Ark., this p. m.:

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY,
Camp near Ashley's Station, Ark., July 11, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Devall's Bluff:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I arrived here at 2.30 p. m. The escort with artillery horses arrived several hours sooner than I did. My camp is in the skirts of the timber two miles and a half west of Ashley's Station. I ordered Lieutenant Lowry to bring all the camp and garrison equipage to-morrow by railroad. How often do you wish reports from my command?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. POTTS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment First Nebraska Cavalry.

Very respectfully,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Lieutenant Treadway in from scout to Devil's Fork, Red River; killed Captain Christopher and one man. Shelby still east of White River. Ninth Kansas camps to-night ten miles below here.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, &c., Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I inclose copies* of two telegrams sent from General Halleck. There appears to be some misunderstanding as to purpose. I desire to be instructed definitely and to procure the horses or ponies early if possible. Some time before the change of the departments, applications had been made to mount one or more of the regiments. The first telegram was the response. I have sent three times to you without getting any response, and have been endeavoring to get 1,000 men mounted before the summer passed away. When the Indian regiments entered the service they were mainly mounted on their own horses and pony horses. For these they were not paid, but they were shod and foraged under orders received. Two years' hard service has completely worn them out. We now have none, and as I have no cavalry, I have to borrow and hire horses even for scouting purposes, and here it is almost

* Not found as inclosures; but on June 29, 1864, Phillips was informed by Halleck that "the purchase and supply of cavalry horses are made by officers of the Cavalry Bureau."

impossible to get them. Am I to have requisitions made for cavalry horses under the order to mount with ponies? If the ponies are to be purchased by the Cavalry Bureau, can they take steps to purchase 1,000 at once, while the papers are being sent, as they are needed now? If the design is to capture the horses and mount my men on them, I shall do my best, but it is useless to hope that we will get many in that way. In fact we can never get half enough from the enemy for the scouts to use. If the Indians all had fresh horses to turn in to the service of the Government, I would have some hesitation about asking them to do so for nothing, nor do I think they would. The worst of it is they have not got them. The telegrams are concise, but do not convey enough to enable me to mount the 1,000 men. I desire to mount of the three Indian regiments about half of the effective force. I solicit an early reply as to how I shall get the horses or ponies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas.

The policy of mounting the Indian Home Guard regiments is not fully indorsed by me for the following reasons: It is exceedingly difficult to obtain horses, even for the regularly organized cavalry; forage is scarce and grain could not be furnished; the term of service of these regiments is drawing near its close, and it is doubtful whether the service that would be rendered for the short period intervening between the time they would be fully equipped and the time of their muster out would justify the expenditure of $160,000. It will cost this sum to furnish mounts and equipments.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, July 25, 1864.

Disapproved and respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, commanding District of the Frontier. Horses cannot be procured for the cavalry regiments in this department.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, November 25, 1864.

Respectfully returned to commanding officer Indian Brigade for his information.

By command of Brigadier-General Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Comdg. District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to transmit herewith, inclosed for your information, copy of letter of instructions to Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey, commanding Engineer Brigade, Vicksburg. In consequence of the withdrawal of a large number of troops from this division to the Army of the Potomac, the general commanding deems it more than ever an imperative necessity to make the white troops, subject to his disposal, available for field service, retaining only such a number as are absolutely required to secure the safety of the posts from which they are taken. It is believed that most if not all of the white troops in your command can be spared for such service if replaced by a corresponding number of the 100-days' men now subject to the orders of the commanding general, and you are respectfully requested to state, by the earliest opportunity, what force you will be able, under these conditions, to place at his disposal, and that in the meantime measures be taken to place it in proper state for field service, and hold it ready to embark whenever required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 11, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a force from Morganza will be collected at the mouth of White River, commanded by Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, for the purpose of assisting General Steele in keeping open his line of communication.

It may be possible that this force is deemed insufficient, and in that case General Gordon has been authorized to call upon you to join him with your brigade at the mouth of White River. Upon notification to that effect you will please to embark your command with all possible dispatch. Should the available transportation at Vicksburg be insufficient, you are authorized to impress the first boats coming up the river, or, if necessary, those coming down, for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 5th just received.* Presuming that you would not be able to send so large a force as I named to assist General Steele, I have ordered a brigade of infantry and two batteries

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 164.

from Morganza to the mouth of White River, to be commanded by General Gordon, and authorized him, in case of necessity, to call for Bailey's engineer brigade of three regiments now at Vicksburg. I am, however, obliged, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large number of my troops for the Army of the Potomac, to make the resources at my disposal tell as much as possible, and I have therefore to request that you will organize as large a force as you possibly can spare and hold it in readiness to embark when called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Brigadier-General Totten reports the guerrillas and rebel soldiers, 700 strong, took Parkville on the Kansas border of this State. Three companies of Paw Paws surrendered to them without firing a gun. They have a force of some hundreds at Platte City. A general rising north of the river is boasted by them. They are conscripting. In view of the present prospects, Generals Ewing and Brown say they cannot do without the 100-days' men which were ordered to Chicago. Unwilling against their urgently expressed opinion to imperil the railroad bridges, and, on the other hand, desirous of your orders, I respectfully call attention to the telegrams on the subject, renewedly express my conviction that the troops ought not to go away at present.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Are the troops ordered here coming? If so, when will they leave Saint Louis?

JAMES C. STRONG,
Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Chicago, Ill.:

The One hundred and thirty-fifth and One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois, 100-days' men, are under orders from these headquarters for your post, but they are so scattered that it will be some three or four days yet before they can arrive at Chicago.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Three persons, one a militia sergeant, arrived from Platte City last night at 12 o'clock. Bushwhackers under Thornton took Platte City at 1 p. m. yesterday. Hauled down Federal flag and tied it to horse's

tail. Most of the Paw Paw militia joined Thornton, and the citizens fed them. The sergeant got off on a pretense that he wanted some preparations and would return this morning. He says they are about 600 strong, and other squads are to join them. As requested by mayor and leading men of Weston, I have a picket guarding that place, which I hope at your earliest convenience may be relieved, as your State authorities, I am told, evince great repugnance at my interference.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Captain Wilson telegraphs from opposite Parkville, that bushwhackers have just left Parkville, 300 strong, to join the rebel force at Platte City. Captain Ford and Lieutenant Nash with the Paw Paws on duty at Parkville surrendered without firing and joined the bushwhackers.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding Northern District of Missouri, for report upon the facts of within charge so soon as circumstances will permit. A truthful report to be made.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 11, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

I am obliged for the information contained in your several telegrams, as also for the action you have taken. In view of the circumstances, vigorous measures have been instituted, which it is hoped will kill the snake before it has grown too large. Be pleased to communicate anything you may learn. If my troops in vicinity of Kansas City have to be used on the north side of the river I must rely upon you to look out for matters in the district from which troops are withdrawn.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford has just received the following telegram:

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

We have reliable information that Colonel Thornton is in Platte City at the head of 600 guerrillas, having been joined by three companies of militia; three other companies are said to be expected to join him before morning. There are indications that they will attack Weston.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

My telegram to you last night indicated that something wrong was going on in the region mentioned by Major Curtis. I am convinced that my recommendation of last evening is the best that can be done under the circumstances. Stringent orders should be issued relative to all steam-boats and means of transportation on the Missouri River until the guerrillas on the north side are exterminated. I do not think they should be allowed to run without strong guards until the present indications of trouble are passed. I earnestly recommend that more troops be sent to the Central District, and that my recommendation of last evening relative to the extension of Colonel Ford's authority, &c., be favorably considered and acted upon immediately. If the major-general commanding coincides with my views, Colonel Ford should be furnished with about 334 horses at the earliest possible moment. That number would render his regiment greatly more efficient. When the regiment was originally mounted it lacked about as many horses as are now required, so that although many horses have been temporarily disabled by hard service, the deficiency is not much greater than it originally was.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 114. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 11, 1864.*

Until further orders from competent authority no steam-boat will be permitted to depart from this city for any point on the Missouri River above Jefferson City without a proper supply of arms and ammunition, and a crew competent to defend the boat from any ordinary attack of guerrillas. The commanding officer of the city of Saint Louis is charged with the faithful execution of this order within the limits of his command. The commanding officer of any military post on the river above Jefferson City is hereby authorized to seize and return to this city, under guard, any boat failing to comply with the provisions of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosècrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., July 11, 1864.*

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 186, current series, Department of the Missouri, Col. George W. Lackey, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 100-days' men, will move with his regiment by rail to Saint Louis, embarking at 8 a. m. on the 13th instant, and report to the major-general commanding on his arrival.

By order of Brigadier-General Guitar:

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 11, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Jefferson City:

Information of a reliable nature received here showing that a guerrilla force of 600 to 700 men is organized at Platte City, Platte County.

They seized the town yesterday and now hold it, while gaining accessions to their ranks constantly. General Fisk has no force at his disposal capable of coping with this band. The general commanding directs that you at once give such instructions as will concentrate as many of the Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry as you can possibly spare at Kansas City with the least possible delay, there to meet as many of Ford's regiment as can be spared. Ford will organize and command the expedition, which is to cross at Kansas City and commence operations without an instant's unnecessary delay. I am informed he needs some 350 horses to complete the mount of his regiment. Authorize him to seize them whenever he can get them, giving the necessary vouchers, signed by commissioned officers, who must in all cases be present when seizures are made. The general commanding considers the prompt dispersion and destruction of this guerrilla band as of vital importance, and therefore directs that you give Ford as many men from the two regiments above indicated as can possibly be spared for a few days without imminent danger, and that in all matters you will aid him to the extent of your power. Instant action on your part and that of Colonel Ford is necessary. As many troops as can be spared from other parts of the State will be sent with all haste to co-operate with Ford, probably from the north. Acknowledge receipt of this and communicate your ideas.

By order:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Colonel Ford.)

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have ordered the Seventh Missouri State Militia and Second Colorado to move via Kansas City, under Colonel Ford, as directed. I think it would be better to re-enforce Ford from Kansas, while I order the Seventh to move by Lexington, as the guerrillas will probably move fast and may be intercepted. I can re-enforce from Lexington if the enemy should be in such force as to render it necessary.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 11, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Most of the Missouri State Militia are out on scouts. I have moved 130 men with a section of artillery, at 9 p. m., with orders to make a forced march to Kansas City. Colonel Ford telegraphs that he will have 400 men ready to move at sunrise to-morrow from Kansas City; reports the enemy 1,000 strong.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order Colonel Philips to send immediately by forced marches to Kansas City all the available force at Warrensburg of his regiment, and one section of Thurber's battery. Order Colonel Ford to concentrate as many men of his regiment as can be spared at Kansas City. Cross the river and operate against guerrillas in Platte County.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I have just received a long dispatch from department headquarters, which was meant for General Brown, in regard to movements of Seventh Missouri State Militia, and my own regiment. Has it been received at district headquarters? I have moved my troops as directed by you in your last dispatch.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 11, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Do not concentrate at Kansas City so many of your troops as not to leave ample protection against guerrilla bands on the border.

By order:

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have just received the following telegram from Independence:

Captain Moses started this morning with forty-five men to Jones' to get corn. I just received information by one citizen that he heard some heavy firing near the Blue. If I get more news I will let you know without delay. I am ready with what men I have here.

WM. WISE,
Lieutenant, Second Colorado Volunteers.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will have at least 100 men left at Pleasant Hill, as I only bring forty of the best mounted men from the Harrisonville command.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will then have full seventy men besides militia at Pleasant Hill; fifty men at Independence; fifty at Hickman Mills.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Maj. J. N. SMITH,
Commanding Battalion, Pleasant Hill:

Order Captain Boyd and his battalion to Pleasant Hill. Send me two of your squadrons here immediately. Call out the militia at Harrisonville for the protection of that place until Captain Boyd can return.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. E. D. BOYD,
Pleasant Hill:

Send me forty men. If you have not got horses send them in wagons.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS MOSES, Jr.,
Commanding Independence, Mo.:

You will select fifty of the best mounted men of D and M Companies and report here. [Leave] the station in command of Lieutenant Manville. Lieutenant Wise will come with you. Telegraph me immediately the number of troops that will be left at Independence. Bring ten days' rations with you.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Maj. J. N. SMITH:

You will come up with all the command that you can mount on good serviceable horses. Telegraph me immediately the number of troops that will be left at Pleasant Hill. Captain Elmer will remain in command of the station.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 11, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia:

A squad of ten or twelve guerrillas were seen to-day three miles east and south of Knobnoster. A detachment from the Knob in pursuit. Look out for them.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *July 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Bushwhackers sacked Parkville last night. Paw Paws surrendered and were conscripted into Confederate army. They are crossing from south side. There appears to be a general rising and mustering of Price's men here, returned. Can you send troops to Parkville to protect the Union families? They say they have got Missouri.

GEORGE S. PARK.

KNOBNOSTER, *July 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Word has just come that there were ten rebels about three miles southeast of here an hour since. Can these men here go after them and leave the place to be guarded by the citizens? Answer quick.

W. E. CHESTER.

WARRENSBURG, *July 11, 1864.*

W. E. CHESTER,
Knobnoster:

The detachment at the Knob can go in pursuit, but must return to-night. Meanwhile the citizens can hold the place.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *July 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

I have just returned. Ran their pickets in, but they had as many men as I had, and scattered and went in the direction of Muddy. I will write you particulars.

W. E. CHESTER.

GLASGOW, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

The people of Glasgow and vicinity have this day held a meeting in response to 107. The indorsement was hearty. More money pledged than men, but the money will bring the soldiers.

CLINTON B. FISK.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch just received from Fort Leavenworth:

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY:

We have reliable information that Colonel Thornton is at Platte City, Mo., at the head of 600 guerrillas, having been joined by three companies of militia; three other companies are said to be expected to join them before morning. There are indications that they will attack Weston.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

From what information I can gain there are about 150 guerrillas regularly organized, under one Taylor, encamped on Platte River, near Platte City. If it be true the Paw Paws have joined them we are powerless, and they aggregate not less than 500. Thornton has undoubtedly recruited some of the militia, for they report men absent without authority. Have been trying for two days to have the Platte County militia pitch into the guerrillas under Taylor, but they seem to possess neither strength nor courage. Their men go off on their own motion and the officers confess they cannot control them. Upward of ninety of the rascals were roaming through the southern tier of townships of this county on yesterday. They burnt buildings and murdered one Mr. Norris, an old gentleman of Union sentiments. The inhabitants of these towns are flocking to Saint Joe quite rapidly. I shall undoubtedly get more information during the day, and in case they demonstrate on Saint Joe I shall improvise a militia force for its protection. In the absence of General Fisk I considered it my duty to make the above statements. Awaiting further orders,

I am, very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo. (via Macon):

Shall I instruct Captain Mead to issue arms to two companies of citizens organized for the sole defense of the town? They are commanded by Bradshaw, Thompson, and other ex-officers of volunteers. They will do us good service if necessary to use them. Answer immediately. General Curtis informs me of the reported occupation of Platte City by Thornton and 600 men, composed of Taylor's men and three companies of militia. George S. Park, of Parkville, says they have again visited that place; that the Paw Paw companies of Lieutenants Nash, Ford, and Simpson had surrendered to the guerrillas and were fighting with them. General Curtis says it is reported that

three other companies were to join them last night. A grand concentration of their forces was going on between Parkville and Platte City. Have nothing direct from Weston to-day or from Major Clark.

About ninety of the guerrillas were around Arnoldsville and Tanner yesterday. Killed some citizens and burned houses. I am fearful they have gobbled Snyder's command. They were hunting for him. Your presence is much needed. General Craig and Colonel Bassett are much alarmed, and suggest remedies I know you would not adopt if present. Must I take the responsibility of managing matters as seems best under the circumstances?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo. (via Macon):

Major Clark and Captain Woods have just come in from Weston, and report that Thornton is at Platte City with about 400 men, including such of Johnston's, Osborn's, Simpson's, and Woods' companies as had joined them. Major Clark was taken prisoner but escaped. Ford's company had not joined them when Clark left, and he thinks they will not. The rebels are jubilant, claiming to be Confederate soldiers and clothed in rebel uniforms, of which there were found an abundance in Platte City.

The Paw Paws offered no resistance, but most of them willingly exchanged the blue jacket for gray ones. They threaten Saint Joe and Weston. Thornton publicly instructed them to spare no Federals upon any terms. Men of Platte County are going to them singly and in squads. There seems to have been a general uprising in Thornton's favor. His men are extensively armed with pistols, muskets, and shotguns.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Bushwhackers again sacked Parkville last night. Ford's, Nash's, and some of Simpson's Paw Paw militia surrendered, and then they conscripted them. Stole horses and mounted them and they went with them. All Paw Paws in county surrendered. A general rising or conspiracy. Say they have the State and will hold it; that all Price's army is scattered over the State and will rise. Say they will return and burn Parkville. Many Union families are there. Can we have troops to protect them? Answer.

GEO. S. PARK.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 11, 1864.*

Mr. GEORGE S. PARK,
Wyandotte, Kans.:

The general commanding Department of the Missouri is taking all possible steps to secure the peace and protection of your community as

promptly as the limited means at his command will permit. Everything will be done that can be to insure success in destroying the guerrillas.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

MY DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty as president of the U. L. of Danville Council to advise you of some of the particulars of a raid by the jayhawkers and bushwhackers in our county on last Thursday, the 7th instant. They made a descent into our county from Callaway County; robbed Union citizens of horses, money, and everything valuable that they could lay hands upon. They also took all the shotguns and revolvers they could find, and destroyed all the rifles by breaking them into pieces. They robbed one Union man (a merchant) of about $3,000 worth of goods and all the money he had on hand. They killed 1 man, wounded 1 or 2 by shooting them, while they beat several others over the head with their revolvers and guns. All of this was done by some thirty-eight men, and they left the country without being molested by the military. The above statements are facts. I will now give you some of the rumors relative to this band of robbers. It is said they were attacked, or rather they attacked, some twenty-two members of Company L, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, and from my best informants, the Federals being too few in number, there was no general engagement, and it is reported they were pursuing them when last heard from. We have the name of having a company in our county of militia, but the company is so situated as to be entirely incapacitated to do us any good; or, in other words, to give us any protection. Captain Stewart has only forty men on duty, and they are without uniforms and poorly armed, so that he could not help us in our present distress. Now, general, in the name of the Union men of this vicinity I appeal to you to know if we must thus be left to ourselves and the mercy of the jayhawkers. There is rather a novel case connected with this affair to which I would call your attention. While these raiders were pursuing their work of plunder they arrested a brother of mine, who is a Union man, kept him with them several hours, and before they released him one of the party forced him to swap horses with him, and the point I wish decided is whether he is at liberty to keep the horse which he was forced to take as an equivalent for his, or is it his duty to give said horse up to the military authorities, which have failed to protect him and his property? General, you will much oblige me by answering this point as speedily as possible; that is, if you are accustomed to answer private citizens.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAML. J. MOORE, M. D.,
President of Danville U. L. A.

I hereby certify that the said Samuel J. Moore is my successor as President U. L. A. of the Danville Council.

L. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Grand Lecturer U. L. A. of Montgomery County, Mo.

MACON, *July 11, 1864.*

General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

I have nothing special from any point in the district. I saw Captain Stewart at Wellsville, and Lieutenant Sharp at Mexico, to-day. The whackers are all over Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Monroe, &c. We ought to have more men on active duty. We hold the towns, the guerrillas the country. My men are too much scattered to act effectively against the rebels. I should like to concentrate them. Won't you be here before you return to Saint Joseph?

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

One of scouts sent over at Delaware, just returned, reports 200 men at Platte City recruiting rapidly, waiting on Shelby's forces to join them, and then co-operate with Quantrill from Westport. Will have more definite information by daylight.

McDOWELL.

WYANDOTTE, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

My wife just over from Parkville. Paw Paws of Nash, Ford, and Simpson surrendered to bushwhackers. Say they forced them to go and fight. Say will take Fitzgerald before night. Went toward Platte City. Say they have the country, taking all the fighting men with them. It appears a general rising of rebels; a conspiracy. Can troops be sent to protect Union families at Parkville? They say they will be back and burn the place. They say Price's troops are all over the country to rise.

GEO. S. PARK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

General McKEAN,
Paola:

Have your troops prepared with light rations of pinole, dry beef, and hard-bread or the like ready for occasion. Pinole is made of ground parched corn well sifted with equal quantity of sugar. Have the least weight for rations possible, and good haversacks ready. Also have your men so arranged as to conveniently join an assault or pursuit of Thornton's forces, now concentrating in Missouri.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Copy to Colonel Moonlight.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

I must have one or two companies of cavalry here as soon as possible. Send them from nearest point where they can be spared. I have

ordered one section McLain's battery from Lawrence. The rebels are gathering in Platte City and Paw Paw militia joining by companies. Look out.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *July 11, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Under General Curtis' instructions, by telegraph to-day, two companies cavalry have been sent to Fort Leavenworth; one from Shawneetown and one from Olathe, both of Sixteenth Kansas.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

General McKEAN:

Further dispatches show that Paw Paws and bushwhackers have generally united. They threatened Weston, Saint Joseph, and other places, but I think they will move south and very likely try to assail your town. Better again call out the militia and put the arms in their hands so as to be ready. Olathe is a good point to collect them. Will send engineer to lay out fort as soon as I can.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 11, 1864—3 a. m.

Brigadier-General DRAKE,
Kansas State Militia, Leavenworth City:

GENERAL: We have just received the following information from Weston and deem it reliable: Yesterday afternoon Colonel Thornton raised the rebel flag in Platte City at the head of a band of guerrillas and was joined by three companies of Paw Paw militia. He now has 600 men, and it is supposed that three other companies will have joined him before morning. We are led to believe that he proposes to attack Weston this morning. We send re-enforcements there and desire that especial care be taken of the Leavenworth ferry.

By direction of Major-General Curtis:

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have received the following from Wyandotte:

General DRAKE:

Bushwhackers in Parkville this morning forced the Paw Paw militia to go with them. Stole horses and mounted them and went off toward Platte City. Say they can raise a large force in Platte. Appear to be concentrating. Price's army is disbanded and scattered over the State to rise. Can you send arms, &c., to Quindaro?

GEO. S. PARK.

I suggest you keep telegraph open to-night. Have sent across river.

S. A. DRAKE.

OPPOSITE PARKVILLE, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Bushwhackers just left Parkville. Captain Ford and Lieutenant Nash with the Paw Paws, on duty at Parkville, surrendered without firing a gun and then went with them to fight the radicals. Say they were forced to do so. Claimed to have 300. Took direction to Platte City. Help the Kansas men over there without delay. Say they will burn Parkville in a day or two. Colonel Park, at Wyandotte, will answer questions.

THOS. J. WILSON,
Capt. Company E, Eighty-second Regt. Enrolled Mo. Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 11, 1864.*

Capt. W. D. MCLAIN,
Lawrence:

You are not threatened. Troubles are on the other side the Missouri. I am only making ready for probable movements. Keep the troops always ready, however. My engineer will go over and lay out a fort. Probably leave here to-morrow.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Telegrapher: Direct the operator of Weston to keep open all night; also at Wyandotte and Olathe.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 11, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the honorable the Secretary of War to the fact that much of the territory which is held by our military forces is infested with bushwhackers, marauders, and thieves, depredating upon the lives and property of loyal citizens. They are mostly persons acting contrary to the laws of war, and in concert with rebel sympathizers who have taken the oath of allegiance, and from this fact are entitled to remain within our lines. Their concert of action is of such a nature that they cannot be detected and brought to justice by law, yet are completely successful in destroying Union men and their property, thereby in portions of the country have almost effectually crushed out the Union element, while they are left prosperous and intact in life and property; while Union men are compelled to flee from their homes to save life before the agents of these quasi-loyal men, they are enabled by such means to carry on a more successful warfare, by reason of their protection, than they could do if they were open enemies. Union men vainly call for protection from the military, and the impossibility of giving such protection to all is gradually disheartening and discouraging them. They are mostly ready to serve under arms, but to kill a bushwhacker or sympathizer is either to be banished from their homes or to cost them their lives.

All this state of things results from the secret aid and countenance which these outlaws receive from oath-made loyal men, who are yet secret sympathizers in the rebellion and rejoice to see the Union men and power which have subdued them in turn subdued, and if possible eradicated.

This feature of the rebellion is one, in my judgment, which calls for some more prompt action of the Government than supplying soldiers to correct it. My experience among these people has taught me that pecuniary interest is a strong lever upon their actions, if it can be properly used; I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest whether, in the absence of any better measure, the issuing of an order embracing the substance of the following would not assure the Union men that the Government is taking every measure in its power to protect their lives and property:

(Proposition.)

In case a military district is infested with bushwhackers, marauders, and thieves, during the rebellion, who are depredating upon the lives and property of loyal citizens, the district commander, with the approval of the department commander, shall declare the said district under martial law, if the same has not been so declared by competent authority, for the purposes herinafter named.

In such cases, the district commander shall appoint one or more military commissions, composed of prudent and judicious officers, with the approval of the department commander, whose duty it shall be to investigate all cases of the loss of life or property of loyal Union men by bushwhackers, marauders, and thieves, which facts shall be determined by the testimony of reliable, loyal persons.

The value of the property lost, or destroyed by such means shall be based upon its true value in the currency of the United States, and the value of each life (a non-combatant) lost shall be estimated at $5,000 in like currency. The said appraisement and finding of the commission, signed by the members of the commission, whose duty it shall be to sign the same on a finding by a majority of the members, shall be a just and true debt against the county, and a lien against all the real estate in said county where the depredations were committed, from the date of the finding of said military commission, in three-fourths of the amount so found, except in cases clearly proven before the commission that such depredations were committed by persons from the adjoining county in another State, in which case the certificate of loss will be a just and true debt against the county, and a lien against all the real estate in said county where the depredations were committed, in three-eighths of the amount so found, and three-eighths of such original amount so found shall be a just and true debt against said county in the adjoining State from which the depredators came, and shall in like manner be a lien against the real estate in said county, and the certificate shall be made to the parties, their heirs or assigns, accordingly.

The amount so found shall be filed in the county clerk's office; but a failure to file shall not prevent their being a lien upon the real estate of said county.

District commanders will cause county officers to collect the various amounts so found every 1st July and 1st January by a pro rata tax upon the same valuation as all county and State taxes are levied and collected; and the lien upon the real estate in said county shall remain in full force and effect until the said amounts are collected and

paid to the individual. And in case of the failure of the county officers to collect said taxes within nine months from the date of the finding, the district commander shall have the right to select the property of any one in the county who has borne arms against the Union, or any one who has been a rebel sympathizer, or any family who has had a male member (father or son) in the rebel service, or any one who has harbored, fed, or in any way encouraged, after the issuing of this order, any Confederate soldier, bushwhacker, marauder, or thief within the lines occupied by our military forces, and sell the same to pay or assist to pay the debt, at the same time turning over to said party or parties paying the claims against the county; which shall be a true and just debt against said county and a lien against the real estate in the hands of the party or parties paying, to be collected as all other claims against a county can be collected.

The amounts of indebtedness so found against the various counties shall remain debts till collected during the existence of martial law; and an application will be made to the next Congress to confirm any such debts not paid after martial law shall cease against each and every county till the same is paid.

I do not pretend to say there are no objections to some of the features of such an order, but I think it will have the tendency to spur up both Union men and rebel sympathizers to stop these wholesale butcheries and robberies which are now going on, and in which the power of the Government is in truth set at defiance from circumstances.

I think the publication of such an order would do good if some of its provisions were not fully carried out, as it would at least furnish a record of the loss of life and property of which now no official notice is taken, and the faithful carrying out of which would essentially stop these practices.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The right to assess rebels cannot be doubted, but the manner of doing involves more study and legal consideration than I am able to give it.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 11, 1864.

Colonel Goodwin will immediately see that every soldier at this post is furnished with a haversack and canteen and be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Sufficient transportation will be provided for the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. All of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry which can be mounted will be so mounted at once and placed in line for inspection, and that

portion of Company I not armed will be armed immediately. One company and one piece of artillery will be sent to the Weston ferry immediately, to remain there until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT KEARNY, *July 11, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

I think it advisable to establish a new post in the vicinity of Julesburg for the protection of the stage line, emigrants, and freighters westward. The Indians are stealing stock in that locality to such an extent as will eventually prevent all supplies going to the mountains. I also think it advisable to change post commanders at Fort Laramie, and if possible I would like to have a captain and assistant quartermaster assigned there. I think it would be a great saving to the Government.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following consolidated statement of information received at this office this 12th day of July, 1864, concerning the numbers and movements of the enemy's troops:

From Thibodeaux a party of guerrillas are reported on the coast; number not stated. Vincent reported at Pattersonville, La., with 300 men. Bush has headquarters at New Iberia, above Franklin; he has 900 men, and 300 at Saint Martinsville, La. Polignac is reported at Cheneyville, La. (which corresponds with previous statements), with the main body. This would indicate that Bush's men are part of Polignac's division. No mention has been made of him in previous reports. They are supposed to be mounted. Summary of troops on the Teche below Vermillion Bayou, 1,500. Information from Donaldsonville indicates that some rebels are hovering around that place picking up conscripts.

East of the Mississippi.—July 1, a part of the Ninth Louisiana Cavalry [Battalion] are reported to be at Franklin Station, La., numbering 400. This regiment had previously been stationed at Clinton, La., 600 strong. Remaining at Clinton or stationed at some other point, 200. July 4, at Augusta, Miss., there were of the new issue (men from forty-five to fifty), 800, with four 12-pounder rifled guns. July 5, at Columbia, Miss., there were on provost duty of new issue men, 200. July 6, at Holmesville, on the same duty, 150. At Liberty, 200 cavalry and two 12-pounders. July 7, at Clinton, La., there were 800 cavalry and six 12-pounders. Boyle's battalion reported at Amite River Station engaged in conscripting, 350 cavalry. Total report in Northern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, 3,100; twelve guns. July 8, left

Clinton, La., for Jackson, Miss., 500 cavalry. July 9, left for Jackson six guns. Remaining in Clinton, La., 300 cavalry. Remaining in Northern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, 2,600 cavalry; six guns. Colonel Gober is in command at Clinton, La., in the absence of Colonel Scott, who has gone with troops to Jackson.

Forces at Mobile, Fort Morgan, June 30, 1864.—There are reported two companies Tennessee troops, and four companies Alabama troops, 500 men. Battalion stationed up the beach about a mile from Fort Morgan, 300 men. Eighteen guns are mounted on the rampart, two of which are 10-inch Blakelys, the others are 7-inch rifles and 10-inch smooth-bores. Eight 32-pounders near the light-house, five rifled. Another battery of three guns; a water battery of seven guns west of the fort; howitzers placed in the bastions to sweep the ditches, ten. Total reported at Fort Morgan, 800 men and forty-six guns.

Fort Powell.—Guns in barbette, four guns; garrison, two companies of Twenty-first Alabama, 100 men; one company of cadets, fifty men. Total reported at Powell, 150 men and four guns.

Fort Gaines.—Colonel Anderson, Twenty-first Alabama, commanding; eight companies Twenty-first Alabama in the fort, fifty men each; 400 men.

Whole force for the defense of Mobile estimated less than 6,000 men. A former report states the garrison of Fort Morgan at 600.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel and Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, &c.,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith for your information a copy of dispatch No. 25, of the 9th of June last, from Franklin Chase, consul-general of the United States at Tampico, relative to the disturbed state of affairs in that district, and the departure of the French forces for Victoria and the frontier of Northern Mexico.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

No. 25.] CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tampico, June 9, 1864.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, &c., Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that a force of about 300 men of all arms left this place on the 7th instant for the city of Victoria, the capital of this State of Tamaulipas, under the command of Col. Charles Du Peri, who expects to be joined by a much superior force from San Luis Potosi, for the object of bringing the State at once under imperial rule. After occupying Victoria, they are to march to the border of Texas, where, if current reports are true, they will receive auxiliary aid from American rebels, and march against Matamoras. Instead of intervention, the French are conducting a war against the inhabitants of this country under circumstances of the most severe asperity and rigor. On the 3d instant about twenty per-

sons under the accusation of conspirators were arrested, their arms tied with cords, and conducted by a strong military guard in the presence of the superior commandant Du Peri. One citizen of the United States, a Mr. Joseph P. Lang, a quiet and respectable mechanic, was one of the victims, but I demanded and obtained his release after he had been tied to a post about five hours. He, however, was the first to receive his liberty, all of the others having been detained until the following day, when their friends obtained their release under bonds.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

THIBODEAUX, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch is received. Colonel Clark, Twenty-sixth Indiana, commands at Donaldsonville; Colonel Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, commands post at Napoleonville; Colonel Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin, commands post at Brashear City; Colonel Lippincott, Thirty-third Illinois, is on court-martial at Vicksburg; Colonel Washburn, Eighteenth Indiana, is not and does not belong here. All quiet.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, returned at 4 this p. m from Des Arc. His patrols went eight miles from Des Arc. He reports that a rebel colonel, Wainos, is at West Point, with 400 or 500 men; that Shelby's forces are at Augusta and Cotton Plant—the artillery at the latter place—also that he has pickets opposite Des Arc. He captured one man, Richard Epperson, who has been a guide for the enemy, also some strayed or lost Government animals. He reports good beef-cattle abundant on the route, and met with no accident or loss.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, July 12, 1864.

G. W. ANDERSON,
Devall's Bluff:

DEAR SIR: I have no objection to the Commercial going out of the river if the commander of the gun-boat fleet thinks it safe, but I cannot countermand the orders of the Navy Department. It appears to me that 100 riflemen at Saint Charles could do great damage to a transport without convoy, but I submit the matter to the decision of Captain Grace, commanding gun-boat, who knows better than myself whether or not any danger is to be apprehended.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

General Carr has just sent you a dispatch. My opinion is that the rebels intend blockading White River or the Mississippi, one or both, but it would be prudent for you to erect travi to prevent your lines from being enfiladed near the river-bank. An earth-work for artillery (tête-de-pont) to protect your bridge would also be useful in case they should attack from the north side of the river. They could not cross and could only damage the town a little. I suggest that you send a reconnoitering party in the direction of Monticello to look after Price.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 12, 1864—11 a. m.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

The scouting party that you sent out some days since down the river returned by way of Brownsville, and did not report from there, which they should have done. Please instruct your officers to report whenever they can when scouting.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 12, 1864—4 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

The scouting party which I sent down the river returned by way of Brownsville, but did not go nearer to it than about eight miles.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 12, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

A spy, who came in to-day and is considered reliable, reports Marmaduke on the north side of the river, near Price's Landing, with about 2,000 or 3,000 men, and Fagan on the south side with 5,000 or 6,000. He was in Marmaduke's camp on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, at which time the above was the state of affairs. He saw one small brass piece on the north side. He could see Fagan's camp on the south side from where he was on the north. Says the men were in fine spirits, and talked of taking Pine Bluff. Reports in camp were that they were waiting for Price's army, whose advance was said to be at Monticello. I should not be surprised if all these demonstrations against Pine Bluff and our communications were for the purpose of covering a move across the Mississippi. The spy is not accustomed to estimating numbers of troops.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Yesterday morning I sent out a forage train with an escort of 500 men. They came on the enemy's pickets about twelve miles from here. From all the information obtained from citizens the officers concluded there was a large force of the enemy near (said to be Fagan). After skirmishing with them for some time he fell back to protect the trains and returned without forage. I shall leave here on a reconnaissance in the morning with all the cavalry, and shall take one regiment of infantry out six or eight miles as a reserve. A citizen who came in from near Warren reports that General Price is at Camden, his main force encamped at Canaan Camp-Ground, seven miles from Camden; that there are three companies of pioneers working the old roads and making new road leading toward this place, with the object of making a rapid march to cut off our supplies and communication. Hawthorn's brigade are near Monticello.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to General Steele.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Bushwhackers, about 200 strong, joined by most of the so-called Paw Paws under Thornton, occupy Platte City and vicinity. They flaunt a rebel flag and boast of expected aid from Quantrill and Shelby, who they say are near by. I understand Colonel Ford is going to move against them soon. No request has come from Platte City for my aid, and am told the people rather have the bushwhackers. Whether they should be allowed to choose is for you to determine. I have telegraphed Colonel Ford that I am ready to co-operate if he desires it, after he shall take initiative. I still hold Weston at the request of the loyal citizens of that place. About twenty bushwhackers entered Barnesville last night but they were resisted by the citizens; after an hour the rebels left. My troops from Potosi are in pursuit eastward through Vernon County.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS. *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Thanks for your telegram. I much wish your assistance, and telegraphed asking you to please re-enforce Ford with one regiment. Can you do it? If not, can you send a regiment or so under an able and prudent officer, to cross the river at Weston, move on Platte, co-operating with Ford and with orders to report to him, so that there may be one head, or send General Sykes, ordering him to report by telegraph and take orders from these headquarters? The object would be to avoid all unnecessary irritation among Missourians, who on the north of the river are nearly ripe for civil war.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Colonel Ford has just received the following telegram from Major-General Curtis:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

I have nothing from Fisk. I have a force at Weston ready and anxious to strike, but my last from General Fisk requested me to wait till Major Clark asked my help. I will act on your movements if you desire it, but you better take the initiative. The enemy may be 300 strong at Platte City, mounted, but indifferently armed. You can easily whip them, but should have one or two pieces of artillery. Let me know how and when you can move and I will immediately inform you how I can help you. The rebel flag has been quietly floating over Platte City for two days; not a citizen of the place comes to ask aid from my forces; they are evidently a nest of villains, and I hope they will feel your full vengeance. I started steamer Fanny Ogden down to report for duty to you two hours ago.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

There is but one point in which Colonel Ford differs with General Curtis, and that is in reference to the number of the rebels. Colonel Ford's information, which he deems reliable, makes the enemy number between 600 and 700. Citizens from Parkville report that Captain Ford's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia surrendered to twelve rebels yesterday morning at that place. A later telegram from General Curtis says the rebels pretend they intend moving toward Liberty, but all this is uncertain. They talk of forming a junction with a large force under Shelby; this, of course, is to coax and scare the traitorous sympathizers to join them. My opinion is that they will go eastward and attempt a crossing of the Missouri at some point not far east or west of Lexington. I will mention in cipher what force Colonel Ford will have available to move with to-morrow morning. Some concert of action should be had between the forces north and south of the river, and I respectfully request that you so order.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE:

SIR: In accordance with verbal orders from the general commanding I proceeded to Pilot Knob, Mo., Saturday morning, July 9, and have the honor to report as follows: Fort Davidson, situated at that point, I found to be in good condition with the following exceptions, viz: The well is placed in one apartment of the magazine, making it necessary to enter the magazine for water and adding to the natural dampness of the place. In another apartment the ceiling is so wet that the water almost drips from it. The covered way leading from the fort toward Shepherd's Mountain, constructed for the purpose of obtaining better water from the brook, is in a right line and can be perfectly enfiladed from the mountain. The fort itself is commanded by the mountain, sharpshooters being able to get within 800 yards, if not nearer, and have a plunging fire into the fort. The commandant of the post has cleared away the trees 200 or 300 yards up from the foot of the hill and intends carrying it farther. Artillery could be placed on it only with great difficulty, as it is steep and rocky, with but one road, and that from the Pilot Knob side. The fort commands all the roads leading into the town. The only other good positions for a work in the imme-

diate vicinity are on the hill north of Pilot Knob. Here there are three points at which a work might be erected. The first about sixty feet above the valley on a piece of ground slightly inclined, but very rocky. The position commands all the roads, but not so well as Fort Davidson. It is just above the quartermaster's and railroad depots and would protect them perfectly. Water could be reached at about seventy feet. The second position is just above the first, but does not defend the railroad and foot of hill as well, and it would be more difficult to get water. The third position is near the top and has same objections as second. It is, however, more nearly level and commands more extended view of country. The whole hill is a mass of rocks, and it would require much labor to erect a work. Colonel Tyler, commandant of post, informed me there was a spring at the top of the hill, but it has now disappeared.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS STICKNEY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 12, 1864.*

Paragraph V, of General Orders, No. 114, series of 1863, having been suspended in orders from these headquarters, is hereby declared to be again in force, and is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

V. That from and after the issuing of this order no skiffs or small row-boats shall be permitted to ply in this harbor, but every boat except those belonging to steamboats shall be taken to such place as the provost-marshal shall direct, and there be kept under guard until further orders; and that the small boats of all steamers shall be kept on deck or properly drawn out of water.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

Direct the commanding officer of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to get ready at once. Furnish him a guide who knows the country between the Bonhomme road and the Olive street plank-road and send him on scout in that direction. Tell him that a band of guerrillas, 150, is reported at James Clements' place on old Bonhomme road, and caution him to take one day's rations and start as soon as possible. We send a body from this place on the direct road.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell has his 239 men mounted on borrowed horses, and after getting their one day's rations, which will take half

an hour, they will be off. I send a detachment of twenty to Saint Charles Ferry and one of twenty to Hawkes' Ferry, to take charge of boats there and at all intermediate places to prevent rebels crossing to North Missouri. The rest I will send as you ordered. I will return to city as soon as they start. I have ordered a guard from cavalry depot for horse corral on Saint Charles road, where we have 1,000 horses nearly unguarded. Everything else about here safe.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *July 12, 1864.*

General EWING:

Major Wilson telegraphed from Patterson that Lieutenant Shattuck just returned from Ripley County, where he killed 3 guerrillas and brought in 2 prisoners. There was nothing very bad against the prisoners.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo.:

The special orders directing the movement of the One hundred and thirty-fifth and One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry is suspended until further orders.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Brown, Warrensburg, Mo.)

ROLLA, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE:

A party of citizens in Crawford County shot and mortally wounded 3 men near Steelville on yesterday. They were armed and dressed as bushwhackers. One of them, Charles Bostwick, claims to be a sergeant in Company B, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and Samuel Stewart to be private in same company, deserters. The other was named Ballantine Summers. All three will probably die.

O. GUITAR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraph of the 8th instant, directing me to give attention to the manner in which local commanders presume to order the citizen guards while our own troops sleep. Complaints were made by the citizens of Lexington and Kansas City that they were unnecessarily compelled to do

duty, picket and other duty, and I believe the irregularities of these, if there were any, have been corrected. The want of energy of character selected by the soldiers in their officers is one of the many difficulties that are entailed on a commander in Missouri, and as a general rule they have too little, not too much, authority. The complaints usually come from the rebel sympathizers, who are forced to assist in protecting the loyal men and their property. The rebels do not feel any apprehension from the visits of the bushwhackers, except in isolated cases. The troops have been constantly in the field, and I have found it necessary to compel the citizens in the towns to rely upon themselves for immediate protection. Last year the complaint was made "that the guerrillas held the country and the troops the towns." In trying to correct this cause of fault-finding, and believing that the towns are best protected by holding the country around them, the thickly settled communities complain that they have to do too much to secure their own safety, though I have no doubt that our officers sometimes require more of the people than may be absolutely necessary.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report Colonel Ford has 400 men at Kansas City. I have ordered him to cross the river, and if he cannot fight the rebels to harass them, join his forces with any troops he may find of ours and act in concert with them. The detachment of the Seventh will be at Kansas City to-night. I have ordered Major Houts of that regiment, who is scouting with 150 men on the line of La Fayette and Jackson Counties, to move to Kansas City and report to Colonel Ford.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 12, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The general commanding is gratified with your promptness in getting the troops in motion for the north side of the river. You must, however, send more of the Seventh to Ford, as he will probably have to fight near 1,000 men. The following dispatch from General Sanborn received and forwarded for your action:

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *July 11, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE:

Capt. Frank Gregg, with a company of Confederate soldiers or bushwhackers, has passed north through Laclede County to-day. I have a detachment under Captain Chitwood following them close up. The detachment of militia at Hartville had an affair with this company day before yesterday, in which 5 rebels were killed and saddles, blankets, bridles, and guns captured. A citizen whom they had had prisoner and who escaped says that Captain Gregg intends to cross the Osage at Duroc.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

If they do cross at Duroc they will probably make for the Cole Camp country. Cannot halt at Sedalia. Look out for them at once.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

I respectfully ask to be placed in command of the troops arriving to-night from Warrensburg. Colonel Ford says he will cross the river to-night and march on the enemy at daylight.

H. SUESS,
Major, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. H. SUESS,
Chief of Cavalry:

You will assume command of the Seventh Missouri State Militia and section of artillery arriving at Kansas City to-night, but they will not be in condition to move forward immediately unless absolutely necessary. See that your command is well supplied with ammunition.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., July 12, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. James McFerran, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from the command of the troops in Johnson, Henry, and Saint Clair Counties, and will move with and establish the headquarters of his regiment at such point as he may deem best in La Fayette County, and will assume command of all troops in La Fayette and Saline Counties. Commanding officers of companies of the First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, stationed within the counties of Johnson, Henry, and Saint Clair, will, until further orders, forward all returns and reports (with the exception of the company monthly return) direct to these headquarters. Having selected a point at which to locate the headquarters of his command, Colonel McFerran will immediately report the same to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia:

Capt. Frank [Gregg] has passed through Laclede County, going north, to-day. He intends to cross the Osage at Duroc. You will

please send a scout from Sedalia in that direction, and one from Jefferson City toward Snibar Creek. Look out for him on the old route through Morgan.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Holden:

Send this dispatch, with an escort of thirty men, to Major Houts, who is north of Chapel Hill. "Maj. T. W. Houts to move by forced marches to Kansas City, cross the river, and report to Colonel Ford, in Platte County, or wherever he may be found."

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Would respectfully recommend that no boats be allowed to pass down the river for the present.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Allow no boats to pass down the river until further orders.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Major Houts, with 150 of the Seventh Missouri State Militia, at present north of Chapel Hill, has been ordered to move by forced marches to Kansas City, cross the river, and report to Ford. If necessary, to keep your command mounted with fresh horses, take them wherever they can be had, giving in all cases proper receipts. The same will be done by the Seventh Missouri State Militia and artillery. See that your command is well supplied with ammunition, and take with you surgeons and ambulances. Telegraph the arrival of the Seventh Missouri State Militia and artillery, and the time you cross the river.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

I have no information of any other rebel force except about 200 bushwhackers under Quantrill and Todd that have been infesting my subdistrict for the last two months. I do not even hear a rumor of Shelby's coming up. Fanny Ogden just reported. Will keep you advised as to all my movements and all information I receive.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

General Fisk, from Glasgow, asks me if I can assist in a campaign against Thornton. I answered that I could send from 300 to 400 well-mounted men this p. m., whenever General Fisk and General Curtis would suggest, and in any direction that they may say. A co-operation of all our forces I think would bag the whole outfit. General Fisk is desirous that I should move at once. My re-enforcements from Warrensburg will be here to-morrow. I await your advice. I will be in telegraph office immediately after dinner. Our troops should carry their guidons, so as to distinguish each other from the enemy, as many of them are dressed in Federal uniform. I will have one section of artillery here to-night. Have made arrangements for fresh horses for them on their arrival.

J. H. FORD.

KANSAS CITY. *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Fisk's assistant adjutant-general telegraphs me that he can send 150 mounted men to co-operate with our forces, and proposes as follows:

That I cross the river here with my command and proceed to Smithville, while their forces will move from Saint Joe, through Ridgeley, and join me at Smithville, and your force move from Weston and Leavenworth, on direct road to Platte City. Then says he is willing to foHow my instructions. I am unacquainted in those counties. What do you think of his plan, or had I better move directly on Platte City? The Fanny Ogden can only carry one-half of my command at one time. I therefore deem it more expedient to cross here and move by land. The boat has had some of her machinery broken, but is repaired now, and ready to commence crossing. Troops from Warrensburg not yet arrived, but will be in to-night. If you do not like his plan will you suggest one. State where you wish me to move to, and what time you wish me to be at any given point—I will be there. Report says they can muster at least 1,000 armed men. Assistant adjutant-general at Saint Joe also says that the troops will be ready to move early in the morning, but can start earlier if it is necessary. Had better cross to-night, so as to leave by daylight in the morning.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

COLONEL: I have not supposed I was to campaign in Platte County, and am therefore not acquainted with the roads. To move from opposite points to the enemy's rear, as General Fisk's adjutant has proposed, would render your junction a little difficult and doubtful, as you might be attacked in detail. I think it safer to attempt the junction at Platte City, where, as you near the objective point, I can also join you or help either detachment. I wish you had two boats, so you could move quick and quiet. But take your own way, and let me know your plans and I will help you. My troops are impatient, but take your time for starting right. I do not believe they have any large force together, and they have no artillery.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

I will be ready to move with 380 well mounted men by 1 p. m. I will be re-enforced from Warrensburg this evening by 130 mounted men and one section of artillery. Had I better move at once or await my re-enforcements? Advise me as to the movements of your troops; also as to the direction I had better move with my command. Do you know anything about General Fisk's command?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

I can move about 300 and strike Platte City in one hour. If you march all the way how long will it take you? Keep me informed by sending dispatches as long as you can. You can dispatch by sending express riders back; also from Wyandotte if you choose.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

You should have cooked rations in haversacks and all ready. How do you propose to move? Can you get all your force on a boat and move up to a near point, land and move out quickly to Platte City? Forces should unite at or near Platte City in daylight to prevent mistakes. I could move quickly from Weston and rout the rascals from Platte City, but they would run away, and any damage done would only be called Kansas jayhawking, whereas they deserve severe measures from your hands.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I already have three days' cooked rations in haversacks ready to march. I cannot put over 250 horses on boat. One of my secret scouts just returned from Parkville. He says the whole country are with the rebels. Not over one-tenth of the people are Union. General Totten, inspector-general and chief of staff, Department of the Missouri, is here. I will telegraph you when I move. My scout says they gave him information of just what troops I had here, and also that the steam-boat Fanny Ogden was here to transport troops to attack them. I have some lousy wretches right at home here giving them information.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

I will have the steamer Fanny Ogden loaded by 2 o'clock. Has the Emilie left? At what point do you wish me to take my troops. Shall I start on the Ogden before the Emilie arrives? My command consists of 350 men, well mounted and armed.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City.

COLONEL: I just answered your long dispatch, which replies to your last. I will try to start the steamer Emilie to help you. It will do no harm if it does no good, but keep your arrangements going on.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Do you move this evening? If so, what way?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Your dispatch asking me if I would leave to-night, and which way I would go, just received. Have you received my last long dispatch giving you the plans of Assistant Adjutant-General Holloway, Saint Joseph, and asking your advice; and do you intend to leave it all to me? If so, I will act on my own judgment and inform you, but would prefer to have your advice.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

KANSAS CITY. *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I shall cross to-night and leave the opposite side of the river for Platte City, via Parkville, at daylight in the morning. Have telegraphed to General Fisk's headquarters the same. Will be pleased to meet and co-operate with your forces at that point. Will they be there; if so, how many?

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Will be at or near Platte City at 10 or 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Will try and keep you advised all the time. To prevent collision, I would suggest that upon the approach of troops that a bugler from each party ride forward. My command will challenge by sounding the "rally" to be answered by the other party sounding "water call." I have sent the same to General Fisk.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I will be at Platte City by 11 o'clock to-morrow unless I find the enemy on the run; in that case I shall follow him up.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Colonel FORD:

General Fisk desires me to take the direction so as to combine efforts. I hope to get another steamer to you before day. If not, perhaps you better get on her when she meets you. I fear the march will render your force weary and unfit for action at 11 or 12 to-morrow. If any other steamer comes take her to your aid. Operators will please keep open with some one to rouse when instrument calls so my plans can be completed. I have telegraphed Captain Holloway to move immediately to Weston.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOE, *July 12, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Have you decided upon a programme? We are ready and waiting your pleasure.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOE, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

When will you start for Platte City? We want to co-operate with you with as large a force as possible. Will General Curtis give you any assistance? Answer.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY:

I will start from the opposite side of the river at daylight in the morning to Platte City via Parkville. Meet me there with all of your available force. Start from Saint Joe so as to be at Platte City by 10 or 11 o'clock.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.* (Received 9.40 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I will have about 400 well mounted men here by sunrise to-morrow ready to march. Shall I move before your troops arrive? Enemy reported about 1,000 strong.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What force can you send and what will it consist of? Send in cipher if you have it. General Curtis will aid us in any way we may ask him. I will telegraph you when I move. Have you any suggestions to make as to a plan?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOE, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

We can move with 150 men at least, and can probably increase the force to 200 mounted men. Can move by morning; if necessary, can travel, via Ridgeley, and join you at Smithville, traveling about forty miles. Force from General Curtis could co-operate on direct road from Fort Leavenworth to Platte City. Will follow your instructions. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, Ninth Missouri State Militia, will be in command. We have a few men in Clinton County which we shall try and use, if orders can be sent them in time.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOE, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

At what point shall we join you, or do you wish us to attack simultaneously from this side? General Curtis' troops are ready at Weston. Do they understand?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY:

I don't know of any point to form a junction. General Curtis has promised to send force to me at or near Platte City. I am not acquainted with the country. Suggest some place where we can all meet near Platte City equally handy for all of us. My companies will have their guidons, so you will know us.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

SAINT JOE, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

General Curtis telegraphs us to come to Weston; that he will combine our force with his own as requested by General Fisk. General Curtis understands your programme. We shall try and be at Weston. We understand signals.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 12, 1864.

Maj. J. A. MELTON,
Commanding Cassville, Mo..

Bring your train in to your post immediately. If necessary to do this send out dismounted. Test fully the strength of the enemy with your mounted men as soon as possible; report his strength and the direction he is moving. Will re-enforce you if he cuts the wire.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 12, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding at Cassville:

Send a copy of your dispatch in regard to Jackman to Newtonia, and direct that it be forwarded to Granby and Newtonia and keep out

some scouts and spies to ascertain Jackman's intentions and movements. Look well to the road between Cassville and Fayetteville. We have one train below now. Fight Jackman if you have an opportunity.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to request that 200 Enrolled Missouri Militia be placed in active service at Macon City immediately.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have arranged a combined movement against Thornton and the treacherous Paw Paws at Platte City. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper moves from Saint Joseph with about 200 men; Colonel Ford, from Kansas City, with about 400, and General Curtis sends about 300 from Fort Leavenworth. The plan is to surround the villains to-night, and I hope for a lesson that will deter other counties from the same experiment. The Confederate flag has been waving over Platte City for two days, protected by men who for many months have worn our uniforms and carried under the stars and stripes the guns they now turn against us. I hope our troops will take no prisoners.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatches from my headquarters at Saint Joseph indicate that my most serious fears as to the reliability of my troops in Platte and Clay Counties have become reality. Maj. J. M. Clark, Enrolled Missouri Militia, who was in command of all the militia in Platte County, reached Saint Joseph last evening, and gives me the following report:

The Confederate guerrilla outlaws under Thornton occupy Platte City; they numbered yesterday about 400 men. The Paw Paw militia in Platte County, with scarcely an exception, went over to Thornton in a body, and the great mass of the citizens have thrown off the mask and declared openly for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. An abundance of Confederate uniforms was found to be in waiting at Platte City, and the Paw Paws with alacrity exchanged their blue jackets for gray ones. Major Clark reports the uprising among the people as general. Thornton instructs his command in an open speech to spare no Unionist on any terms. I greatly fear that many of the 107 organizations in these river rebel counties will turn out to be re-enforcements for the rebels. General, be not deceived, Missouri is as rebellious to-day as ever, and the earlier the national authorities act upon this conclusion the better. It will require more than 5,000 reliable U. S. troops to hold my district from a general uprising; every hour I spend among the people confirms me in this opinion.

General Douglass writes me from the Columbia Court-House, where he is in a state of siege, that he cannot come to the river to meet me,

that the rapidly gathering clans of rebels hold all the country around him. I am pushing the organizations under General Orders, No. 107, as rapidly as possible, but every telegram from the eastward is a wet blanket upon the measure. I shall hasten to Saint Louis, where I hope to meet the Governor. Every loyal man in Missouri will have to shoulder his gun for the war, and that, too, without delay. The very atmosphere is rank with treason.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Matters in Platte County grow no better. Major Clark, of the Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, who commanded in Platte County, came to this city this evening, having been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, but escaped. The greater part of four companies of the Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, Paw Paws, deserted him, quietly surrendered to the rebels, and were at once sworn into the Confederate service by Thornton, who is commander. He has not less than 400 men well armed, clothed in rebel uniform, and avowing their intention to scatter destruction far and wide. Saint Joseph and Weston are to be sacked. There seems to have been a general uprising in Thornton's favor. Men are joining them singly and in squads. There is certainly great danger, and it is increasing.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I will thank you for all information as to condition of affairs in Platte and Clay that you can give me. I am at work day and night in the river counties, getting the Enrolled Missouri Militia into active service that I may concentrate reliable troops.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK,
Glasgow:

I am requested to send you this dispatch, just received from Colonel Park, refugee from Parkville. There is rebel gas for you.

WYANDOTTE, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Rebels report at Parkville that Colonel Thornton raised Confederate flag at Platte City. Said he had orders to raise 10,000 men, and he would do it quick—conscript, if they did not volunteer. He says Tom McCarthy has raised 1,500 in Illinois and coming through, tearing up Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. They are flocking to him from all quarters. Paw Paws, by understanding, surrendered and joined them.

G. S. PARK.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph:

Some 200 or 300 bushwhackers and Paw Paws remain holding Platte City. Colonel Ford, of Kansas City, seems to be preparing to strike. This is all known here.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Colonel Ford goes to Platte City to-day with 400 of his regiment, Mountain Hogs. Can you co-operate with him against Thornton, and make a clean thing of Platte and Clay Counties? Ford will reach Platte City to-night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have the honor to request that you co-operate with me in striking a blow at the guerrillas, treacherous Paw Paws, who now hold Platte City. Please join in a combined movement from Saint Joseph, Kansas City, and Fort Leavenworth. Put in 300 men if you can spare them, and arrange plans of operations with Colonel Ford and Captain Holloway, assistant adjutant-general.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK,
Glasgow:

I can co-operate and can strike heavy blows if desired, but I must have special request to remove the clamor of intrusion. It would be well for you to lead. You know the disposition to slander outside troops. Rosecrans telegraphs he is preparing to clean them out. Are you and he in concert?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I had intended my morning telegrams as a request for you to go into Platte County on a mission of retribution. Don't hesitate a moment. Arrange the plans of operation, and give the traitors cause to remember the day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK, *Glasgow, Mo.:*

GENERAL: Your request will be met promptly. Movements will commence from Kansas and Saint Joe to-night, if possible. My force at Weston is ready. A full regiment should be sent from below. You have not at this writing a soldier of your department in Platte or Clay, the worst part of the country. What you had have run away or joined the traitors. My troops must not go far, as the rebels will seek the occasion to strike Kansas.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I thank you for your hearty co-operation in the combined movement against the Confederates and Paw Paws, who hold Platte City in the name of Jeff. Davis. I trust that there will be no prisoners taken by our boys, and that a lesson will be taught Platte County that will be wholesome and admonitory to other localities where the Paw Paw tribes do congregate. I am hard at work organizing the militia. Oh, for troops! reliable troops!! troops!!! I shall visit Saint Louis before I return to Saint Joseph, unless the rebels become strong and capture me. I have been bushwhacked once only, as yet.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Your telegram of last evening is received. My fears have been realized. I hope that both the State and national authorities will no longer consider me too credulous and distrustful. I have again a similar application from Hannibal and other cities and towns. The demand for arms for the 107 organization will exceed our supply, I fear. I have asked General Rosecrans for an abundance of arms and ammunition and shall probably go and see him before I return to Saint Joseph. Consult freely with General Craig, but be governed by what you know to be my views. Colonel Draper ought not to have accompanied the railway expedition. I shall hurry him and his men to your support. I trust the Platte County officers are not as bad as they appear. I have done all I could with the means in my hand to prevent the calamities now upon us. I am now working day and night to get the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this region into active service.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Give me the programme agreed upon for the combined movement against the Paw Paws at Platte City. How many troops in each detachment and how do they move? Were signals agreed upon, &c.?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

I have asked Colonel Ford to state his plan and make suggestions. He says he will inform us when he starts. We take as many men as indicated in our dispatch to you. Colonel Ford has not yet given us his conclusions. Have they relieved the fifteen men at Savannah for the expedition?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Ford moves from Kansas City to Platte County forthwith with 400 of his Mountain Avengers. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper cooperates and we shall give the rascals a touch of war. If I can reach General Curtis will ask him to go in with the Kansas boys at the same time. I think Ford will reach Platte City to-night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Let the volunteer companies have the arms for time being. We must have them whenever the 107 organization exhausts the supply on hand. I have applied to General Rosecrans for guns sufficient to arm every loyal man in my district. Colonel Draper, with his force, will be with you this morning by the Hannibal and Saint Joe Railroad. Every available man that can be spared from anywhere must go after Thornton. I shall ask General Curtis to go in with all the force he can spare, and if General Brown has anything to spare he will help. Advise me when Draper reaches you. I hope the Paw Paws will go over, to a man. The thing will then begin to work right. I am fearful of Captain Claggett's company. Who vouches for them? Was Majors' company one of the 107 organization? Call Macon for my messages to you of this morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Fuchs' command had better be moved to the cavalry camp, where our camp guards can surround the entire command at Saint Joseph. Let there be no isolated detachments about the city. I shall go to Saint Louis on first packet, to plead in person for "troops," "troops," "troops." I must have them, or be relieved from this command and further responsibility in the matter. Let your headquarters guard be strong and vigilant, especially at night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall not leave here until to-morrow. Will be a day or two getting down, as I shall stir up the people en route. Colonel Draper must organize against Thornton forthwith. The villain and all his Confederate friends must go to death, or flee the district. I have asked Generals Curtis and Brown to join in the chase. What can be done from Saint Joseph?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 12, 1864.*

General FISK, *Glasgow:*

General Craig has worked three or four days to get volunteers under General Orders, No. 107, but has only succeeded in getting seven men. Captains Thompson and Bradshaw, of the old Twenty-fifth, have organized volunteer companies to protect the city, and ask for arms to be used temporarily in defense of the town. The companies are composed of exempts. General Craig is very solicitous you should give them the guns for the time being. These are the companies I referred to, and will be of service to us in case of an emergency. Mr. Rodman and other men offer to be responsible for them. Please give them an answer. I learn this morning that Captain Ford's company, of Parkville, have also joined the rebels. Do not know exactly how many men General Curtis has sent to Weston. Ask him for our information. We can count on 400 men here, including the militia. Claggett's company was ordered into active service yesterday; also Captain Majors' company at Savannah. I sent you a long dispatch yesterday morning via Macon.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY:

Take steamer or cars with all the cavalry you can bring, and come to Weston to-night. Colonel Ford starts at daylight to-morrow morning. General Fisk has requested me to combine movements to strike Platte and Clay. Ford expects to be at Platte City by 11 to-morrow. I am ready to be there any hour, but I want troops of Missouri Department to lead. Telegraph your movements immediately. Operators will please keep open and up.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth:*

We have ordered the train, and will endeaver to be at Weston by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIBERTY, *July 12, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I propose to make a true statement to you of the condition of our county. You must know, first, that our people are largely disloyal. There never were more than 200 true Union men in this county, and when Governor Gamble made the order to enroll the loyal militia of the State, and it was known that those of our county were to go into active service, many of the able-bodied chose to enroll themselves as disloyal, and so kept out of service, but our politicians here saw soon that it was a mistake and devised the plan of another organization of militia composed mainly of those who had but a short time before voluntarily enrolled as disloyal. These soon got the name of Paw Paws, and have been no doubt purposely encouraged in their opposition to the truly loyal citizens and soldiers, and frequently indulged in the expression of disloyal sentiments, which soon convinced us that many of them could not be depended on to give protection to the loyal portion of our people against guerrillas and bushwhackers. The managers in the meantime had got clear of all of the loyal soldiers, and we were at the mercy of these men who had so shortly enrolled as disloyal. Our uneasiness has been expressed often to the authorities. This spring our county was as usual overrun by bands of assassins and bushwhackers. Our citizens are murdered almost daily at their homes, in their corn-fields, and on the highways, and to-day there is not in the county of Clay one unconditional loyal Union man who dares to go into the harvest field to do a day's work. Many of them have left the State; all are now talking of going. A general terror prevails with the Union men. This moment news comes in that two young soldiers were bushwhacked to-day at Centreville, about twelve miles from here. They left here this morning; one is dead, the other mortally wounded. The notorious Thornton with his gang entered Platte City yesterday. Many of the Paw Paws joined him. The city was in his possession at last date. He is said to have 300 to 600 men. The country is swarming with them. There are here three companies of militia, one from Ray, one under Captain Kemper, the Ninth, one under Younger of home militia. These men are kept constantly going, but have not the strength to make head against the bushwhackers. The Southern sympathizers all call themselves conservative Union men now, and are very active in withholding the facts and misleading the authorities. Our provost-marshal (Mr. Cohrs) is constantly misrepresented to the authorities and is very odious to that class called conservative. The Union men love and respect him and give him the best support they can. The bushwhackers have given notice that no radical Union man shall live in this county. They never take any prisoners; all are killed on the spot if they are Union. The conservative seem to be in no danger. I was informed two months ago that I would be killed if I went out of town. There are but few of us here, and we feel in great danger. We do not stay in our houses at night, but all go to quarters at night. I am sorry to have to address you on this subject and feel myself unfit for the task, but it would be criminal in me not to do so, and hope you will find the means of giving us some hope. Our destiny is in the hands of men that we seldom have access to. Hoping that this may be of use in forming a just conception of our county and its affairs, and that this will not be too tedious or deemed impertinent,

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

J. J. ARMSTRONG.

PAOLA, *July 12, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Moonlight, commanding at Mound City, reports that last night at 8 o'clock twenty guerrillas entered Barnesville. The citizens showed stubborn resistance and guerrillas left in an hour. A detachment from Potosi started in pursuit.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DRAKE,
Leavenworth:

I am preparing a combined move into Missouri early to-morrow morning. Your militia must take care of the city, and if you could send militia (mounted) company to join my troops at Weston by 8 a. m., or if they could move forward so as to unite otherwise, it would be well. But no move must be made in that direction to-morrow without my knowledge and consent for fear of mistaken conflicts. Can the ferry-boat be spared? I want it for a cruiser.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *July 12, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR:

Colonel Moonlight reports this morning that twenty guerrillas entered Barnesville last night at 8 o'clock, and the citizens showed stubborn resistance, and guerrillas left in an hour. Lieutenant Lindsay, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding at Potosi, started in pursuit eastward. Dispatches from General Curtis state that the bushwhackers are concentrating in Platte County under Thornton, and that the Paw Paw militia are joining them by companies. They threaten Weston and adjoining places, but it is believed they will move south. General Curtis directs that the troops in this district be kept in readiness to join in an assault or pursuit.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUND CITY, *July 12, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Last night at 8 o'clock twenty guerrillas entered Barnesville. The citizens offered stubborn resistance, and the guerrillas left in an hour. One of my scouts brought me news this morning that Marchbanks stopped night before last at a Mr. Davis', four miles this side of Ball's Mills. This is Marchbanks' first appearance this season.

MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

WESTON, *July 12, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Our pickets captured 4 prisoners of the Platte City force, one of whom is Captain Johnston, who surrendered his company to the bushwhackers yesterday. They report that the rebels evacuated Platte City about 3.30 p. m. to-day, with the intention of joining another command of bushwhackers at Camden Point, who were supposed to be in the vicinity of Skinner's Mills. Two hundred and fifty rebels left Platte City and took Camden Point road. They are well armed and mounted on excellent horses. I have out a picket force of seventy-five men. Rebel spies go by the way of Fort Leavenworth and cross the river at Leavenworth City. It would be well to stop them at that point. An assistant is needed here, as the boy has to stay up night and day.

JOHN TROY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

JOHN TROY,
Weston:

Make no move. Allow no signs of a move to be made. Keep cool and get the rebels to feel easy as possible at Platte City. Give me all news of them you can by telegraph. I am communicating with other localities.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WESTON, *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The Emilie has gone; left at 11 p. m. Bridge repaired. Rebels left Platte City at 3.30 this p. m. Camped eight miles from Platte City, at Ridgeley, ten miles from Weston. Send rations early in the morning for the troops at this post, for such time as you think proper. Had better come to Weston, as Camden Point is northwest of this place.

JENNISON.
PRICE.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 12, 1864.*

General DAVIES,
Weston:

Report when troops are all located and haversacks properly furnished and all ready.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, July 12, 1864.

Capt. W. D. MCLAIN,
Indpt. Batty. Colorado Vols., Comdg. Post, Lawrence, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the receipt by messenger of your communication reporting

your action in the matter of sending a portion of your battery from Lawrence to Fort Leavenworth. He directs me to say that it is presumed the detachment sent to Leavenworth will not be kept but a short time, and that as soon as the present emergency is over it will be returned to you. It is not deemed advisable at the present time to order that portion of your battery now at Fort Larned any farther east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, July 12, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I herewith inclose for your information copy of a letter received from Brigadier-General Mitchell; also copy of a letter received from Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 26, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado, Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant was handed to me by Capt. Benjamin C. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general, last evening. I regret to hear that the Indians in Colorado are becoming hostile. Your Excellency perhaps may not have heard that we are now in the midst of active operations against the numerous hordes of Apaches in Arizona, and that nearly all the available force in the department is now occupied in that campaign or in conducting captive Navajo Indians from their native country to the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos River, a distance of more than 300 miles, or in guarding nearly 7,000 of their captives at Fort Sumner and at Fort Canby. A short time since a band of guerrillas robbed some trains upon the Cimarron River, and I have troops in pursuit of them from Fort Union and from Fort Bascom. I mention these matters to show how the small number of men now under my command are employed. But when we were menaced and in trouble you came to help us, and you may be sure that should you need our assistance we will respond to your call as far as possible to the last man that can be spared. I will try to get some more troops to Fort Union at the earliest practicable moment, and will help you all we can. Be of good cheer, for if Colorado and New Mexico join in hostilities against the Utes I believe by the end of next winter we could bring them to such a state as to make any other campaign unnecessary. It would be well to avoid a collision until the snow falls, if possible. The winter time is the most favorable for operations against Indians, as then no time is lost in trailing, and they soon become exhausted of supplies, and being embarrassed by their families cannot so well elude pursuit. Of course a war with that or any other tribe is to be avoided altogether

if possible. When it is commenced it should be commenced because they have been the aggressors and are clearly in the wrong. In this case the punishment should be very severe. I mention these matters to Your Excellency so that all efforts for peace may be resorted to before war is resorted to. Then if we must have war in spite of our efforts, Colorado and New Mexico united may make it a war which they will remember.

I am, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *July 4, 1864.*

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of three communications with accompanying inclosures from you, calling my attention to the Indian depredations along the line of the Platte River. I am aware of the existing troubles along this line from personal knowledge obtained while at Cottonwood Springs a few weeks ago, and scouts sent out for that purpose. I am at present on my way out along the route in order that I may better understand the existing difficulties, and render all the assistance possible with the limited means at my disposal. I have made application to department headquarters for more troops, but have been unable to get any. Perhaps it would be well for you to make a similar request, as it is impossible for me with the troops under my command and my instructions from department headquarters to more than protect the main line of communication with the West. You can rest assured I will gladly do anything in my power to render the route to Colorado safe, but I have not the troops with which to establish more forts at present. The Indians encamped on the Republican are not in my district, but in the District of North Kansas. I had intended collecting as many troops as possible and conducting an expedition against the Indians depredating along the line, but orders received from department headquarters at the moment of leaving Omaha forced me wholly upon the defensive and along the main line. I had thought that by weakening the posts long enough to strike the Indians at their camps or wherever found, would be a better mode of protection than by simply occupying the lines. I am satisfied there will be more or less trouble with the Indians during the summer, but think it will be confined to petty depredations committed by strolling bands and not by any combined efforts of the Indians in this district. I have had a consultation with the Ogallala and Brulé Sioux, they pledging themselves not to molest the whites, and that if they were forced into the trouble by the other Indians they would assist the whites against the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Kiowas. I am satisfied that their protestations of friendship can, for the present at least, be trusted.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Nebraska.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 12, 1864.

The condition of affairs in the Department of New Mexico, having reference to the proximity of Texas and to the fact that Confederate

spies have been hovering about our boundaries and prowling in our midst, where they have many friends and correspondents, of which we have positive proof, and considering the fact that the commander of the Confederate forces in Texas still claims this Territory and that of Arizona as belonging to his department, and still flaunts at the head of his orders and letters "Headquarters Department of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona," thereby making either a puerile and ridiculous vaunt, or indicating a standing claim on this country which he is only waiting a favorable opportunity to enforce, and considering the fact that bands of guerrillas and robbers, claiming to be Confederate troops, hover along the thoroughfares leading to New Mexico from the east, which bands doubtless have their emissaries in our midst to give information when the trains of our wealthy citizens start with funds for the purchase of goods in the States, so that these trains may be waylaid and robbed at the points of the road favorable to such enterprises, as has recently been done, it continues to be a military necessity that persons traveling through this department shall be provided with passports, by which they can be identified and distinguished from spies and traitors and rebels.

The general-in-chief of the army in alluding to this matter sums up in a few words why these police regulations are necessary here:

In a department like that of New Mexico and Arizona, of great geographical extent and a sparse population, mostly strangers to each other, with a small military force mostly at isolated and remote stations and with numerous spies and traitors scattered throughout the country, measures of military police somewhat stringent in their character are sometimes necessary to preserve peace and good order. No good and loyal citizen can object to them. All such can comply with the rule without inconvenience or loss of dignity. I mention in this connection that I myself and the officers of my staff have been required to procure in Washington and Saint Louis passports from our inferior officers, the provost-marshals, for our identification, to enable us to pass the guards in the streets and public roads. In times of war and public danger this is a proper and necessary measure of military police, and no officer, military or civil, no matter what his rank, can object to it in places where the public safety requires its adoption.

The officers and soldiers throughout this department, as well as all good and loyal citizens, are admonished not to be thrown off their guard against the machinations of the rebels, who have long coveted possession of this country and the rich silver regions and gold fields of Arizona, and, above all, coveted a highway across the continent and a port on the Pacific coast; are admonished not to give up their watchfulness because we have had a short season of immunity from rebel raids; not to believe that we may not again be menaced by such raids, and even in greater force than before, whenever a propitious season shall offer. Whenever our vigilance becomes relaxed, or our state of preparation to resist is yielded up, that will be the moment when we shall be menaced and be in serious danger. While no one must give way to causeless or unmanly fears, all must be prepared to guard against the traitors in our midst, as well as to defend our property against the lawless bands of ruffians who infest our roads, and who are but precursors of a still stronger force of unprincipled brigands, which will be hurled against us to lay waste our fields and without recompense to eat up our substance, whenever we are off our guard or cease to be ready resolutely to defend our country.

All men of an age to bear arms, who are not natives of New Mexico or Arizona, when traveling within this department at all places east of and including the Valley of the Rio Grande, will, until further orders, be required to have passports, which will be furnished gratis at the military post of Franklin, in Texas, and at the following posts and

places in New Mexico, viz: Las Cruces, Fort McRae, Fort Craig, Los Pinos, Albuquerque, Santa Fé, Fort Sumner, Fort Bascom, and Fort Union. These passports will be numbered and registered by provost-marshals, and will be countersigned by commanding officers.

All civil magistrates and officers of civil courts, and all lawyers practicing in the country, and all officers of the United States who have business in the department, as well as all resident citizens not natives of New Mexico or Arizona, will, on application, be furnished with standing passports, which they can exhibit when traveling whenever it becomes necessary so to do. Officers and soldiers and military employés will also be obliged to have such passports, or to have the written orders or leaves under which they travel. This rule does not prohibit the people born in New Mexico or Arizona from receiving passports should they desire hereafter, as they have heretofore, to have them in going to and returning from the States.

It is, therefore, ordered that whenever hereafter any of the persons here described arrive at or desire to depart from any of the posts or places here named, they will be required by the commanding officer or by the provost-marshal, under the direction of the commanding officer, to show their passports, and to give information so that their names, residence, and destination may be registered. Should they fail to do this, they will not be permitted to depart. Non-residents of New Mexico or Arizona who are American citizens and not aliens will be required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States before they will be furnished with a passport, and a certificate that they have taken such oath must be entered upon the passport itself, and the oath, duly attested, will be sent by the commanding officer to department headquarters.

In times like these we must know who are our friends and who are our enemies. It is but a slight inconvenience to a good and loyal man to conform to these rules, and it may be the means of detecting the traitors who are still plotting to bring this beautiful country again under the cloud and the blight and the mildew which seem to overshadow as a pall and attach as a curse to every spot of our beloved land over which this cruel and causeless rebellion has had sway.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH,
Camp No. 4, on Eight-Mile Creek, Minn., July 12, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report having left Fort Ridgely on the 10th instant and joined my command at Redwood Creek on the morning of the 11th. While there encamped I found that my transportation was too limited, all the wagons being too heavily laden. The one for use of headquarters contained 30,000 rounds of ball-cartridges, in addition to the usual baggage. The section of artillery has 5,000 pounds of ammunition, some of which had to be placed on teams already too heavily laden. Upon a careful examination of the different wagons, I thought it proper and necessary, if possible, to provide more transportation, and accordingly sent my acting quartermaster with a guard to seize a four-mule Government team I found returning to Fort Ridgely,

having been out on business not connected with the U. S. service. We left camp on Redwood Creek in the evening and marched eight or nine miles, camping near a small lake or pond. To-day we marched eight miles and camped at Eight-Mile Creek. Captain McKusick arrived to-day. We will strike tents and proceed to march at 5 a. m. to-morrow, having advanced the rear guard and flankers. No signs of any enemy, save the appearance of an Indian at a distance on the evening of the 11th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER.,
July 12, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: Last week some forty Chippewa Indians, from Leech Lake, visited this post and informed me that they were going to visit the Sioux. I ordered them to return to their reservation and hereafter not to visit the post without permission from the brigadier-general commanding. Cannot some means be adopted whereby these Indians can be made to remain on their reservation? For some weeks past Chippewas have been seen prowling on the road between here and Sauk Centre. The soldiers, not being able to distinguish them from Sioux, might some day harm them. I would respectfully ask for instructions on this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MIX,
Capt. Company A, Independent Batt. Minn. Vols., Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, La., July 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the operation of Special Orders, No. 41, paragraph 5, current series, from these headquarters,* and will report without delay to the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 13, 1864.

I. The Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, now at Baton Rouge, will proceed without delay to Morganza and be reported to the commanding officer at that point to receive the horses, guns, and equipments complete of the First Vermont Battery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 439.

II. That portion of the First Vermont Battery whose term of service has expired will be immediately mustered out of service at Morganza and will then proceed in charge of the senior officer, via Cairo, to the original rendezvous in Vermont, there to be paid off in accordance with Circular 36, of 1864, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. The commissioned officers and enlisted men of the First Vermont Battery whose term of service has not expired will proceed, as soon as the battery has been turned over to the Thirteenth Wisconsin, to Port Hudson, where they will be reported to the commanding officer to serve out the remainder of their term with the Second Vermont Battery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, ETC., *Little Rock, Ark., July 13, 1864.*

I. District commanders will require itineraries to be kept by all commanding officers of expeditions and scouts, containing full descriptions of the country, roads, cross-roads, forage, water-courses, towns, churches, stores, and places of public resort.

II. In order to carry out this order an acting topographical engineer will be detailed by the commanding officer of each detachment from the officers or enlisted men of his command. He will be excused from all other duty until the completion of his report, which will be sent at the end of the march to the district commander, who will send a copy or the original to the chief engineer at department headquarters. The officer making the report will be guided by paragraphs 710, 712, 713, 714, and 715, Revised Army Regulations, 1863, except in the column marked "Route." The sketch of the road or trail passed over will be like a map, and so made that the top will be north and the bottom south. Townships and sections in which particular places are located will always when possible [be mentioned]. The sketch will include as much of the country on each side of the road as can be determined without delaying the march of the column.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MO., *July 13, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON:

SIR: I wrote you yesterday and propose to say more to you to-day, and speak more of matters which immediately concern your office as provost-marshal-general. There will be, or perhaps has already been, an effort made to get your assistant provost-marshal removed from this post. Interested persons wish to procure the appointment of Thomas Sublett,

and if not successful they will ask the appointment of some other person who can be used to the disadvantage of the Government and Union men. Now, my object in writing to-day is to say to you that the present incumbent (Mr. Cohrs) has succeeded in giving the Union men entire confidence in him as a competent officer, a true Union man, and active and efficient in the discharge of every duty; and I here say that he has the entire confidence of all truly loyal Union men here, and deserves to be firmly supported in the discharge of his duties at this post. There are many men here calling themselves Union men who do not pass muster among us as such. This letter is to warn you against such. Try them well before trusting them; the good man will not object to this. Hoping that my writing to you may contribute something toward a proper understanding of our troubles and assist in providing against a continuing of the horrors of the times, and assist in removing at least some of the mystery surrounding our poor distracted country,

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

J. J. ARMSTRONG.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the general commanding for his information in regard to the condition of things at Liberty and in Clay County.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, for his indorsement, as it appears that this paper refers to the military condition of affairs in that section.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Little Rock, July 13, 1864.

Capt. A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have information from officers of Third Missouri Cavalry that a patrol of eight men were fired on this morning, and 3 men wounded and 1 supposed killed. The seven men who returned to camp did not see the enemy, who fired from the brush. The commanding officer sent out a party to look for the enemy. I have received no official information on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Pickets at Brownsville attacked. Prospect of the railroad being injured. Send them assistance, either infantry on train or cavalry by marching, as you deem most expeditious.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 13, 1864.

Col. O. WOOD,
Brownsville:

It is hardly possible that there is any large force in your neighborhood. I have a force at Searcy; heard from there to-day; heard from Hickory Plains and Des Arc yesterday. There is a force of our cavalry near Ashley's Station. On which side were your pickets attacked? I think you had better move out immediately and drive them away. I will send you re-enforcement if necessary. Answer immediately. Notify General Andrews that your pickets have been attacked.*

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *July 13, 1864—10.20 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

The rebs have divided their force, a part going south on Prairie Long, the others still on the prairie in front of us. Think they will tear up the track to-night. Am afraid they will destroy the bridge at Bayou Two Prairie. There are only sixteen men there.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 13, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:

Colonel Clayton left here this morning with 800 cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and seven pieces of artillery on a reconnaissance down the river. I hear that he found the enemy in force within sixteen miles. He has not returned yet.

HANS MATTSON,
Colonel Third Minnesota Infantry, Commanding.

WESTON, *July 13, 1864.*
(Received 14th.)

General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford, from Kansas, and Captain Holloway, from Saint Joseph, have united with my force here, and will be ready to move against rebels in an hour. Thornton has moved from Platte City to Camden, about ten miles out, where he has called a public meeting.

* For Wood's dispatch, to which this is an answer, see Part I, p. 68.

My troops will go under Colonel Ford to attend it. My son, Major Curtis, will go with my troops. You must send troops of your own command, general, as I have enough for mine to do on my own side.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford left this place this morning at 5 o'clock, with a force of about 12 officers, 350 mounted men, to join Curtis' and Fisk's forces in Platte County, for the purpose of attacking the rebels assembling there. I have about completed my inspection here, but shall not be able to get down the river until navigation is again open.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford and command reached Weston at 1 o'clock this afternoon. General Curtis and staff had gone to Weston probably to see the troops off. Colonel Ford promised to keep me informed by messengers of anything important which transpires in connection with his expedition, all of which I will report to you when it reaches me. I think it would be well to have a steam-boat here, so that if the rebels attempt to strike any point below this they might be intercepted. If you think so, please request General Curtis to send the Fanny Ogden back to Kansas City. He has the steamer Emilie under his charge, besides the Ogden.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TOTTEN,
Kansas City:

Ford will have enough to destroy the rebel force. I hope greatest secrecy and energy will be used, officers thoroughly instructed. All the Paw Paws who pretend to do duty should be put in requisition, those who are doubtful should be disarmed and arms sent to Weston for safety. It was expected that Ford would move at once. To-night 200 men are expected to move from Saint Joseph. General Curtis has been telegraphed to co-operate. Let it be so arranged that Ford can send back messengers to Kansas City reporting his movements. It is to be well understood that these men are outlaws. There is no law but common humanity in their favor.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 191. } *Saint Louis, Mo., July 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. The immediate threatening emergency for more troops for temporary duty in this department in destroying dangerous and formida-

ble bands of organized guerrillas requires the commanding general to assume the command of the First Missouri Veteran Cavalry, and the First Iowa Veteran Cavalry, now in this city en route to report to Major-General Steele. The commanding officers of these battalions will take immediate steps for putting their commands on a footing for active field service, and when ready therefor, will report in person at these headquarters for detailed orders and instructions. Colonel Callender, ordnance department, will make all necessary issues of arms and ammunition and horse equipments with the least practicable delay, seeing hereafter that requisitions, &c., are put in proper form to secure him. Colonel Merrill, chief of the cavalry depot, will issue the necessary horses to complete the mounts of these battalions as speedily as practicable. All officers concerned in the execution of the foregoing are specially enjoined to promptness and dispatch.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HERMANN, MO., *July 13, 1864.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Commanding First Sub-District of Saint Louis District:

COLONEL: In compliance with your telegram received this morning, I have sent scouts on three roads leading south, southeast, and southwest of this place, with orders to give me information of any intelligence they may receive concerning the rebels, &c. We are or will be ready for them here. Captain Eitzen is on hand with his militia. I will report to you per telegraph any intelligence that I may receive immediately.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. T. HUNTER,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Glasgow:

My side of the river is now quiet. Colonel Ford crossed the Missouri River from Kansas City with 500 men last night under orders to act in concert with your troops. He is in Platte County to-day, probably at Platte City.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *July 13, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that I have ordered scouting parties from Sedalia and Jefferson City in the direction of Duroc and Linn Creek with the hope of intercepting Captain Gregg's band.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 13, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

About what time ought Major Houts' command to join Ford?

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 13, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

My express to Major Houts missed him, and Houts has just returned with his command to this post. Colonel Ford left Kansas City to join his forces with Generals Curtis' and Fisk's at 5 o'clock this morning. I have no troops in the western border to re-enforce Ford.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 13, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Instruct Colonel Ford that General Curtis, at Fort Leavenworth, has been instructed to seize the first boat at that point suitable for the duty and send to him (Ford) at Kansas City. The Fanny Ogden is the boat designated for this purpose.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 13, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that I have ordered no boats to leave Jefferson City up the river, or Kansas City down, until further orders.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Nothing has been heard from Major Houts and his command. He has not passed Independence or Pleasant Hill. No news from Colonel Ford. Detachment of the Seventh [Missouri State Militia Cavalry] under Captain Peak and section of artillery arrived here at 11 p. m. yesterday. Horses are rested and men ready for any emergency. I think we ought to have a steam-boat here so that I could throw troops to any point down the river. I fear the rebels will pass toward Liberty and try to effect a crossing into La Fayette. If you will ask Major-General Curtis, some boat might easily be sent here.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, Commanding Post.

SEDALIA, MO., *July 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

At 9 a. m. to-day, three miles north of Tipton, Captain Gregg robbed the express and passengers. He went north. His force variously estimated from thirteen to thirty. The operator at Tipton neglected this information. Should he not be dismissed? I could have intercepted these men had I been informed this morning. I have sent men from La Mine bridge through on their trail. Nothing else new.

GEO. H. HALL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Saint Joseph, Mo., July 13, 1864.

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have information that last evening, within four miles of the city, Confederate scouts were taking horses. This morning they have shot and wounded one Union man, robbing him of horses and other property. The deputy sheriff was taken prisoner below the city to-day. There are rumors of other depredations. Yesterday a Confederate scout of thirty-six were east of Sparta. The reports of guns were heard in different directions seven miles below this city this forenoon. Circumstances show that a force of some kind is nearing us.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. BASSETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

KANSAS CITY, *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Ogden starts immediately. Emilie just arrived. Will start in an hour. A very dark and rainy night has delayed us some.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Terrible storm this morning, which delayed us; 200 men well mounted left here at 9 o'clock under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. He will report to you at Weston or by telegraph.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *July 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

The aggregate at the different posts is as follows: At Macon, 145; Sturgeon, 123; Glasgow, 158; Fulton, 62; Mexico, 20; Warrenton, 10; Paris, 10; Columbia, 16. About 100 of this number are inoculated with syphilis matter.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 13, 1864.*

General DRAKE,
Leavenworth:

Let the ferry-boat come up here if she can make good time on the river. I want her as a cruising boat. Thornton moved from Platte City toward Camden Point yesterday afternoon. I am waiting for troops of Colonel Ford, from Kansas City, and General Fisk, from Saint Joe. I am awaiting these with some of mine for a campaign through Platte and Clay. The stormy night delayed matters, but not long.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

SIR: Several scouts came in late last night with no definite information. Found their pickets out as before. Forces estimated at from 300 to 1,500; best information, 300. Say they have 1,000 in Platte who will rise at a moment's notice. The neighboring counties, they claim, are in same condition. Say they are waiting for Shelby, Price, or Quantrill to lead, and then they will all rise on the instant. Say they are always threatening Weston to prevent force from moving on them. My scout gives me the entire signs of Sons of Liberty, badges worn by them, &c. I have sent three trusty men in by way of Bee Creek on foot at 8 this morning, with positive orders to go into their camp and to get full information as to numbers, purposes, &c. I will send them to you as soon as they come in, which will be to-night, if fortunate.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. McDOWELL,
Mayor.

WESTON, MO., *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The rebels are holding a public meeting at Camden Point, Mo. All the citizens are called upon to attend. We require a good supply of hard bread and bacon at once for the Saint Joseph troops. Our pickets captured the rebel flag and 15 stand of arms at Platte City last night.

C. R. JENNISON.

WESTON, MO., [*July 13, 1864.*]

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Rebels within five miles of Weston last night; robbed all the farmers in that vicinity. My pickets went into Platte City last evening. Rebels all camped in Camden Point, some twelve miles northeast of this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper has just arrived from Saint Joseph with a command of 250 men.

C. R. JENNISON.

WESTON, *July 13, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet at Weston. Command not heard from. The force seen was on Camden road. Start up the river at once.

T. J. WEED,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 13, 1864.*

Mayor CROWELL,
Atchison:

There is some danger of a force of rebels being pursued in Missouri, trying to escape by crossing the river, possibly at Atchison; see that you have the ferry-boat prepared against surprise. Let it be on the west side of the river at night and well guarded by day. The rebs were at Camden Point to-day.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, medical inspector, U. S. Army, is hereby charged with the general supervision and direction of matters pertaining to the medical department in the Military Division of West Mississippi, and at the posts on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, referred to in War Department Special Orders, No. 171, paragraph 52, May 7, 1864.

All orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Vollum will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Upon the recommendation of the chief of cavalry of this division the First and Second Regiments of Texas Volunteer Cavalry will be consolidated, the new organization to be designated as the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry. The officers will be examined by a board, to be appointed for that purpose, and the supernumerary ones will be discharged the service. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., July 14, 1864.*

I. Colonel Stuart, commanding Tenth Illinois Cavalry, will send to Devall's Bluff all the dismounted men he now has present for duty with equipments and arms to draw horses.

II. Brig. Gen. C. Bussey, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, will send to Devall's Bluff as many dismounted men of his brigade as can be furnished with horse equipments up to 400 with equipments and arms.

III. The detachments will be under proper officers and go to Devall's Bluff by railroad.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Pursuant to orders received from department headquarters the following-named companies of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry will report at the headquarters of the regiment at Pine Bluff with as little delay as possible: Company A, escort to Brig. Gen. F. Salomon; Company C, escort to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, 7TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 14, 1864.*

The rapidly increasing list of mortality among the troops should admonish every commissioned officer and enlisted man how necessary it is to adopt the most painstaking efforts to promote health.

The unhealthy locality we are in, the labor, exposure, and privations we undergo, are calculated to try even the most robust constitution.

Early in the war the enemy confidently expected that the Federal troops would be unable to endure the summer heat and the malaria of this lower country. He gained much re-enforcement in the expectation we would droop and die.

So far we have reason to be grateful that his expectations have not been realized, and also that no fearful epidemic has prevailed in the South since the war commenced. But we have many weeks of an unhealthy season before us. Shall we live, or shall we go into the grave? Shall we sink down weak and spiritless, or shall we move on with an elastic step, a high resolve, and a dauntless spirit? This depends much upon our own wills. We profess to be soldiers. If we are truly such we must illustrate in our conduct more patience and more resolution than are required in the ordinary occupations of life. In a word, we ought to be superior to ordinary men, for it is our business to overcome obstacles and confront danger. It is the best economy of life too, and a sure means of victory, to weary the enemy in the long march, in watches, and in toil. Therefore we should be strong. We should economize our vigor.

To be successful in this, we must be careful and temperate in our manner of living. "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things," is the sublime injunction of Saint Paul.

We must live! We must rise above discouragements and privations. But the health of the soldier depends much upon the mental and moral influences around him as well as the physical. Officers should be zeal-

ous in keeping up a cheerful and hopeful state of mind among the men; should encourage amusements and diversions; and should be extremely particular and strict in enforcing sanitary regulations, the cleanliness of person, quarters, and camp, and the careful cooking of the rations. These things are of the highest importance and must not be neglected.

Soldiers! Because you are now performing fatigue duty you must not relax a single effort in good soldiership. The greatest battles are fought in places and at the times they are the least expected. Your services will yet be needed in glorious enterprises. Be ready at any moment with steady nerves, strong arms, and unerring aim to exert all the power you are capable of; and when the occasion comes you will be more than glad of every minute that has been well spent in preparation. This very moment begin to prepare for the sternest duties.

Hereafter the historian will draw a comparison between the endurance and fortitude of those soldiers who in times past traversed parched deserts in great campaigns under Alexander or Napoleon, and the power and endurance exhibited by men like you in this war. If you so determine, it can be written that the proud, indomitable spirit of the American soldier was more formidable and triumphant than ever before had been illustrated in the history of men.

For your efforts, for your constancy, for your zeal, the triumph of your cause, a long peace in which you can witness the improved condition and the brighter glory of your country, and the gratitude of every friend of civilization, will be your reward.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The following dispatch has been received:

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *July 14, 1864—5 p. m.*

GENERAL COMMANDING DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK:

My camp at Bayou Des Arc was attacked at 4.30 this a. m. by a large force—I should think 800. I went into the fight with 214 men and 7 officers, and came out with 75 men and 5 officers. The attacking party I believe to be Shelby's.

D. H. WILSON,
Captain, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a force of cavalry in the direction of Bayou Des Arc.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 14, (?) 1864.]

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

This may be the advance of Marmaduke's force coming up the east side of Bayou Metoe. You had better send a cavalry force onto the road leading from Brownsville toward De Witt and Arkansas Post.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF. *July 14, 1864—8 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The One hundred and sixth Illinois left on cars for Brownsville at 5 a. m. Colonel Trumbull, with between 200 and 300 men, at the same hour started for the road leading from Brownsville to De Witt.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 14, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Colonel Geiger is not able to take the field. The only force of cavalry that I can send out is about 200 or 300 of the Eleventh Missouri. The Eighth Missouri has not returned from the direction of Saint Charles. The Ninth Iowa is toward road from Brownsville to De Witt. The Tenth Missouri is ordered to move immediately toward Bayou Des Arc.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 14, 1864.

Maj. J. M. HURT,
Commanding 106th Illinois Infantry:

MAJOR: You will move with all your effective force immediately on cars to Brownsville and report to Col. O. Wood. Colonel Wood has been attacked during the night by a force coming from the south. You will take two days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

EBEN C. LITHERLAND,
First Lieut., Fifteenth Illinois Cav., and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 14, 1864.

Col. M. M. TRUMBULL,
Commanding Ninth Iowa Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will move your command immediately, with all your effective force present, out on the road leading from Brownsville to De Witt, to learn what you can of the whereabouts and strength of the enemy. A force of the enemy, supposed to be 150, attacked the pickets at Brownsville last night (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock. This may be the advance of Marmaduke's force coming up on the east side of the Bayou Metoe. Learn all you can of the enemy. It may be that you will be able to capture this party.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

EBEN C. LITHERLAND,
First Lieut., Fifteenth Illinois Cav., and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 14, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Wilson informs me that he thinks that the enemy crossed at Augusta; that they had no artillery; that many of them were dressed in Federal uniform, and hallooed to his men not to fire on their friends. The captain says he was not pursued any considerable distance after he commenced falling back, but thinks they took another road to try and cut him off. There have been several shots fired on my picket-lines to-night, on the north side. I have no fears of a general attack to-night. The captain informs me that his losses amount to 139 killed, wounded, and missing. Two of the missing have this moment come in. The enemy was at Stony Point moving this way; think from their statement that they will be in Austin to-night.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 14, 1864.*

Colonel WOOD,
Commanding Brownsville:

Take command of detachment Tenth Illinois Cavalry when it comes in, and keep it until it gets orders from its regimental commander or higher authority. You had better send a scout north. I have ordered the Tenth Illinois from here and a force from Devall's Bluff in the direction of the late fight. Colonel Trumbull, with 250 men, left Devall's Bluff at 5 a. m. to go onto the road leading from Brownsville to De Witt south. I ordered Captain Wilson to make a full report at once by telegraph, but have not yet received it. I want to know from which direction the enemy came; had they artillery; how they were dressed; how far they pursued, and all other particulars, including losses killed and wounded.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 14, 1864.

I. Special Orders, No. 93, paragraph I, is hereby revoked. The Eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops will remain on duty in the Second Brigade.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following telegram received:

WASHINGTON, *July 14, 1864.*

If the Veteran Reserves have not left Chicago they will remain there.

H. W. HALLECK.

JAS. C. STRONG,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Our forces, combined, under Colonel Ford, fell upon the rebels at Camden last night. Short fight and complete rout of rebels; pursuit turned southward. Enemy's loss, 15 killed; also large number of muskets, shotguns, accouterments, and ten kegs of powder. Our loss, 1 killed and 1 badly wounded.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Copies to Brigadier-Generals McKean and Fisk, and editors of papers at Leavenworth.)

KANSAS CITY, *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant Manville, Second Colorado, commanding at Independence, telegraphs that the stage was robbed three miles west of that place this morning; horses and mail taken. Manville could not spare any men to pursue guerrillas. More troops are absolutely necessary in this sub-district. Nothing yet from Colonel Ford. Steam-boats with strong guards would do great service just now and for some days to come in patrolling the river between this and Rocheport.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The mails in this district are constantly robbed, and my horses taken by bushwhackers every week. They took four this morning out of the stage three miles from here. If I cannot get some protection in this country I will have to abandon my contracts with the Post-Office Department. Can I get it?

P. ROBERTS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. That portion of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry now at Benton Barracks will be moved with the least possible delay by steam-boat to Glasgow, Mo., and report thence for orders to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. The commanding officer of the battalion will make immediate requisitions on Colonel Parsons, chief of transportation, for the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. T. BURRIS,
Cape Girardeau:

I want one of the best disciplined companies of the Second Regiment here. I think you had better reduce the force at Cape Girardeau rather than at New Madrid, but of that you will judge for yourself.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo.:

The general commanding will probably relieve the Third Missouri State Militia, at Saint James, and send them to another station. In this case you will have to make arrangements to replace them.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief of Cavalry.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Gregg passed north near Tipton yesterday morning, robbing the stage and express from Boonville. The stage was robbed of horses and mail between Independence and Kansas City this morning. Troops are in pursuit of both parties.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *July 14, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I respectfully ask an answer to my communications of the 26th of June* and 7th of July, asking that two companies of One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois be moved from the Osage to Jefferson City, and relieve the mounted troops at that station, as I want them in the field.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have just seen for the first time your dispatch of the 11th, suggesting that the Seventh move by Lexington to join Ford. Very sorry I did not see it when first received. If it is not now too late the commanding general desires you will cause any remaining force of the Seventh which you may send to Ford to proceed via Lexington.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 564.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 14, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No advice of Ford's movements at Kansas City up to 10 o'clock this morning.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In order to save time and be ready to move a force across the river, I have ordered five companies of the First Missouri State Militia, now in La Fayette County, to concentrate at Lexington, and shall move four companies of the Seventh from here in the same direction. Both movements will be made before morning of the 15th.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Ford has routed Thornton, driving him south. Look out for him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 14, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Colonel Ford charged on the rebels at Camden Point last night at 5 o'clock, killing 15 to 20, completely routing and scattering rebs in every direction. He reports this evening from Platte City that Lieutenant Parsons, Company K, Second Colorado, has just returned, having followed the enemy ten miles east from Camden Point, from which they skedaddled in small squads, going south. Colonel Ford intends moving toward Liberty and Sibley in the morning, and suggests that you go to the crossing of the Missouri above Sibley.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major Suess, Kansas City.)

KANSAS CITY, *July 14, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 8 a. m. 15th.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

At the request of Generals Rosecrans and Fisk I have aided in the move of Colonel Ford, who very successfully scattered the rebels under Thornton last night, and is now in pursuit. To avoid accidents here, and to give warning of the probability of the fugitives to cross the

river in this vicinity, I am here with some force resting for the night. Whipped at Camden Point, Thornton probably moved south. Ford followed. Can you do anything to bag the rebels if they attempt to cross below here?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Lieutenant Manville, commanding at Independence, reports that the stage was robbed three miles west of that place this morning; horses and mail taken. He has no men to send after the guerrillas. I have not heard from Houts' command yet. Where is he? No news from Ford yet.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, Commanding Post.

WARRENSBURG, *July 14, 1864.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
Kansas City:

Send a scout of fifty men east of Independence. Pursue the parties who robbed the stage, who have probably gone into Kansas.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 14, 1864.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Captain Peak, who was sent out with fifty men, reports by messenger that he cannot cross the Blue, as the guerrillas sunk the ferry-boat this morning. I have sent him instructions to raise the boat at all events and proceed. Received the following:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 14, 1864.*

Our troops had a fight at Camden Point last evening at 5 o'clock. Our troops killed 15 rebels, and are still in pursuit.

JOHN WILLANS.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, Commanding Post.

WARRENSBURG, *July 14, 1864—5.35 p. m.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
Kansas City:

Direct Captain Peak to swim his horses or cross at the upper ferry; by no means wait to raise the ferry.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *July 14, 1864—5.40 p. m.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

An order was sent you by messenger to-day to concentrate four companies of your command at Lexington to operate against the guerrillas from the north side. Four companies of the Seventh are ordered to report to Major Neill. Ford defeated Thornton at Camden Point yesterday, killing 15. Look out for them if they attempt to cross the river.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

No further news from Gregg and party. No other bushwhackers heard of. Captain Parker got to Tipton from near Duroc this evening. He will continue after them until they cross the Missouri River or they become lost.

GEORGE H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

INDEPENDENCE, *July 14, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Stage and passengers robbed between here and Kansas City this morning. They took four horses from us. Are we going to have protection or not? We want more troops here. If something is not done I shall stop all our mails in this district and move my stock out of it.

P. ROBERTS.

WARRENSBURG, *July 14, 1864.*

P. ROBERTS,
Independence:

The troops are all engaged in the field. I cannot prevent the stage or people being robbed at times. It would probably be as well to stop the regular running of the stages at present; and if you do not I shall be compelled to make an order to that effect.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

BOONVILLE, *July 14, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Bushwhackers in considerable force north and south of Boonville. Send us one company of troops immediately.

H. E. W. MCDEARMON,
Mayor of Boonville.

WARRENSBURG, *July 14, 1864.*

Hon. H. E. W. MCDEARMON, *Boonville, Mo.:*

Troops have left Otterville in the direction of Boonville after the rebels. I again repeat: "Your citizens should be organized and armed for their own defense." My troops are being drawn off to other districts, and the people in the towns will be compelled to rely on themselves for their safety against predatory bands. This is an important matter to the citizens of Boonville, and will be daily more so as the Government is moving the soldiers to the front, and will leave the rear to rely on itself for local protection. I have arms to give you and ask you to take them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *July 14, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Chitwood followed Captain Gregg's band to Morgan County. where it dispersed and disappeared. Nearly all the men of this band live in the vicinity of Versailles. It is said Captain Gregg was mortally wounded in the affair near Hartville. A force of 400 rebels is reported to be in the vicinity of Carrollton, Carroll County, Ark.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK, *Saint Louis:*

We furnished upward of 200 men for the expedition from Weston. Two parties of guerrillas numbering about fifty men each are within five or six miles of here, but make no demonstrations upon us; 500 or 600 are reported at De Kalb. We shall put the Saint Joe companies on duty until the crisis has passed. Do not fear any attack particularly, but shall try and be prepared to meet them.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 14, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Let the utmost vigilance be exerted at Saint Joe. If Thornton should get near the city there are hundreds there who would rise up and join him in his hellish work. Where is Draper? Do you hear from Ford? Ford will remain in the district some time. I have received re-enforcements. We shall soon be strong enough. Governor Hall met me here to-day. I shall stay by until I have help or exemption. Keep me fully posted.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 14, 1864.—For Holloway to Fisk, in reply to preceding dispatch, see Part I, p. 59.]

WYANDOTTE, *July 14, 1864.*
(Via Fort Leavenworth.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

A combined force of cavalry belonging to Departments of the Missouri and Kansas, under Colonel Ford, marched from Weston yesterday and made a gallant dash on rebel camp in Camden, Platte County, completely routing and scattering rebels. Our loss, 1 killed and 1 wounded; rebel loss, 15 killed. Ten kegs of powder, many guns, accouterments and equipment captured by our troops.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 14, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Wyandotte:

Colonel Ford reports from Platte City all quiet, and that Lieutenant Parsons has just returned, having followed the rebels ten miles east of Camden Point, whence they scattered in small squads, going south. Colonel Ford moves in the morning toward Liberty and Sibley, and suggests that General Brown and Major Suess, who have been telegraphed, guard the crossing of the Missouri above Sibley. Your dispatch just received.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., July 14, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: An item in the Conservative of the 10th instant, referring to the capture and release of two persons left by the steamer Charter Oak, somewhere in Missouri, might lead to the erroneous impression that I have been absent from my command. I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the department that the article so far as it relates to myself is altogether erroneous. I have not been out of my district since I took command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WESTON, MO., *July 14, 1864.*

Col. J. W. GOODWIN:

Heard artillery practice this morning in the direction of New Market. Also have a report of small-arms being heard this morning near Bee Creek. Hell is to pay among the bushwhackers; saw a number of lights, as of burning buildings, last night; also smoke this morning.

Yours, in great haste,

JOHN TUNISON,
Major 138th Illinois, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., July 14, 1864.*

I. Col. S. W. Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of Post Omaha, and assigned to the command of Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

II. Major Wood will put in readiness to march at a moment's notice one company of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, now at this post, with twenty-four days' rations from the day they start on the march. He will turn over the command of this post to Colonel Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and will in person take command of the company selected from this post, and Company F from Cottonwood, and proceed with them to Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., July 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on the 11th instant.

On the 12th I had a talk with the chief men of the Navajoes, who assured me that themselves and their people were contented and well pleased at their treatment, and that each and all appear to understand and appreciate the efforts that are being made to render them comfortable and happy. It is estimated that they have 3,000 acres under cultivation, and planted principally with corn, which is doing remarkably well and will average between twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre, making a total of about 84,000 bushels, or nearly 5,000,000 of pounds, and about 200 tons of fodder. In addition to this they will have a large quantity of beans, with other vegetables. This is a large amount to be raised in the first planting, and considering the many disadvantages under which they labored, scarcity of tools and lateness of the season, it is astonishing the amount of work done, and gives abundant evidence of their ability to be self-sustaining. Captain Calloway, First Infantry California Volunteers, with his company, has been engaged in instructing them and in directing their labors, and it is mainly owing to his untiring zeal and energy that so much has been accomplished. The amount of grain raised by them this year would be amply sufficient, was it in common amongst them, to supply them with this kind of food for the coming year. As it is, however, there are some here and others en route who will have no crops whatever. Many will have a large amount over what will be needed for the consumption of themselves and families, and this surplus can no doubt be purchased of them and distributed amongst those without crops, thus saving in a great measure the necessity of issuing Government flour. About 1,000 of the grapevines succeeded. It is a necessity that each family should have a small herd of sheep and goats, the former to supply wool for clothing and the latter to supply them with milk. The money to which they may be entitled for fodder, &c., should be expended for this purpose, but this will not be done if the money be paid over to them, as they will rather purchase articles of dress and ornament of which they have

no need and would be of no benefit to them. Next year they will be able to dispose of a sufficient quantity of grain, &c., to supply themselves with meat, and then they will cease to be a further expense to the Government.

I am sorry that I cannot report quite so favorably of the progress in agriculture of the Apaches. They number 392 souls and are averse to labor, differing materially in this respect from the Navajoes, who, as a people, are industrious. They have but about 160 acres under cultivation, and this has been mainly done by hired labor under the direction of Mr. Labadie, Indian agent. From the facilities which have been afforded this gentleman, and the number of farm hands employed by him, I should have expected a far greater amount of labor performed, even without any assistance from the Indians. Different and more energetic measures must be taken as regards them. I have had a talk with their principal men and received from them assurances of their perfect content and their satisfaction with their treatment. From both the Navajo and Apache chiefs, as well as from the commanding officer, I learn that citizens of New Mexico have been endeavoring to retard the work of civilizing these Indians by circulating the report that they are to be again removed back to their country. I am glad to state, however, that these untruths were listened to unheeded, nor do I think that it had the effect of making a single Indian work with lessened zeal to raise his crops. There have also been citizens amongst them for purposes of illegitimate trade, seeking even to swindle them out of the few farming tools which they possess. To prevent citizens from having communication with the Indians is difficult, owing to the extent of the reservation, and the distance of the post from its northwestern limits. I would respectfully suggest that Companies G and L, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, be permanently stationed at the point where the road from the settlements enters the reservation. A chain of pickets from this command with a mounted patrol would effectually keep off all not having legitimate business on the reserve. It surprises me that with the experience the people of New Mexico possess, there could be any so blind to their best interests as to endeavor for small gain to jeopardize the peace of the Territory by tampering with these people and undo the work of nearly two centuries. Should any such be discovered I shall treat them with the severity due to public enemies, and upon conviction they shall be punished. The experiment of placing these Indians on reservations, thereby converting them from lawless savages into industrious and peaceful citizens, is now being tried for the first time in New Mexico, and it has been so far attended with all the success which the most earnest friends of humanity and of the Territory could desire. It is now, so to speak, in its infancy, and lawless, unworthy citizens must not be permitted to prevent its arriving at maturity. I am happy to state that the Navajoes and Apaches live in the most perfect harmony. But very few causes of complaint exist, and those of an unimportant nature incident to all communities and easy of adjustment. The idle and worthless, few in number, have occasionally of late stolen some little corn from the thrifty. This of course would increase, if permitted, as the grain ripened. I shall take measures to prevent it. Sometimes their horses commit trespass; this I will also regulate. These are all the grievances I have as yet heard of.

There are about 15,000 acres of arable land of best quality northwest of the post, which is amply sufficient for the wants of all the Indians, and after a few more acequias are made this tract can be watered with

facility. The soil will produce as fine vegetables as can be raised in any part of New Mexico; even cotton and tobacco, I am assured, can be produced with ease. The only want I see likely to arise in the future is that of fuel, but this can be remedied by having a quantity of young trees planted annually.

The police in and around their huts is good, and their general health is excellent. There are but sixty receiving medical treatment. I will have them all vaccinated as soon as possible.

The Indian hospital is in course of erection, and the store-houses are nearly completed. The heavy rains have somewhat retarded the work.

I would recommend the erection of a few grist-mills, good sites for which are easily found on the reservation. I would also recommend that measures be taken to instruct the young men in the mechanical arts, such as blacksmiths and carpenters. This is easy of accomplishment, and would be of great assistance in the work of civilization, as well as in the erection of houses for them.

I inclose you a statement of the number of Indians present so far as is known. I cannot help thinking, however, that this is far below the actual number. I will shortly take a census of them, and, as far as possible, keep a correct record of the births and deaths.

The commanding officer, Capt. Henry B. Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry, deserves great credit for the ability with which he has governed them, and the judicious manner in which he has treated them. I am quite pleased with everything connected with the reservation, and congratulate you on the entire success which has crowned your efforts in ameliorating the condition of the Indians and in giving permanent peace to this Territory.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. CARSON,

Col. First Cav., N. Mex. Vols., Supervisor of Indians.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 8th instant has been received. I am glad to learn of the continual absence of indications of hostile Indians along the line of outposts; still, the most unwearied vigilance should be exercised by the several detachments, as there may occur raids at any moment of a more or less formidable character. It will be necessary to watch closely the movements of the scouts on the head of the Redwood, to ascertain in what manner their duties are discharged, and it would be well to inform them that any remissness will be followed by immediate discharge from the service. They occupy a very important position, which will enable them to detect the approach of any party of savages toward the settlements south of the Minnesota River, if they are watchful and evince a desire properly to discharge the obligations devolved upon them. Proper measures should be adopted for the removal of the detachments from Fairmont and Chanyuska to the points heretofore designated in Jackson, at as early a period as practicable. You are requested to make an accurate statement of the officers and men at the several outposts and on patrol duty, in your tri-monthly reports, as the major-general commanding the department has directed such data to be regularly furnished. Mr. Eames, who

has charge of the work at the reported coal mines, left here some days since to resume his labors, under the protection of the detachment ordered by General Pope through these headquarters to be stationed for that purpose.

You will bear in mind that as the season advances, so that the grass will afford better facilities for the concealment of Indian horse thieves, there will be the greater temptation to the young men of the hostile bands to commit depredations, especially as horses are in great demand among them to enable them to hunt buffalo for their winter supply of provisions, and also to make their war excursions with greater safety to themselves. Increased care and watchfulness will, therefore, be requisite on the part of the forces at the several stations along the entire line. Your attention is directed to the inclosed communication of a private of Company E, Second [Minnesota] Cavalry, dated from Forest City. It is entirely irregular and improper in its language, but if there is any good ground for complaint of the want of rations, means should be at once taken to supply the deficiency. Captain Olin, assistant adjutant-general, is temporarily absent from his post.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH,
Camp No. 6, near mouth of Chippewa River, Minn., July 14, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Since reporting to you from Camp No. 4 I have marched my command to this point, which is located near the mouth of the Chippewa River, and some three miles west of Camp Release. I broke camp on the 13th instant at 5 a. m. and marched some fourteen miles, camping on a stream the name of which I have not ascertained. On the 14th (to-day) I left camp with my command and marched to this camp, a distance of about eighteen miles. The entire road is good; water and grass sufficient. On the road I have marched as heretofore, having the train in two lines and well closed up wherever the nature of the ground would admit of it. The stock shows but little signs of fatigue and is in good condition. Rain fell during the evening of the 12th, accompanied by a heavy wind-storm, doing us no damage, however, as we were prepared for it. To-day there are evident signs of there having been a storm in the locality of the road we have traveled over. My chief scout has discovered no Indians since my last writing, but saw the tracks of one on the evening of the 13th, or that of a horse, rather, with shoes on the fore feet, supposed by him (Bottineau) to belong to one. From present indications and the amount of rain that has fallen I have no doubt but that we will have grass in abundance. I will report progress at every opportunity, but the distance I will have to send a courier is so great that unless something unusual occurs I may not report again until the train returns. To-morrow morning I will cross the Whetstone River, using proper caution in passing through the timber reported to be on that stream. I have published orders prohibiting the discharge of fire-arms on the march or in camp, or straggling either from camp or while on the march.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major, Commanding Expedition.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., July 15, 1864.*

I. Capt. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is hereby announced as chief engineer of the Division of West Mississippi. Any reports or information called for by him will be promptly forwarded, and any orders given by him under the authority of the commanding general will be respected.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 15, 1864.

First Lieut. I. N. EARL,
Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to state that in addition to the authority granted in the letter under which your scouts were organized the following instructions are given you:

First. Your operations will not be limited to any particular section of the country, but at all times you will assist the general operations of the army by deceiving the enemy, intercepting their couriers, carrying off detached parties, breaking up his mail communications, &c. You will endeavor to give all possible information of the country, the general condition of the inhabitants, the roads, by-ways, bridle-paths, &c.; the condition in reference to trade and agriculture outside the lines, the resources of the country as regards food for men and horses, securing guides, sending spies, reconnoitering fords, passages, defiles, and positions; gain all possible information in regard to position and number of the enemy, their relative amount of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the strength of their fortifications, caliber of their guns, position of their magazines and store-houses, strength and position of their guards and picket-lines, preparations to stop fires, &c.

Second. You are authorized to call on the quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance departments for such supplies as you will need for the use of your party. Requisitions will be made in the proper form, and when possible will be sent first to this office for approval, but in cases of emergency you are authorized to draw at once, and the requisitions will be approved afterward.

Third. The policy of the United States Government has been distinctly stated that "no supplies whatever will be allowed to pass beyond the line of pickets of the U. S. forces to go into the country either occupied by the enemy or unoccupied by either party within the States of rebellion." If at any time, therefore, you find parties engaged in carrying out supplies, you will seize them in the name of the United States and hold them subject to the decision from these headquarters, reporting immediately the names of all parties concerned in giving the permits, selling the goods, &c.

Fourth. You are authorized to seize and turn over to the Treasury agents all property which you have good reasons for supposing belongs to the Government of the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth. You are authorized to make such disbursements of money, not exceeding $250 per month, as in your opinion are necessary for the

purpose of gaining information. You will keep regular accounts of this money, forwarding monthly reports of amount on hand, amount expended, and for what purpose, and the amount probably required for the coming month. In case of any unforeseen emergency, you can call for additional sums of money during the month.

Sixth. You will make tri-monthly reports to these headquarters of the number of men employed by you, and the duties they have been engaged in during the previous ten days. This report will embrace a full account of your operations during the time specified. When special causes demanding immediate notice arise you will report them at once.

I inclose herewith a copy of a form under which you will employ your men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, July 15, 1864.

Capt. M. L. BRADLEY,
Commanding on Island 66:

Upon the receipt of this you will embark your entire command on board the steamer Dove, with all your camp and garrison equipage, and other stores, and return to Helena, Ark., where you will report to the commanding officer of your regiment. You will assist Chaplain Herrick in the execution of such plans as he may think proper regarding the contrabands and refugees in your island.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford:

T. C. MEATYARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 15, 1864—a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Lisenby, has returned, bringing 400 head of cattle. He went below De Witt and within ten miles of the Arkansas; saw nothing of the enemy, but reports Fagan, including Cabell, on both sides of the Arkansas. He met with no accident. I have a report, rather reliable, that Shelby's forces are on this side of White River; that conscripts are reporting to him in large numbers and in high spirits. It is bad policy, in my opinion, to release conscripts now.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, July 15, 1864. (Received 4.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Referring to my dispatches regarding the order to send the two regiments of 100-days' men to Chicago, concerning which, owing, doubtless, to the interruptions occasioned by the raid, I have as yet no

reply, I have now to report that serious disturbances here caused the district commander to report to me the impossibility of dispensing with the services of these unless I could give him other troops or militia, neither of which I have been able to supply. My former dispatches state that the urgency was so great I had been obliged to call out two regiments of Saint Louis militia for thirty days to guard the prisons and depots here. I have now to report that the rebel standard was raised in Northwest Missouri, and General Fisk reports eight companies of Paw Paws have joined them; but, aided by troops from the south side of the river and some from General Curtis, Colonel Ford attacked them night before last, and routed them, killing 15. The pursuit is still going on, but the river counties north of the Missouri are full of guerrillas and secret conspirators. From their movements, I regret to add, the boat burners succeeded, about 3 this morning, in their devilish work, and six or seven steam-boats have been burned. Only about $30,000 worth of commissary stores were lost. I much need arms and equipments for the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which I send to North Missouri. Please order them, and if possible leave the 100-days' men here until things settle down, so that I can make some other disposition to replace them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

Orders have been given to the Chief of Ordnance to furnish immediately the arms and equipments for the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry asked for in your telegram of this day.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAIRO, ILL., *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The regiment at Paducah is needed there to hold that position. I leave for Louisville, Ky., to-day. Will try to send you a regiment from there soon after my arrival.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I left Kansas City this morning on steamer Ogden and have just arrived here. General Curtis gave you all the information of importance this morning from Kansas City. Did not hear from Colonel Ford, at Sibley, as was anticipated to-day. I shall inspect here to-morrow and then leave for Sedalia, unless you have other instructions.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TOTTEN,
Lexington, Mo.:

Nothing needed but to prepare full notes on the best mode of using the forces of the Central District, and give such views and suggestions as you may deem proper to General Brown.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH. *July 15, 1864.*

Col. L. B. PARSONS:

Your dispatch of the 14th received this morning. Yours of the 11th was received and answered on the 13th as follows:

I took the Ogden and she is still in service. Concentrated troops at Weston, and they are now after rebels. They evacuated Platte City yesterday. Captain Fitzgerald, Sixteenth Kansas, hauled down their rebel flag last night which they left and the citizens retained floating over the rebel city. They threatened the Hannibal road, but the forces combined and, commanded by Colonel Ford, will be likely to hurry them southward.

Yesterday telegram was sent to General Rosecrans that Ford had whipped the rebels at Camden, killing 15. Last night General Curtis took the Ogden and went down to Wyandotte and Kansas City. The last heard from Colonel Ford's force was at Platte City, intending to move this morning toward Liberty and Sibley.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 15, 1864.*

The operations of an organized body of boat burners in this city make it evident that more stringent measures than now in effect are required for the protection of the various interests concerned, both public and private.

It is, therefore, ordered that, until further orders from competent authority, the underwriters in the city and the chief quartermaster of the department furnish each a powerful tow-boat, which shall be kept with a full head of steam on at all hours of the day and night, ready at a moment's notice to go to the assistance of any burning boat in the harbor. In addition it is expected the city of Saint Louis, in its corporate capacity, through the action of the common council, will furnish a third boat, to be kept under the same condition and subject to the same rules.

These boats will be under the sole control of Capt. G. W. Ford, who is hereby appointed military harbor master for the city, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Boats not engaged in taking in or discharging freight (unless allowed to remain at the levee by written permission from Captain Ford) will be required to anchor in the stream at least 100 yards apart or move to such place as may be approved by him.

No small or yawl boats will be allowed to ply in the harbor, except those belonging to the anchored boats.

Captain Ford will establish a system which shall distinguish these boats at all times from others, and after the promulgation hereof any one found plying in the harbor without due authority will be at once arrested and brought to trial.

Captain Ford is held responsible for the organization of the system of protection, and is fully empowered to act in matters of detail without immediate consultation with the general commanding. The military authorities will co operate with and afford the necessary assistance to Captain Ford upon his application therefor.

Captain Ford will report to and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, *July 15, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Cavalry:

The command will be on the levee at 7.30 a. m. ready to embark. No officers were at the arsenal last night and I have to get the ordnance from them yet.

Respectfully,

H. HILLIARD,
Major Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *July 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Started my official report yesterday.* Fear it is not as full as you desire. Do not need Turpin or Carpenter now. They did well. Permitted them each to take a captured horse. Think that enough for their services. Also allowed four soldiers of the command to keep each a horse in lieu of theirs, which being mired down in the swamps were by order shot. These six are in addition to the 52 reported captured. Only brought out two colored recruits, my object being to find out the condition of things preparatory to another expedition in a few days more. A company of the Second [Missouri State Militia Cavalry] will go up from here on the packet to-morrow. I have a force operating between Charleston, New Madrid, and Cairo. Would have sent a force to-morrow into Berry County but for your order to send a company to Saint Louis. Guerrillas are on the increase since corn is laid by. Some of Shelby's men are scattered through the upper counties of Arkansas and forcing the conscription. You will hear from me by letter.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR:

My attention has been called to a card purporting to be from you about a matter which the general commanding verbally directed you to investigate and report on to him. Instead of obeying these orders

* See Part I, p. 44.

you have reported first to the public at large, and presume in your card to charge the authorities with smothering the matter. The general commanding directs me to call on you for a prompt explanation of this extraordinary and unsoldierly note.

You have also the opportunity to make a full retraction of your reflections on the authorities, which it is presumed that you will feel bound in honor to make, on having your attention drawn to the fact of your own neglect to report as ordered.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor, in response to your dispatch of this date, to say that I was not aware that I was under orders or personal obligation to report to the commanding general in regard to the matter mentioned in my card. I certainly intended no discourtesy to the commanding general nor the slightest reflection or disrespect to his official authority, and don't think my card will bear such interpretation. If it be extraordinary and unsoldierly in an officer to ward off the blow aimed at his honor, then my card may be so regarded. I am not in the habit of writing deliberately that which will demand either explanation or retraction, hence further than is implied above I have none to offer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 101. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., July 15, 1864.

Capt. James P. Moore, Company K, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is hereby ordered to proceed with his company by rail to Saint James, where he will establish himself in camp and keep strict guard over the railroad and the company's property at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Guitar:

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

You are authorized to move the two companies of One hundred and thirty-fifth [Illinois] as you request. No answer was made to your first application, as at that time the regiment was ordered out of the department.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 15, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered fifty mounted men from here and fifty infantry from Osage bridge on board of the Post Boy, to cruise up the river and intercept parties of rebels and to co-operate with our troops on shore if necessary.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *July 15, 1864—8 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Kansas City:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated yesterday, at 8 a. m. to-day. The general left for Sedalia and other points east this morning. Major Suess is ordered to move by boat from Kansas City down the river [and] act on such information as he may obtain, and endeavor to prevent the rebels from crossing. Colonel McFerran, at Lexington, is also directed to be on the alert in case they attempt to cross in the vicinity of Camden.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 15, 1864—6.45 a. m.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
Chief of Cavalry, Kansas City:

Move with Seventh [Missouri State Militia] Cavalry and section of artillery [on] first boat down the river and co-operate with Colonel Ford, who is pursuing the rebels toward Sibley. Act on such information as you may obtain and endeavor to prevent their crossing. If there is no boat at Kansas City telegraph General Curtis asking him to send one forthwith. Inform me when you leave Kansas City.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 15, 1864.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN:

I leave here at 9.30 a. m. this morning with fifty foot and ten mounted men and one piece of artillery to scout the river as far as Lexington, and farther down if necessary. I shall dispose of all crafts along the river, especially at all landings, in such a manner that they cannot be used by any enemy. I shall advise you of my movements as soon as I arrive at Lexington. Any orders of yours will reach me there, probably to-night. Captain Boyd is left in command here.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *July 15, 1864.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

I have just arrived. No rebel force has crossed the river west of here from the north. Six rebels crossed last night one mile below Camden to the south side of the river. Sibley has been occupied by two pickets, who left on the approach of the boat. Scouts from Kansas City and from this place, the former east and the latter west, are working well.

I have not a word from Ford and could get no information on the north side of the river in regard to him. I return to Kansas City at 4 a. m. to-morrow morning.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 15, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Lexington:*

Colonel Ford is pursuing the enemy in the direction of Sibley. They have divided in small parties and will probably attempt to cross the river at Sibley and Camden. Look out for them. Major Suess is ordered to move by boat from Kansas City with Seventh Missouri State Militia and section of artillery. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I have sent fifty men to waylay the crossing at Sibley and vicinity and twenty-five opposite Camden.

JAS. MCFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Maj. ANGUS BARTLETT,
Commanding Battalion, Saint James, Mo.:

Move with your entire command to Jefferson City by the shortest route and with the least delay practicable. Report by telegraph your arrival at that point and you will receive further orders.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 15, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from District of Northwest Missouri. Shall return to-night. Would like very much to talk with General Rosecrans over line this evening; our line with Warrensburg is down. Cannot communicate with General Brown.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding in Clay County.

KANSAS CITY, *July 15, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have just returned from District of Northwest Missouri, Platte and Clay Counties. My command is now at Liberty. I shall return to-night. Colonel Thornton's band of rebels is broken up in small bands and scattered through the country. I shall make my headquarters at Liberty and scout from there. I would respectfully suggest that the citizens of those counties should not be armed. Nine out of ten are disloyal and have aided Thornton in recruiting his forces. They take loyalty like gin and sugar and pass it off just as easy. I have killed no citizens; none but those that were in arms fighting us; but any amount of the citizens need killing. Nine out of ten of the citizens are assisting Thornton, giving him all the information and keeping everything from me. I would respectfully recommend that troops be sent in that section to remain permanently or we shall have more trouble. All the arms that are sent in there will go into hands of bushwhackers.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Colonel FORD, *Kansas City:*

Pursue Thornton and his men to the death. Warn all citizens against any that offer aid or assistance to him. Inform them all who counsel, carry information or conceal or refuse information, will be dealt with as enemies, and their lives and property will pay the penalty. Allow no disorder nor robberies. Get full information and act without hesitation on your best judgment to punish all who have been in this outbreak. Inform the inhabitants who are implicated, and publish everywhere that bad faith of the most infamous character has been added to treason, and that it is impossible for them to expect anything but justice from our hands. Remain in that region until further orders, acting as above directed. On full information seize the persons and property of the leading citizens who have been engaged in the outbreak. If any resistance or rescue be attempted, deal with them as bushwhackers. There will soon be troops at Glasgow and along the North Missouri Railroad. I have a good opinion of the Second Colorado, and look for results to more than vindicate it. Keep me advised.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Arrived to-night. Brigade is at Liberty. Major Curtis commands in my name. Shall return to-night. Will make my headquarters there and scout all the country. Country is full of rebels. No reliance to be placed in citizens.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

MASS MEETING.

Col. James H. Ford, commanding Northwest Missouri, desires to meet the people of Platte County, of all parties, in Platte City, on Friday next, the 22d day of July. The object is to concert some plan to rid

the county of bushwhackers and restore peace, quiet, and protection to all law-abiding citizens both in person and property. Colonel Ford has authorized Mr. W. H. Woodson to state in this call that he will guarantee protection to every citizen in the county, both in his person and property, in going to and returning from said meeting. He also desires him to state at that meeting Colonel Ford will make a proposition, which, if accepted, will prevent the desolation of the county and restore quiet and peace in our midst. Let the old and the young turn out. Come one, come all. Our salvation as a people depends on a full attendance and general turn out of everybody.

Colonel Ford in giving the above notice bases it upon the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 15, 1864.

CITIZENS OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI:

Your best men have assured me by word and letter that you meant to behave as law-abiding and peaceful citizens. They have assured me of your pledges and pledged themselves for you. I have intrusted the peace to your keeping; I have supplied you with ammunition and left arms in your hands; you have given me fair promises, while you allowed rebels and guerrillas to live and recruit among you. You have concealed from the authorities these men and their projects; you have seen robbers and murderers joined by the very men who swore to defend us against them. The arms and ammunition delivered to you for the defense of the law and Government have been used to destroy it. You are guilty of all the blood that will be shed by the use of these arms in the hands of those who have basely betrayed both you and the country. You have nothing left before you but now to wholly renounce and help to exterminate these common enemies of mankind or your country will become a desolation. I could not save it, and I must tell you as a friend I do not think it would deserve it. Citizens situated as you have been, who will tolerate a species of—I will not call it warfare, but outrage, which shows no parallel in the annals of our Indian wars—must expect the vengeance due to such moral dereliction among a free and professedly Christian people. I implore you, if only for your own sake, now at once lay the ax at the root of the tree. Needful assistance will be given. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must at once combine with the military authorities, giving all possible aid, assistance, and information. Mark those who do not, and regard them as your enemies, whose conduct may ruin your families; but while you denounce bushwhacking and private war, remember that the accessories to these crimes are likewise guilty. Any one who knowingly and willingly advises, counsels, gives food, direction, information, or assistance to bushwhackers is a partner to their crimes, and should be in their punishment. Let not failure to take my advice bring upon the beautiful and now prosperous counties of Northwest Missouri desolation such as now reigns through your western border.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 189. } *Springfield, Mo., July 15, 1864.*

I. Capt. John C. Bailey, commanding detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, near Forsyth, Mo., will immediately detail sixty mounted men from his command, properly officered, and supplied with three days' rations, to make a scout in conjunction with Captain Ball, Company L, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, down White River, to such vicinity as may be suggested by Captain Ball, for the purpose of dispersing or capturing guerrilla bands and robbers.

II. Capt. J. C. Bailey, commanding detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, near Forsyth, Mo., will move his command, with camp and garrison equipage, and encamp south, and within six miles of Ozark, Mo., at such point as he shall deem most convenient for grazing and watering the animals of his command. Captain Bailey,

and all officers who may succeed him in command of the detachment, will protect the road south of Forsyth, Mo., and keep informed of the enemy's movements and designs, by having scouting parties south, east, and west from the headquarters of the detachment.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 15, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have obtained nearly 1,000 troops for distribution in the entire district. This is all I can do for the present. They will be sent to Sturgeon and Glasgow. Colonel Ford will remain on our side till the trouble in Clay and Platte is over. I am promised additional force soon as it can be armed and mounted. It is quite probable that the Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will be sent to us. Am now loading ten steamers with troops for the Missouri River, and shall send a battalion to Sturgeon by rail to-morrow. The people may rest assured that I shall do all in my power to obtain force sufficient to put down the villains who now threaten to overpower us. I shall be at headquarters in a day or two.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Do you hear anything more from the movement against Thornton and company?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 15, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Louis:

Last heard from Colonel Ford was from Platte City. He intended moving south this morning toward Liberty and Sibley.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July —, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am pained to have to report to you the presence of a considerable body of bushwhackers in Platte County, and my utter inability to either drive them out or protect the county or myself from their depredations, owing to the demoralization of too many of the men of my command. I will endeavor to give you a full statement of affairs there for the last few days. On Friday, the 8th, I concentrated all my

available forces, which amounted to seventy-four men, and started in pursuit of Thornton's men. The whole was under command of Capt. R. D. Johnston, Company A. I had ordered him to proceed to the neighborhood of Doc. Walker's and await the report of the scouts I had sent out through all that part of the county, but directed him upon the receipt of any intelligence of Thornton's whereabouts to move after him at once, and report to me his information and action. Fearing that something might miscarry, I started after him in about an hour after his leaving. About three miles from town I met a messenger, informing me that the guerrillas had the evening before (to the number of about sixty men) taken supper at a Mr. Cain's and Chesnut's, both of whom had met Captain Johnston, and reported the fact to him, and that he (Captain Johnston) had changed his course and started in pursuit. I followed him until I overtook him in the neighborhood of Mr. Cain's. After consulting with him I told him to follow the trail, and sent Lieutenant Downing, of Company G, and Lieutenant Baker, of Company M, back for re-enforcements, and also dispatched an order to Captain Turney, of Clinton County, then on duty at Ridgeley, to report to me for duty at once at Platte City. I then started for my headquarters at Platte City to make such arrangements as I could to support Captain Johnston in the field. On reaching Platte City I found Major Morin awaiting me to report these men as having been at his house that morning for breakfast, and that they numbered about 150 men. I immediately ordered Captain Johnston to return as speedily as possible to headquarters and send the order I left with him to Captain Turney, at Ridgeley, which he did. Major Morin lives on the west side of Platte River; Johnston was scouting on the east side. On that night Captain Davis, with ten men, came into town. I asked him to remain until Captain Turney arrived, and assist me against the bushwhackers, which he consented to do. The next day Captain Turney reported with twenty-eight men.

The bushwhackers being still in the neighborhood of Morin's, and re-enforced by a band of twenty-eight men, who came from the direction of Buchanan County, I felt it unwise to move against them with the force I had at my command, and being informed by Captain Turney that there was great fear of an attack upon Ridgeley, and feeling that the best course was to hold the different posts until sufficient force could be had to take the field against them, I directed him to return to his quarters, and immediately set about calling together as many of the militia of the county as was possible. That evening I was waited upon by several citizens from the neighborhood of Parkville, who stated they were in great danger, and desired some troops sent down that night to form a nucleus for the citizens of that part of the county to rally to. I sent Lieutenant Nash, with twenty-five men, down at once, and sent Captain Simpson and others out to gather and report all they could for duty by Monday morning. After making such arrangements as I thought would enable me to take the field on Monday, having a very sick child and having been robbed by the bushwhackers the Thursday previous, I started for home, leaving Capt. R. D. Johnston in command at Platte City. I started at 4 o'clock in the morning and reached home about 8 o'clock. At 2 p. m. I started back. I was passing Judge Norton's, near town, when he called to me to stop. He then told me Thornton was in town, and I had better send ahead and see what was up before going in. I sent the two young men who were with me to find out and report to me at his house. As soon as they left for town I went through the judge's lot into the field back of his house to wait

until they returned. He staid on the road to see what was going on and report to me. Very soon a negro man came out of town, who reported that the bushwhackers had taken the town and a number of the militia had joined them. Judge Norton stated that he did not think it safe for me to be seen on the road, and he would ride my horse to some point where I could mount and get off without being seen. He did, and met me near Captain Johnston's house, about two miles from town. I started for home, and had ridden but a short distance when I met a man by the name of Brashears, whom I had relieved from duty in the militia a few days before on account of his notoriety as a rebel sympathizer. He shook hands and asked for the news. I told him there was no news in particular, and asked him where he was going. He said to Platte City. I said to him, I would not go there if I were he; that if he wanted to keep out of trouble, as he always had stated to me he did, that he had better not go. He said he was going in and see what was up. I told him I was in a hurry and bid him good evening. I had no idea he was a bushwhacker and was sorry I could not persuade him to stay out of town. I took to the woods soon after leaving him, and was riding through a blue-grass pasture watching the road from Platte City across a farm and thinking what I had best do, when I was startled by the word halt. I looked around and saw this same man Brashears with pistol presented, about four or five paces from me. I asked him what he meant. He replied he was a Confederate soldier and that I was his prisoner. I told him that he would have acted more honorably to have made this known when we met face to face than to have stolen up behind me with a cocked pistol. He said that did not matter a damn, all he wanted to know if I would surrender. I asked him what was the alternative. He said there was none but to die, if I moved a hand. Being satisfied he had by some means communicated with some of his party since I first met him, and had ample means to make good his word, I told him I would surrender, provided he would see me protected from some of his comrades who had sworn to take my life. This he promised, and I surrendered to him. We then started for Platte City. When we reached the edge of the town we were met by quite a crowd rushing out of the place. I asked what was the matter, and was told that the town was about being attacked. I then refused to go farther, knowing well that I would be shot by these men who had threatened my life. After considerable parleying it was agreed that if I would report the next morning to Colonel Thornton at Platte City I might go. This I promised and started home as they started in town. I reached home that night, and after an hour's rest started for Parkville, where I took passage on the steamer Emilie and came at once to this place to make report of these facts, which I did to Captain Holloway, who advised me to remain here until something further could be heard from Platte County.

J. M. CLARK,
Major, Eighty-second Regt. En. Mo. Mil., Comdg. Platte Co., Mo.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

When will General Fisk be here? His presence is required immediately, and the demand is very urgent.

BENJAMIN F. LOAN.

MACON, MO., *July 15, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from Huntsville, to wit:

Huntsville robbed this morning of between $75,000 and $100,000. One man, citizen, killed. About thirty-five guerrillas, commanded by Bill Anderson, did the work. They left in the direction of Renick.

W. R. SAMUEL.
JAMES D. HEAD.

[Inform] commanding officer at Sturgeon of the raid. No troops in Randolph County.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Ninth Missouri Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 15, 1864.*

General R. ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky.:

Steamers Glasgow, Northerner, Sunshine, Welcome, Dix, and Cherokee burned at the levee at 4 o'clock this morning; cause of fire not yet ascertained. Our loss only eighty-one tons of commissary stores, valued at about $16,000, some of which will be saved. The utmost vigilance has for weeks been exercised both by the quartermaster's and provost-marshal's departments.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Colonel, &c.

LAWRENCE, *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Troops here only sufficient to do guard duty. Cannot a force of contrabands be sent here to work upon fortifications. Send fifty shovels, twenty-five pickaxes, here. Shall finish all of my work to-morrow. Where shall I go from here?

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 15, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report to the major-general commanding Department of Kansas that I would recommend that that portion of Kansas west of the western line of Marion, Eldorado, Dickinson, Clay, and Washington Counties be made into a sub-district either attached to the District of North or South Kansas, with headquarters at Saline. The matter I know has met the favorable consideration of the general commanding. I have also to report that I am informed by an officer conversant with matters in that section of the country that the Indians, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Comanches, complain of the Government allowing hunters to kill their buffalo by the thousands for the hides and tallow, which they claim is contrary to treaty stipulations and repeated promises made to them. They are quite willing that

buffalo shall be killed by any one for meat only, and will aid any one who wishes them to do so for that purpose. I would respectfully request whether the sub-district be made or not, that a department order be made prohibiting all persons from hunting buffalo, except for meat, in Kansas west of the line heretofore named. It is reported to me that at least 100 men in Saline make a living by killing the buffalo for the hides and tallow, and that the order proposed would settle all hostilities, as they are not so much against the Government as against the hunters.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District of North Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 15, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,

Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: By to-day's mail you will receive some blank form of oaths of allegiance under the President's proclamation. The Texas refugees who voluntarily come forward and ask to take it, may be permitted to do so, provided they are not prisoners, or are under no restraints. Please have the oaths carefully filled out. Keep a record of them at your headquarters, and send those which must go to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and those which are to be filed at department headquarters, with letters of advice. The descriptive lists of the Texan refugees came to hand. We have not rations at Tucson to supply them. You are authorized to give them rations at Fort Yuma, provided they can transport them. If you have not enough to do this send to Fort Craig for more. Flour, beans, salt, &c., you have below the Jornada. Give them all the help necessary and cheer them on their way. I am informed that there is an abundance of rations at Fort Yuma. It is possible the Whipple or Beall wagon route from Los Pinos would be better than the southern route on account of grass and water being more abundant on that route. In event of taking that route they could come up slowly along, get rations at Craig and Los Pinos. I offer no advice as regards the route. The best road is the southern.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 15, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Captain Fisk arrived here on the 13th instant and called on me for the escort assigned by Special Orders, No. 146, from district headquarters. In accordance with that order I have been waiting for further orders, which I have not received yet, but as Company I, Second Minnesota Cavalry, had been previously assigned to the forces for Fort Wadsworth, and the order was only modified, I completed the outfit of the company and they will start in the morning to overtake Captain Fisk's train, which has started this afternoon. As Captain Fisk represents that Major Clowney has

orders relative to an escort from James River to the Missouri, I have ordered Captain Bonham, on reaching Fort Wadsworth or the force marching to James River, to report to Major Clowney, and hope that my action in this matter will be approved by the commanding general. These expeditions have taken most of our transportation and serviceable horses, and if it is at all possible, I would most urgently request that some more animals be sent to this post. The sergeant in charge at Chanyuska reports that a few evenings since an Indian fired at him; that they followed in the night and morning, but had to give up, as they could not find any tracks after sunrise. Scout Henry Back has just returned from a trip up the Cottonwood to Lake Shetek and reports no signs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—At the closing of the letter I receive information that we can send for twenty-five horses, which will be done in the morning.

W. P.

CIRCULAR, No. 5. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI., *New Orleans, La., July 16, 1864.*

All communications for these headquarters will until further orders be addressed to New Orleans, La.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., July 16, 1864.*

Paragraphs III and IV of circular dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, June 26, 1864, are published for the guidance of all concerned:

III. The practice of attaching companies, and, in some instances, battalions of cavalry to headquarters of brigades, divisions, and army corps, as body guards and orderlies, must be discontinued. All mounted troops so serving will be returned to their regiments without delay. Exception is made in the case of an army corps acting separately, one company of cavalry being then allowed for escort duty. The mounted orderlies required at brigade, division, and army corps headquarters, when the command does not consist wholly of cavalry, will be taken from the infantry and mounted on horses, such as are described in General Orders, No. 237, War Department, series 1863, as of class 3.

IV. Mounted men will not be detailed upon any duty which shall separate them from their horses. Nurses, clerks, hospital attendants, &c., absolutely required, will be taken from the dismounted men.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 16, 1864—2 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLARK,
Commanding Officer, Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

The train was fired into this morning about nine miles from Huntersville. The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a bat-

talion of cavalry out to start at daylight or before, to ascertain who the party was that fired on the train, and pursue and rout them. The battalion will go at least as far as Lick Bayou and thoroughly patrol the road and give notice to the moving train of any danger. The commanding officer may find some one at the depot who will give him some information as to where the firing was, but will not delay his march to wait for their information. The general further directs that you acknowledge receipt of this, stating how many men you will send, and the time of starting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY, MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Little Rock, Ark., July 16, 1864.

Lieut. C. H. FROST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: My patrols report to me this morning that a Mr. Ellison, who lives about eight miles from Little Rock, on the Benton road, states that there were, on yesterday, 500 rebels eighteen miles west of Benton on the Hot Springs road, about thirty miles from Little Rock.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, &c.,

T. G. BLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

P. S.—If a detail is sent out after the above, Major Lennon would like to command it.

T. G. B.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

I have the honor to inform you that my scouts report that Cooper reached a place called The Narrows on Friday, the 8th instant, having from 5,000 to 6,000 men with him. The information I regard as reliable. The Narrows are about forty-five or fifty miles from here. I am not yet clear as to what is his object in moving this way, for I cannot yet believe that he intends to attack me within our fortifications. If he comes much nearer, I shall be inclined to give him battle in the open field, if circumstances justify it, and will whip him. On account of Cooper's moving up, I have thought proper to detain the Eleventh U. S. Colored here until I know what his intentions are. As soon as I am satisfied he does not intend to give me a fight, I will send it to Little Rock. All quiet up the river to Gibson.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 16, 1864.* (Received 11.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I once more implore you to send me some of the invalid or disabled officers of the line, who could do provost-marshal's duty in this depart-

ment, as troops, State militia, are deficient in good officers, and our duty requiring the best, cannot, without most serious detriment to the service, spare them for duties most important for humanity, as well as local peace and safety. I once more respectfully ask that my application for contingent funds may be granted. I have had none, and never commanded where it was more needed for the good of the service.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

LEXINGTON, *July 16, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The steamer War Eagle just arrived from above bound to Saint Louis; proposes making various landings along the river. I think it unsafe to allow this at present without a strong guard. What shall be done? Colonel McFerran is here in command. Please answer.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 16, 1864.*

General TOTTEN, *Lexington, Mo.:*

You may instruct Colonel McFerran to put a guard of fifteen men under a sergeant on the War Eagle to accompany her to Jefferson City and remain there to guard the first up-boat to Lexington.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. That portion of the First Iowa Cavalry now at Benton Barracks will proceed as soon as mounted and equipped to Mexico, Mo., take post at that point, and report to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, by telegraph for further orders. Without, however, awaiting orders from him, the commanding officer of the battalion will send out scouting parties of not less than thirty men and officers with a view to destroying any bands of armed guerrillas or bushwhackers they may encounter. The commanding officer will also secure the safety of any important bridges on the North Missouri Railroad within reach of the post of Mexico. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *July 16, 1864.*
(Received 8.22 a. m. 17th.)

General EWING, *Commanding:*

People are coming in every day from Arkansas and report that Shelby is enforcing a relentless conscription of all persons from sixteen

to sixty years of age. Three men came in to-day and report that a dozen more will be here early next week. I understand that Shelby has about 2,500 men at Jacksonport, Ark., and that a great number of them are without arms and that they have but very little ammunition. I think they expect to get ammunition through Southern Illinois. Would like very much to take command of an expedition to go down there. Can't you allow me to do so? The young lady I sent to provost-marshal-general says I may expect a raid up here soon. Will be on my guard. Probably Bloomfield will be the first objective point. The refugees from that country say that a raid up here is often spoken of among them, but it may be only to soften the harrowed feeling of the conscript. A raid into Missouri is a tempting bait for an Arkansas rebel.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURRIS,
Commanding Cape Girardeau:

I think you should get up a considerable expedition into Arkansas, going as far as Kitchen's command, and breaking it up. In this I can send you about 300 men and two howitzers also, if needed, from Pilot Knob and Patterson, to join you between Bloomfield and Chalk Bluff. Telegraph me whether you think that the best line to operate on, and whether you will want this additional force, and when you will be ready. The object of the expedition would be to break up and demoralize Kitchen's force, and also to give a chance to many Union families in that part of Arkansas to get out, and the men to enlist.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV. MISSOURI STATE MIL.,
Salem, Mo., July 16, 1864.

Colonel SIGEL:

SIR: It does seem that the bushwhackers will steal everything in the county. I think it would be advisable to go down about the line and Spring River and clean them all out at once, as they take their stock down in that county about Thomasville, as that is their hiding place. There will be no danger of meeting any large force. If you could spare about two more companies from Rolla for a few days and what men I have here, and go down and clean the whole county out, it can be done in eight or ten days and then we shall be shut of them. As all the Union people have left that county, there is nobody there but those bushwhackers and their families. I think they have a fine lot of stock in that county. If you cannot send any men from Rolla I would go with what men I have here, as I am anxious to clean that county out. It would not be very safe with less than 200 or 300 men to go far down. Last night they stole several horses in the neighborhood. If I could get permission to take that scout, think it would be a great relief to this county.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 16, 1864.*

General GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo.:

The general commanding desires you to report in person without unnecessary delay. Direct Colonel Sigel to assume command of your district during your absence.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Colonel Du Bois, chief of cavalry, is here on special service and desires to see you. Will you be up to-night?

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 16, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

The general will be up this evening.

T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate.

LEXINGTON, *July 16, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have established my headquarters at this place for the present.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

LEXINGTON, *July 16, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Owing to the fact that a force of 1,200 guerrillas are reported on the north side of the river, I deem a section of artillery necessary in this country. Can I get it?

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Arrived at this place at 3.30 p. m. Heard of no guerrillas on the river. Find this place held by a sergeant and twenty men Ninth Missouri State Militia. No guerrillas in the vicinity of Arrow Rock since 14th instant. I believe twelve went northwest from there that day.

D. DALE,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR SOUTH FORK, *July 16, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

We surprised the rebels this evening and routed them, killing 5. None of our men hurt. We are all right. I never fail.

W. E. CHESTER.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., July 16, 1864.

Lieut. I. F. EVENS,
Second Colorado Cavalry:

SIR: The colonel directs that you keep a sharp lookout for the guerrillas, as everything tends to show they contemplate a movement on some of the stations on this side, while so many of our troops are called to the other side of the river. Do not attempt to scout much at any great distance from your station, but hold your men well in hand, prepared at all times for any emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. CLEVELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to call upon you to furnish a full and thorough report touching the causes and circumstances of the late outbreak and disturbances in Platte and the adjoining counties in your district, and also what has been the conduct of the Enrolled Missouri Militia on duty in that portion of your command. It is the desire of the general commanding that you give your immediate attention to this, and that after a prompt and thorough investigation, as the case seems to demand, the report will be forwarded without unnecessary delay.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *July 16, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: It was a portion of Quantrill's band at Huntsville yesterday; they numbered twenty-two, and stole $45,000 in cash, a portion of which was coin. They killed 1 man, Mr. Damon, of Saint Louis, robbed stores, and plundered indiscriminately from Unionists and rebels. Captain Smith, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, pursued the parties and came up with them on the Fayette road, ten

* For report here directed, see Part I, p. 56.

miles from Huntsville; a running fight of four miles ensued, in which one of the rascals was shot. They were mounted on the best of horses and soon distanced our jaded party. The road on which the chase occurred was strewn with ribbons, silks, and other items of their plunder. The leader of the villains was once a resident of Huntsville. Dispatches from different sections of the district indicate increasing troubles. The telegraph lines to Saint Joseph are interrupted. I shall try and get through some way.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 16, 1864.*

General FISK:

The following dispatch just received. The general thinks you had better order a scout in that county from Seventeenth Illinois. We have no other troops to send there:

LEXINGTON, MO., [*July*] *16.*

Col. O. D. GREENE:

At the suggestion of General Totten I state upon information of citizens that there is a very bad state of affairs in Carroll County, thirty-five miles from this place. On the 14th instant some citizens and bushwhackers had a fight, in which 6 citizens were killed; afterward 4 more were killed. On yesterday a mob had banded together threatening that they intended to kill 100 citizens, whom they denounced as rebels and sympathizers, and that the people were fleeing from their homes in all directions.

JAMES MCFERRAN,
Colonel First Missouri State Militia.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 16, 1864.*

Hon. BENJAMIN F. LOAN,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

He is now en route; left at 4 this morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 16, 1864.*

Captain MCLAIN,
Lawrence:

Send down two of the little howitzers which are at Lawrence. I want them to arm steam-boats, which I am using to prevent rebels crossing the river. Our troops have routed them and killed many in Platte County, Mo. They are now trying to cross through Kansas. Look out for stragglers disguised.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *July 16, 1864.*

Col. LEWIS MERRILL,
In Charge of Cavalry Depot, Cavalry Bureau:

SIR: Your communication in regard to the purchase of horses at Omaha City for the battalion of Nebraska cavalry is at hand. The

horses can be purchased at that place; at what figure I am unable to say, but I have no doubt as low as at any other point. It is of the utmost importance that not only the horses for the battalion are immediately furnished, but also 200 for the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, as it is impossible for me with the mounted men at my disposal to fully protect the long and important lines of the Platte Valley and those diverging from it. I am on my way west now to repel attacks just committed at several points on the Platte, and if the horses for the dismounted men in my command could be had immediately I am confident it would result in the saving of many lives and much valuable property.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *July 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel COLLINS,
Fort Laramie:

The general commanding directs me to say that if you deem it necessary you may withdraw one company from the least exposed portion of overland mail route; also, that he will start from Cottonwood Springs Tuesday next with two companies for Laramie.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 16, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado, Denver, Colo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, inclosing copy of report of Maj. E. W. Wynkoop, commanding officer Fort Lyon, dated June 27, 1864.* The major-general commanding directs me to say that the scout must have extended far beyond department lines, and is therefore disapproved. The troops were needed at Larned, where the Indians were in actual hostile attitude. Commanders of other departments should be advised of any apprehended dangers in their department, and, if necessary, requested to attend to the matter.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, ETC.,
Little Rock, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: The enemy is still hovering about us, with what ultimate design I am not yet fully able to determine. Deserters, refugees,

* For Wynkoop's report, see Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 576.

escaped prisoners, and spies do not agree in their statements. But taking the reports of these in connection with those of our scouting parties, it is probable that their design is to interrupt our communications between Little Rock and the mouth of White River. Skirmishes are of almost daily occurrence, and sometimes attended with considerable loss. A reconnoitering party was attacked at Searcy, with a loss of near 100 men. Sometimes the rebels are served in the same way. It is said that Shelby has crossed to this side of White River with about 8,000. My scouting parties are expected to report soon. The rebels keep our troops in constant motion by tearing up the railroad, cutting the telegraph wires, and firing on trains. The position of Fagan and Marmaduke are from best information same as when I last reported. The reason that I do not communicate with you oftener is that communications on White River are interrupted, and no steamer is allowed to ply on that river without convoy. Price is reported to have two divisions near Camden on the road to Washington.

Very respectfully, general,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

P. S.—A pontoon bridge has been brought from Shreveport and has passed Camden bound for Arkansas.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

DEAR GENERAL: From a man I think reliable, who has come here for protection from reporting as a conscript (and who was for some time in the Engineer Department of the Confederate service), I learn that a conscript agent told him on the 11th instant that Marmaduke was at Gaines' Landing; Price's headquarters at Camden; Fagan on Arkansas River, fifteen miles above Arkansas Post; Cabell on Arkansas River, near Fagan; Churchill, with infantry at Lisbon, ninety miles southwest of Camden in Louisiana; Dockery at Hamburg, seventy miles south of Fagan; that the engineers were reconnoitering and repairing roads from Camden to Gaines' Landing, Monticello to Pine Bluff, and Monticello to Fagan. Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, came in from Hickory Plains last night, and thinks Shelby is not on this side of White River, but thinks there is a large force of the enemy at West Point. Some of the officers here think they hear the gun-boats shelling the woods below here, and infer that boats are coming up. I expect to send you 200 head of beef-cattle to morrow morning. There are a good many cattle a short distance from Little Rock in the Maumelle Bottom or Valley. The rails were torn up nine miles out from here last night and the train has come back, but will soon go out again. Have sent out a patrol to guard against these attacks on the road. We must have a system of patrols.

In haste, yours, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—There is an overwhelming amount of work to be done here.
C. C. A.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: The railroad track was torn up last night about nine miles from here, and the morning train has returned, but will soon go out again with additional guard. This must have been near the post of Captain Thorp, of the One hundred and twenty-sixth [Illinois]. I shall call upon him for a report. The lines are also down. Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, returned last evening from Hickory Plains. He saw nothing of the enemy, but is of opinion there is a large force at West Point. He does not think Shelby is on this side of White River. Before the receipt of the order from district headquarters for scouting parties to bring in beef-cattle, I had myself given such orders, and now have 600 head of better cattle than will average in public corrals. They are kept under my particular direction, so that no one can steal them away. To-morrow morning I expect to send 200 head to Little Rock in compliance with an order received by the post commissary here from the chief commissary. I shall have the hide of every animal slaughtered here saved and sold for the benefit of a post fund. I do not intend that the contractors shall have a thing to do with them. I have had something done on the rifle-pits and some trees felled. The work which ought to be done seems overwhelming. It requires a great amount of hard labor even for each regiment to provide for its own wants. The water has to be hauled; wells to be dug. It is no small job either to dig the graves that are now required. It has happened that the Third Michigan Cavalry has buried six men within twenty-four hours, and the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry has buried seven men in the same length of time. Reflection upon this matter brings me back to the question of subsistence. The commissary stores, such as vegetables and those of an anti-scorbutic character, are much less here in variety than at Little Rock. This, it strikes me, should not be permitted. We shall, of course, experience a satisfaction in supplying Little Rock with beef-cattle so far as we are able. I understood, however, last spring there was a large number of such cattle about fifteen miles from Little Rock in the Maumelle Bottom or Valley.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, July 18, 1864.

Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas:

Respectfully forwarded.

I am informed that the mortality referred to in the Third Michigan occurred some time ago, and that in the Eleventh Missouri arose from a special cause affecting only that regiment. It is absolutely necessary to place Devall's Bluff in a defensible condition. I would send the Fifty-seventh Colored there, but that would necessitate the placing of a regiment of Salomon's division on the north side of the Arkansas at the depot. Perhaps it would be well to do so. All my scouts have

orders to bring in as many beeves as they can, giving proper receipts. The commissary department should see that the troops at Devall's Bluff are supplied with the same comforts as the others.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEVALL'S BLUFF,
July 17, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The scout returned last evening. It went beyond Hickory Plains; saw nothing of the enemy, but learned that the attacking force was about 800 and came from West Point. Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens feels sure there is a large force at West Point, but that Shelby is at Jacksonport.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

Is Colonel Geiger able to take the field? About how many men of the Eighth and Eleventh Missouri and Ninth Iowa are ready to march? Colonel Stuart reports Shelby with 1,500 men north of Bayou Des Arc, near Searcy or Gum Spring.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEVALL'S BLUFF,
July 17, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Colonel Geiger is not entirely well, but will go if needed. About 900 cavalry are ready to march. The information is conflicting concerning crossing of Bayou Des Arc on direct road; our scouts swam it a week ago. It is thought to be fordable by way of Hickory Plains. If Shelby is on this side of the river, his force is not less than 2,000 or 3,000. If a force is sent out, I hope it will be with reasonable probability of success.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Get your cavalry ready to move with five days' rations and await further orders, unless the line should be cut and you should hear of

Shelby's advance, in which case send them against him, and I will send a force from this side. We must meet him before he comes to the railroad, and prevent his junction with the forces south.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Comdg. 3d Brig., 2d Div., 7th A. C., Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

COLONEL: The general commanding Second Division directs that you have your whole force, including the Ninth Iowa, ready to move, properly provided with a full supply of ammunition and five days' rations, upon the receipt of orders from these headquarters to meet Shelby at a point north of the railroad. A force will be sent from Little Rock to co-operate with you. Have everything in readiness for an immediate march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

The railroad track has been torn up on the second prairie, nine miles out from town. Men were seen on the north side of the track, about two miles off. You will send out a mounted patrol immediately, using your own discretion as to the number.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

EBEN C. LITHERLAND,
First Lieut., 15th Illinois Cavalry, and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK.,
July 17, 1864—1 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:

I went to Bayou Des Arc yesterday. Found the enemy 1,500 strong four miles beyond, at Gum Spring; drove in his pickets and brought off my hospital steward and three wounded men of Captain Wilson's command. Shelby was there in person yesterday morning. The force consists of Witt's, Jackman's, and Ross' regiments. I was bushwhacked all the way from Austin. I had 4 men wounded. Will be back tomorrow evening.

JAMES STUART,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
July 17, 1864.

Col. JAMES STUART,
Commanding Tenth Illinois Cavalry, via Brownsville:

I propose to move a force against Shelby. Do not come into Little Rock. Send for what you need; also send report, giving minute account of where the enemy is, if he has artillery, and everything of the slightest interest. State where Gum Spring is, and in what direction from there you found the enemy; also whether you saw his forces.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Send this by Colonel Stuart's messenger.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 17, 1864.*

Col. JAMES STUART,
Brownsville:

Remain at Brownsville for further orders. Where is Gum Spring?
By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 17, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

The Tenth Illinois Cavalry had a fight with a portion of Shelby's men at Bayou Des Arc on the 14th instant. Most of the Tenth have got in. Shelby's force supposed to be 800.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 17, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg.

You can retain the Second Arkansas Infantry until you have made the scouts mentioned in dispatch just received as contemplated. No news since sinking of Alabama.
By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

[CHARLES T. SCAMMON,]
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 17, 1864.*

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

The general commanding the district directs that you will keep a sharp lookout to the east and north of your post.
By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. W. MINER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 17, 1864.*

General CARR:

Gum Spring is three miles this side of Searcy, on the right of the road leading from here to Searcy. I have sent for the messenger.

WOOD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 196. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. James Totten having been relieved from duty in this department, Col. J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as president of the military board instituted in Special Orders, No. 228, series of 1863, from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *July 17, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would like very much to take command of an expedition against Jacksonport, Ark. Can't such a thing be arranged? Shelby, I have no doubt, is there now, with probably 1,500 or 2,000 men, a large number of whom are unarmed. If I could get off from here this day week I will bring Shelby back here a prisoner in fifteen days. I want only 1,000 effective men and two pieces of artillery with which to accomplish this. I will furnish from my own command the two pieces of artillery and 300 men. Can't you start the rest for me? Think Burris might furnish the 300. Let me hear from you early. The rebels will leave that place soon. Either move up this way or down the other way. Reves is to organize a regiment at Jacksonport on the 20th instant, so persons running from their conscription report.

J. F. TYLER,
Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *July 17, 1864.*

Major WILSON,
Patterson:

Ten men flying from the conscription have just reported here from Arkansas. They live in Randolph County, near Black's Ferry, on Eleven Points River, and say they were ordered to report this morning to a point on the river in order to go to Jacksonport to be organized under Reves and Johnson. They were to be organized the 20th instant. They say Shelby is at Jacksonport.

JOHN F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *July 17, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Burris left for New Madrid this morning before telegram was received from General Ewing concerning scout to Arkansas. No communication to New Madrid by telegraph. I will forward this dispatch by first boat.

J. C. THOMSON,
Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., July 17, 1864.*

Col. Albert Sigel, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby directed to assume command of the District of Rolla during the absence of Brigadier-General Guitar.

By order of Brigadier-General Guitar:

JAMES RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., July 17, 1864.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 25, current series, headquarters District of Rolla, I hereby assume command of the same. Existing orders will continue in force until otherwise directed.

ALBERT SIGEL,
Col. Fifth Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. 1ST AND 2D SUB-DISTS. OF DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Sedalia, Mo., July 17, 1864.*

Col. John S. Wolfe, One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, will take command of the post or station at Jefferson City, Mo.

Capt. William C. Le Fever, Company I, Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, upon being relieved of command of the station at Jefferson City, Mo., will turn over to Col. John S. Wolfe, One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, all the books, papers, &c., appertaining to said station.

Captain Le Fever has the thanks of his commanding officer for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties as commanding officer at Jefferson City, Mo.

By order of—

GEORGE H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., July 17, 1864.*

1. Maj. G. W. Murphy, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from command of the post of Springfield, Mo., and will

rejoin his regiment for duty. Col. J. J. Gravely, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will immediately assume command of the post of Springfield, Mo.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 17, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report my arrival here and the receipt of your telegram of the 16th instant with information from Colonel McFerran touching the disturbances in Carroll County. I have ordered every available man within striking distance to concentrate for a strong scout through Ray, Carroll, and Chariton. The rascals who are committing these new outrages are the same party that robbed Huntsville. Judge Hall came to Saint Joseph yesterday in same train with myself. He knew the leader of the Huntsville gang. The judge is now fully convinced of the magnitude and serious character of the rebel movements in North Missouri, and he is now here to state that he has been deceived hitherto, and he now admonishes the authorities that no time is to be lost in preparations for the sharpest and severest contest Missouri has yet seen. Information received from the most reliable men in all sections of my district leads me to respectfully but earnestly plead for all the reliable troops that can be furnished me without delay. We cannot rely upon the Enrolled Missouri Militia for the work before us.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General

FAYETTE, MO., *July 17, 1864.*

General FISK:

Guerrillas are increasing in numbers and boldness in this and adjoining counties every day. The sick of this command (large number on account of impure vaccination) are a hinderance to our efforts here. The citizens show no disposition now to organize under General Orders, No. 107. I therefore respectfully submit for your consideration the following, viz: Allow me to send all our sick soldiers, our tents, wagons, and rations to Macon City or elsewhere on the North Missouri Railroad. Give me an order for 100 men from our regiment to stay in the field and live as the rebels do, and I think I would be safe in promising you good results.

R. LEONARD,
Major Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

DEAR SIR: I returned home a day or two since and found this part of the State apparently involved in very serious disturbances. From those on this side of the river I can gain no definite information in relation to the extent and character of these troubles. I have, therefore, presumed upon your former kindness to me to write you this to

ask you to furnish me with your opinion in relation to affairs in Northwest Missouri. I know in former times you kept yourself posted in all such matters. Is this outbreak on the north side of the river a mere sporadic case of thieving and marauding that will disappear as suddenly as it appeared and without resulting in any serious injury, or is it the advent of an epidemic of the cholera of treason that will devastate the Northwest before it disappears? Send me an answer at your convenience.

Truly, your friend,

BENJ. F. LOAN.

P. S.—Remember me kindly to Major Heath if he is yet at your headquarters.

L.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 17, 1864.

Capt. HENRY B. BRISTOL,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I desire that you make once a week at least a report of the progress made in building by the employés and troops, and of the progress made in planting and attending to crops, and the appearance of the crops belonging to the Indians. Some 300 or 400 hoes have recently been sent to you. Do you absolutely need more; and if so, how many? The Rev. Mr. Hays has come back, and gives us the pleasing intelligence that he has engaged a priest and three lay brothers and some sisters to instruct the Indian children; and the Secretary of the Interior has written to the bishop of New Mexico that we shall have some assistance toward the establishing of the schools at Fort Sumner. Tell the Indians this. Now as the season is far advanced, and it is important to have school-rooms erected at the earliest practicable day, I wish you would consult with Colonel Carson and get the Indians to make a sufficient quantity of adobes to put up, say, eight good rooms for school purposes and for the teachers to live in. I want a site chosen for the school establishment near the post, and a plan carefully drawn for the different buildings. The rooms should, when all completed, occupy the four sides of a square. No one school-room should hold over 100 scholars. Now, all the rooms should face inward on the square or placita. Here the children could play. Suppose the square to be arranged so as to be to the same points of the compass as Fort Sumner. Now, the first rooms to be built this year should be those on the northern side, and if possible some on the east and west sides. Next year we could complete the square. It follows then that the whole plan should be carefully made and be framed and be kept at Fort Sumner to be built to from time to time until completed. It must be remembered that for at least 300 children, with rooms for teachers, &c., the establishment when done will be quite extensive. I wish you to study out this matter carefully and give expression to the idea by a well-considered plan with specifications. We will at once build as many of the rooms as we can. All we ask of the Indians is to make the adobes. If they help lay them they shall be paid for that part of the labor. The site should be so chosen that a fine large piece of ground can be set apart as a garden where the boys can be taught practically the art of raising fruit and vegetables. We have no time to lose.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 24, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., July 17, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: To-morrow I shall take up my line of march westward. A large body of emigrant wagons with ox teams and with women and children have followed the Minnesota troops to this point. I wish they were away from here. I can't send them back. I can't leave them here, for I can't feed them, and they even have come to me for permission to purchase rations, which I cannot do, for there is danger of my not getting enough rations up here to supply the post on account of low water, and the river is falling very rapidly. Therefore I am forced to take them with me. Their ox teams cannot keep up with my mules. I shall therefore detail 400 men to march with them. This will leave me about 2,000 men for fighting; enough if they were worth anything. This force may appear small comparing it with my returns (near 4,000), but after a long march over the prairie many men not used to the life get sick, and I have had to leave them here and at posts on the river, and also the force to build this post and guard cattle and horses. My boats have left some days ago, some up and some down, for supplies, but the appearance of the river alarms me. Sand-bars are showing themselves in all directions. If the boats I sent below can't get up with supplies I will be obliged to hire teams to haul the supplies here from Farm Island (172 miles) at a great expense. I wish I could have had my own way in the matter of transportation. I know I could have done better than the chief of transportation at Saint Louis, for I am better acquainted with the river. I find quite a quantity of my stores are damaged, particularly the flour, which, having been kept so long in the hold of the steamers and in sacks, has become heated. In exploring around the country quite a large amount of coal has been found. At one place, about three miles from here, a large mine has been found that has every indication of being of great consequence; about one-half mile of a ledge, about sixteen inches wide, cropping out the side of a hill, has been found. I have not time to dig and find the extent, but do not doubt it is of sufficient size to be of great importance, at least to supply fuel to the post, if not for other purposes. If it turns out to be what I have every reason to believe it will, it will be very valuable. I am told it is to be found in many places. I have included it in the military reservation.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 18, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comdg. W. G. B. Squadron, off Mobile, Ala.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to state that in consequence of the changes resulting from the transfer of troops to the Army of the Potomac there will be more delay in collecting the force to be sent to you than I expected when I saw you. They will be ready, I think, before repairs to the monitors now here are completed. I design sending about 4,000 men. I send over to-day Colonel Myer and Captain McAl-

ester for the purpose of conferring in relation to some of the details. Will you do me the favor to give them any facilities and furnish them with any information that may be necessary?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 18, 1864.

Capt. M. D. MCALESTER,
Chief Engineer, Military Division of West Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed to the U. S. fleet off Mobile and report to Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, for the purpose of making such reconnaissances and collecting such other information as may be necessary to insure the efficient co-operation of the land force to be employed in the operations projected by the admiral. The force to be sent will be between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The co-operation in the naval operations will involve the landing at and occupation of one or more points on the island or coast near the mouth of the harbor. These points will depend materially upon the naval operations, but it is important to determine within that range the best points for the landings, and the best means of effecting them, and this it is believed you will be able to do from observation and from information in possession of the admiral. Subordinate to this are the material obstacles that will have to be encountered after the landing, the work to be done in overcoming them; the facilities of natural cover and for intrenchment; the possibility of procuring water for the use of the troops either on the island or on the peninsula east of Fort Morgan. Please ascertain from the admiral what facilities can be given by the fleet in landing the troops and the supplies that they will require after the landing has been effected. In addition to the above, which are indicated as points of special interest, you will please collect any information that may be of use in connection with the contemplated operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, [*July 18, 1864.*]

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a consolidated report of information received at this office this 18th day of July, 1864, from the following sources: One paper from Brigadier-General Asboth, commanding District of West Florida; one paper from Lieut. N. H. Camp, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; one paper from Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee. Forrest reported at Tupelo, Miss., with all the forces he can muster. Colonel Scott is reported by Mr. Levi again at Clinton, La., with his force, having been defeated with the loss of several hundred, and returning with more troops than he started with, estimated at 3,000 infantry and

600 cavalry; previous estimate in the report of July 11, 2,500. The same informant reports Forrest about to join Scott at Clinton, La., to renew the expedition. It is not unlikely that Scott has returned to Clinton, as this [is] the third report of the kind on his return. The other statements of this informant are unreasonable. Mobile: Two deserters from the Seventh Alabama Cavalry report two batteries, a Missouri and a Louisiana battery, in Mobile, not estimated. The Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry not estimated. The City militia not known. In Fort Morgan four companies of the First Alabama Artillery, 400 men. General Pigot [?], commanding two companies of Tennesseeans, has also been before reported in Fort Morgan, besides the companies of the Twenty-first Alabama Infantry are guarding saltworks at Bonsecours Bay. One company Alabama cavalry at Camp Withers, twenty-five miles from Fort Morgan, near the beach; one company at Camp Powell, five companies at the Fifteen-Mile House on Pensacola railroad; two companies on the railroad between Pollard and Mobile; nine companies of the Seventh Alabama in all on duty near Mobile.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel and Signal Officer of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., July 18, 1864.*

I. The major-general commanding directs that the attention of all commanders be called to the misconstruction that has been placed on War Department General Orders, No. 177, 1864, and General Orders, No. 5½, from these headquarters.

II. It is ascertained that while a large part of the cavalry from this division is insufficient from the want of horses, many horses suitable for cavalry or artillery purposes are in the possession of the quartermaster's department and used for transportation purposes with trains, ambulances, or carriages, and to mount orderlies and messengers, or for the use of officers who are not, under the law or regulations, entitled to the use of public horses.

III. Commanders of districts and departments will cause a critical muster and inspection to be made of all public horses in the military service, selecting all that are suitable for cavalry and artillery, and reporting those of each class to the respective chiefs of cavalry and artillery for distribution.

IV. Cavalry organizations will not be weakened by the detail of orderlies for infantry commands. In all such cases the commander of the division, brigade, or regiment, will select the prescribed number of orderlies from his own command, and the number required to be mounted will be furnished by the quartermaster's department with horses that are too light for cavalry or artillery purposes. The same rule will apply to wagon and forage masters, messengers, and other agents of the quartermaster's department, whose duties require them to be mounted.

V. The attention of all commanding officers is called to the various uses to which the ambulances are put. These carriages are provided by the Government for the transportation of the sick and wounded only, and under no circumstances must be put to any other use. Inspectors-general are specially directed to report immediately to the inspector-general at these headquarters, through the proper channel,

the name of any officer guilty of an infringement of this order. War Department General Orders, No. 177, above referred to, is hereby republished for general information:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 177. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 23, 1864.*

I. Every officer of the Army, other than of the quartermaster's department, and the chief medical officer of departments, armies, and army corps, who has in his possession or under his control any horse, ambulance, spring wagon, or vehicle of any kind belonging to the Government of the United States, whether used in the performance of his public or private duties, will immediately turn in the same to the quartermaster's department.

II. Hereafter no officer of the Army will use any horse, ambulance, spring wagon, or vehicle of any kind, which is the property of the Government of the United States, whether for the transaction of his official or private business, without an order in writing from the Adjutant-General authorizing such use. This order will not apply to officers entitled to be mounted under General Orders, No. 277, from this office, of August 8, 1863.

III. The regulations of the quartermaster's department provide for the transportation of officers traveling under orders and their baggage. When, on proper requisition, an officer has obtained transportation the horse or vehicle so obtained will be returned to the officer accountable therefor, or to some officer of the quartermaster's department, as soon as the journey is performed.

IV. The quartermaster-general and inspector-general will cause this order to be enforced by the officers of their departments throughout the armies of the United States; and for its violation, reported by the officers of these departments, the same penalty is attached as provided by section 8 of an act of Congress, published in General Orders, War Department, No. 106, current series, in reference to the use of ambulances.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 190. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 18, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. The signal corps detachment of the Department of the Gulf will be at once reported by Capt. F. W. Marston, chief signal officer, Department of the Gulf, to Col. Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer, at headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, for orders.

* * * * * * *

IX. Paragraph 10, of Special Orders, No. 179, of July 7, 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby amended so as to read: Company C, First Indiana Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed without delay to rejoin its regiment in the Department of Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

A. DUER IRVING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 18, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 27th.)

Major-General CANBY:

GENERAL: A rumor reaches me this morning through a lady, Mrs. Roane, of Pine Bluff, who has *just come from* within the rebel lines,

that General Taylor was marching to Monticello with 15,000 troops. About 1,500 of Shelby's men are in the neighborhood of Searcy, on this side of White River. The rebels have established depots of supplies between Camden and Monticello. I have abandoned all posts except those which it is absolutely necessary to occupy in order to keep open my lines of communication with the mouth of White River and Fort Smith. My forces are barely strong enough to hold these points. If I draw off sufficient force to attack the rebels in one direction, they are so located that they can destroy the railroad and depots; besides if I attack them in force they always run, drawing us as far from our base of supplies as possible. If the re-enforcements which have been ordered to report to me had not been diverted, I should have had force enough to have kept the rebels south of the Washita. Colonel Clayton, with 800 cavalry from Pine Bluff, found the enemy sixteen miles from his post down the river in force too strong for him to attack. Cabell is said to be on the north bank of the river, building a log bridge just below the mouth of Bayou Metoe. The First Indiana Cavalry, also Fifth Kansas Cavalry, will go out of service soon by expiration of term. I must send the rest of my veteran regiments on furlough or they will go out too. The Forty-third* and Twenty-second Ohio, and Fiftieth Indiana, all infantry and excellent, must go very soon. If my veterans, contrary to the promise of General Halleck, are to be taken away from me as heretofore, I shall not be able to maintain myself here much longer. The rebels are now conscripting all the men in the country outside of our lines. Arms and ammunition are smuggled to them through Memphis and Cape Girardeau and paid for in cotton; there is no doubt of this. Two thousand well mounted cavalry could go down from here to Tyler and liberate our prisoners, destroy their depots, powder mills, &c.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 18, 1864—9.13 a. m.*

Capt. J. R. GRACE,
Commanding Gun-boat Fleet, Devall's Bluff:

CAPTAIN: I know of no force of the enemy threatening Devall's Bluff at present. I think it best for you to convoy the transports out of the river and return as soon as practicable. Please let me know when you will start. There are rumors of General Taylor's approaching Monticello with 15,000. About 1,500 of Shelby's men are on this side of White River in the neighborhood of Searcy. The rest of his forces are principally at Jacksonport and Augusta, a few miles back from the river.

FRED. STEELE,
Major-General.

CAMP TEN MILES WEST OF BROWNSVILLE,
July 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding District of Little Rock:

The enemy was at Gum Spring, four miles this side of Searcy, on the Searcy and Little Rock road, and about four miles from the bridge

* Probably Indiana or Illinois, each of these States having a Forty-third Regiment in the Department of Arkansas. The Forty-third Ohio served in the Army of the Tennessee.

across Bayou Des Arc. He has no artillery with him. I found his first pickets at the bridge across Cypress Bayou. I went to the bridge across Bayou Des Arc and drove his pickets from there. I did not cross, but my wounded men inform me, and likewise some citizens who are perfectly reliable, that they were there, and 1,500 strong; and from their pickets and other indications I have every reason to believe so. I am going into Little Rock myself, as I am unwell. I leave Major Snelling in command. I will send out the necessary supplies to them and return myself if able to go at all.

JAMES STUART,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. S. CLARK,
Commanding Officer, Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move before daylight to-morrow morning, provided with five days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general does not expect the men who have just returned with Major Thacher from scout, nor any others who are not fit, to go.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLARK,
Commanding Officer, Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

In my letter of this morning you were directed to have in readiness all the men of your command fit for scouting service, with the exception of that part lately out, under Major Thacher. I heard from him to-day at upper Bayou Metoe bridge, and suppose he will be or is already in. You will send the available men of two battalions only and give to the commanding officer the following instructions:

To proceed by way of Austin to the country between Brownsville and Searcy and cover Brownsville Station and the railroad from the enemy on the south side. To reconnoiter to the east and west and to push his reconnaissance as far as practicable toward Searcy, and if practicable drive the enemy across the Little Red. To send reports daily to this headquarters, either by messenger direct or by telegraph from Brownsville Station, and to inform the commanding officer at Brownsville Station of any approach of the enemy in force, and to co-operate with him in the defense of that place. It is probable that the rest of the regiment will proceed to the neighborhood of Brownsville Station in a day or two. I take for granted that Colonel Lynde is in command of the regiment and that he will send Lieutenant-Colonel Clark in command of the expedition, but Colonel Lynde can go if he so chooses. If Colonel Clark is in command he can go or send a major, as he thinks fit. The commanding officer of the expedition will call on Colonel Stuart, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, who has just returned from that region, and will give him information of the country, enemy,

&c. I will send some of his men as guides if required. Two citizen guides, M. ——— and Perkins, are ordered to report to you, but do not wait for them. Please report this evening at what hour the expedition will probably leave and report to-morrow the time it actually starts. Let them march as early as practicable consistent with a full preparation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., Monday, July 18, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States:

DEAR SIR: I have been here ten days. My command here consists of about 6,000 men, infantry and cavalry. Shelby is north of here with 3,000 or 4,000 men. He has been conscripting all around, and scouts of his venture down to tear up the railroad track. A few days ago it was reported by a Confederate conscripting agent that Marmaduke was at Gaines' Landing; Price's headquarters at Camden; Fagan, including Cabell, on Arkansas River, about fifteen miles above Arkansas Post; Churchill (with infantry) at Lisbon, ninety miles southwest [of] Camden; Dockery at Hamburg, seventy miles south [of] Fagan, and that engineers were reconnoitering and repairing roads from Camden to Gaines' Landing, Monticello to Pine Bluff, and Monticello to Fagan's command. The railroad track between here and Little Rock is frequently interfered with. From all I learn the rebels and conscripts are in high spirits. There is an unusual enthusiasm among them. I learn on fair authority that the explanation of this unusual feeling is that the rebel leaders have represented that by prolonging the war and successfully resisting the Federal authority a little longer they will defeat your election, help elect McClellan or some such man, and gain better terms of peace.

Your friend,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 18, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I regret to say matters in North Missouri are very disturbed and threatening. Union men are fleeing from the river counties and central part of the State. The malcontent spirits, and uprising of bushwhackers, with threats from the conspirators, are ominous of evil. The robbery of four towns, and the hanging of nine Union men in one of them, compelled me to take the First Iowa Cavalry veterans, on their way down to Memphis, to give temporary relief over there. Informing you of these things, I suggest that we will be obliged to have some other troops here, and if nothing better can be done, the state of things would be best met from our own resources, by authority from me to accept the services of, say, 5,000 volunteers for the defense of the State, in companies, to be armed, equipped, and paid by the Government.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram of this date has been received and submitted to the President for his directions, which will be communicated to you immediately upon their being given by him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you, in reply to your telegram of the 16th instant, that every effort will be made to furnish you the officers you require to serve as provost-marshals. It is, however, very difficult to find them, as all officers, whether on the active or retired list, who are capable of any duty, are already employed. Will you please state what sum of money you need as a contingent fund.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Just arrived here per steamer War Eagle. Left Lexington day before yesterday. Stopped at all towns between this and Lexington. People everywhere greatly excited, on north side river especially. From reports guerrillas are moving toward the Perche Hills, in Howard and Boone Counties. At Rocheport we were fired upon by guerrillas. Should think some thirty shots were fired. Rumor says Boone County has a large number of guerrillas in it or near Rocheport. I met Colonel Hynes two miles below Rocheport; gave him the information relative to guerrillas, and directed him to make a landing with a strong party and try and capture the rebels. I do not think Colonel Hynes' command should be sent far up the river just now. He should be left to operate in the Perche Hills, or some other active commander should be sent there with a force of cavalry.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, Mo., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There is a perfect panic here. People are leaving their homes and have lost all hope. A word of assurance from you that protection will speedily be given would restore confidence. All parties share the panic alike. The people are without organization and cannot resist such large bands. Please do not publish in the papers.

JAS. D. HEAD.
J. B. THOMPSON.
W. R. SAMUEL.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

JAMES D. HEAD,
W. R. SAMUEL,
Huntsville, Mo.:

Aid will be given.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LIBERTY, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your proclamation received. We are thankful for it. No organization under Order 107, we are sorry to say, can be effected in this county. We ask that a new military district be formed at once, the center and headquarters of which to be at Liberty, with a commander of known loyalty and capable. This alone, with a sufficient number of foreign troops stationed, will cause the Union men to rally around the loyal forces, and they will do it. We ask and insist that none be armed that were not strictly loyal, after which that all who are willing to fight with and for loyal men and for the Government be invited to do so. Raw militia won't serve us. We must have orderly, efficient, volunteer troops. We recommend Col. J. H. Ford as the commander of this district, if it comports with the service to place him here. The state of things is terrible, but Colonel Ford appears to understand thoroughly our true position, and with the proper force to sustain him will be enabled to save us; otherwise all is lost.

Yours, faithfully,

E. M. SAMUEL,
JAMES LOVE,
WM. BRINING,
JAMES M. JONES,
W. J. REYNOLDS,
ANTHONY HORSEL,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: General Orders, No. 114, current series, Department of the Missouri, intrusts to me as commandant of this post the execution of that order within the limits of my command. I have accordingly taken every precaution strictly to enforce it. Inclosed I send a permit from William A. Keyser, of the provost-marshal-general's department, granting permission to the steamer Evening Star to depart without first complying with the order above referred to. The boat having departed without my consent, I have telegraphed to Captain Hunter at Hermann to stop her at that place, unless he finds that she has at least from twenty-five to thirty rifles and revolvers in her armory. I presume that this order of the provost-marshal-general was given inadvertently or from some misunderstanding. The execution of that order is entirely intrusted to me, and I have a vigilant captain superintending its execution.

J. H. BAKER,
Col. Tenth Minn. Infty. Vols., Commanding Post Saint Louis.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST GUARD,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Lieut. J. C. BRADEN,
Post Adjutant:

LIEUTENANT: I inclose you herewith order from the provost-marshal's department allowing steamer Evening Star to leave port without first complying with the requirements of General Orders, No. 114.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. QUIGG,
Captain, Commanding Provost Guard.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, July 16, 1864.

Capt. E. W. Murphy, of the steamer Evening Star, has the necessary arms at the town of Washington, Mo., to constitute the proper armament for his boat, as required by Order 114. He is hereby permitted to proceed to said town of Washington without arms. He has complied with the balance of said order and will not go beyond said town of Washington without taking the arms aboard.

By order of the provost-marshal-general:

WM. A. KEYSER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. J. P. Sanderson, provost-marshal-general, Department of the Missouri, whose attention is called to the general order in question, wherein it is made the duty of the post commander to execute the order in this city. It is supposed a mistake has been made or the order misapprehended, and information as to the cause is desired.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Keyser, and an explanation asked for the authority under which the within was granted.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Third indorsement.]

Respectfully returned with answer inclosed.

KEYSER.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, July 22, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I find that I misapprehended Order 114. I read it hastily at the time it appeared in the papers, and supposed because the captains of the Missouri River boats had to come to our office for permits to purchase arms to comply with the order, I got the idea that the order was to be enforced by you.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. KEYSER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding with this explanation:

The action of Captain Keyser, who usually is a careful and cautious officer, misapprehended the order of the general commanding, and hence exercised an authority not authorized. He informs me that he knows the parties to be undoubtedly loyal and reliable, and that there need be no apprehension of any improper act knowingly being done by them.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW MADRID, *July 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Saint Louis:

Newsum & Co. and Howell, Caruts & Co., of this place, have goods on the wharf-boat here which were shipped on permit from you and have been detained about six weeks by order of Captain Mitchell, of the gun-boat Huntress. Shall I respect his authority or not?

JOHN T. BURRIS.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, July 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Burris that Captain Mitchell has no right to interfere with shipments permitted by me, and not to recognize his assumed authority. This interference has been frequent, and I telegraphed some weeks ago to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter requesting him to put a stop to it. As that request has proved ineffectual I suggest that the major-general commanding telegraph him on the subject.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, commanding Saint Louis District.

The commanding general is of the opinion that instructions to Colonel Burris not to recognize the authority of Captain Mitchell should be withheld for the present, and an inquiry addressed to Captain Mitchell, asking information as to the cause of his action in the case herein referred to. It may be that Captain Mitchell is acting under peremptory orders from competent authority, and that Colonel Burris acting under instructions not to recognize his authority might bring about a most unfortunate collision at a time when the co-operation of the military and naval forces is very desirable.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, July 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURRIS,
New Madrid:

Major Wilson's command will reach Bloomfield Wednesday night or the next morning, 200 men and two howitzers. They will take no rations. You will see that the supply there is sufficient. Colonel Tyler says Reves and Johnson's forces are near Pocahontas. General Rosecrans and I are well pleased at the result of your late scout, and hope this will be even more successful. I want you to stay out as long as you stand a show of getting a successful fight or getting useful information as to the purpose of Shelby. With your force you can brush off the swarms of guerrillas and get down to the solid Confederate force occupying Northeastern Arkansas; rout them if possible, but [let] all scouts bring back information which will be reliable as to the prospect of a raid in force into my district.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MADRID, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Saint Louis:

Have just learned something of the movements of the guerrillas from a man whom I started from here. Have him out again, as also the men you sent me. Shall hear from all of them Wednesday evening. Am now having the horses here and at Bloomfield shod. Please have the force named in your dispatch proceed to Bloomfield at once and report to me by telegraph. I do not expect to leave here myself until to-morrow morning. Meantime you shall hear from me again. Does this plan suit you?

JOHN T. BURRIS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURRIS,
New Madrid:

I will send the force from Patterson to you at Bloomfield. They will reach Bloomfield Thursday night. Will be about 250, with two 12-pounder mountain howitzers.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 18, 1864.

Colonel TYLER,
Commanding Pilot Knob:

Send Major Wilson with all the cavalry you can spare and with the two howitzers to Bloomfield, there to await orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Burris, or to join him on learning where he is. Answer, saying what force you can send. Let them reach Bloomfield Thursday night at farthest.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Colonel TYLER,
Commanding Pilot Knob:

All right as to force going to Bloomfield and without rations. I want you to meet me, if convenient, at Potosi Saturday, where I go to attend that day an Order 107 meeting.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Colonel TYLER,
Commanding Pilot Knob:

The combined movement proposed by you is impracticable at present, because Colonel Burris has just gone on an expedition below New Madrid. His force is between 300 and 400. I think it would be well for you to send out a force of 300 and the howitzers under Major Wilson, to go by way of Chalk Bluff, where he will probably be able to form a junction with Burris. If he does not succeed in joining him, let him go on down until he finds the strength and place of the enemy, bringing out such Union men as he can find. The construction of the redoubt will be commenced soon, if that and the other business of the subdistrict will require your presence and supervision. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Colonel TYLER,
Commanding Pilot Knob:

Hildebrand's band of fifteen men are reported, on what I regard as good authority, as prowling about Big River Mills and Lawson's Station. They are supposed to come from Illinois, above Sainte Genevieve. Have Milks to go out to find and kill them, whether found in Illinois or in this State. Instruct commanding officer at Farmington to go to work and, if necessary, strengthen the force for that purpose. This band is reported as having been prowling about there for a week, to the great alarm and disquiet of the people. They must be routed out promptly, and if possible exterminated.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 18, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN:

Colonel Ford has been ordered to force Thornton down toward the river. Make dispositions to secure Independence and Kansas City. General Curtis will be required to give you some aid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

Ford telegraphs that he has done good work north of the river, but that the affairs in his sub-district require the return of his troops. It cannot be done just yet, but Fisk has just been telegraphed to return them, as Thornton has passed far enough east for the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Glasgow to get hold of them. Communicate to Ford. The general says he has secret information that the rebels are meditating a raid on Jefferson City. I communicate it, although he may have done so before. If you find such an attack imminent, and have not enough of troops to spare from other points, you will have to take them off the post. All reports agree that Thornton and company are getting roughly handled.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 18, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Telegram received from Ford that Todd, with 150 men, is threatening Independence. You may authorize him to withdraw about 120 of his men from the north side of the river. Cannot he get enough of his men who are on the south side of river together to dispose of Todd's band? If he can do it without taking any from north side it would be better.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Todd will not attack Independence with 150 men. He has more men or he would not make the attempt. The line is down from here to Weston and I cannot communicate directly, but will try and get a dispatch to Major Suess to operate against the guerrillas in Jackson County, from Kansas City. Colonel McFerran telegraphs me from Lexington that a messenger has arrived with a dispatch from a captain of Enrolled Missouri Militia at Richmond stating that a force of 300 or 400 guerrillas were moving on that place, under command of Thornton, yesterday evening. It is said that Thornton's entire command was about 1,200. Most of this undoubtedly exaggerated.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Notify Colonel Hall to look out for raid on Jefferson City. Two companies will be sent there to-morrow. Troops have gone up the river, but will stop on the other side.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., July 18, 1864.*

Col. John S. Wolfe, commanding One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, will move without delay with one company of his command from the Gasconade bridge and one company from the Osage to Jefferson City, Mo., establish headquarters of his regiment at that point, and report for orders to Col. George H. Hall, commanding First and Second Sub-Districts. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *July 18, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I have this minute received a dispatch from Captain Whitmer, Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Richmond, that a force of 300 or 400 guerrillas, of Thornton's command, were about ten miles from Richmond, moving on that place at about 4 o'clock yesterday. Please send me a section of artillery immediately. I have ordered Major Neill's force to join me. The purpose of the rebels, I am informed, is to cross the river east of this place. Thornton was not with them, but was moving in the same direction; supposed to be farther north. His entire force is

represented to be 1,200. This information is from a man who was a prisoner in their hands on yesterday. He thinks Quantrill was in command.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

LEXINGTON, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received a dispatch from Captain Whitmer, at Richmond, that from 300 to 400 of Thornton's command were about ten miles west of Richmond on yesterday at 4 o'clock, marching on that place. Another party of the command was marching in the same direction farther north. His force is reported to be 1,200 strong, and it is supposed that they intend to cross the river east of this point. I desire a section of artillery immediately. Can't it be sent me?

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Colonel McFERRAN,
Lexington, Mo.:

Your information about Thornton is undoubtedly much exaggerated, from all reliable reports we get from the force under Colonel Ford, who attacked and dispersed them once and is still pursuing. You can communicate with General Brown about artillery. I should not be surprised if Thornton did attempt to cross the river, in which case you are in a most excellent position to find it out in time to cripple him very much if not almost annihilate him. I am satisfied he has not over 400 men at the outside and more probably not above 250. By this time some 700 of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry are at Glasgow ready for instant action. It would be a most excellent thing for you to at once communicate with the commanding officer and also send small scouting parties out on the roads on the north side of the river to seek for reliable news of the enemy, which news when entirely reliable you can communicate to the commanding officer at Glasgow. Cannot you and he arrange to co-operate if Thornton makes a demonstration toward crossing the river. Keep your men active, seek reliable news of the enemy, and if opportunity offers act with discretion, but the utmost vigor.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 18, 1864.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
Kansas City:

Colonel Ford will be directed by you to return to Kansas City with 120 men and take command of his sub-district. You will move with one section of artillery and the detachment of the Seventh Missouri State Militia by way of Independence, if that place is threatened; if not, by boat direct to Lexington and report by telegraph your arrival.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 18, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia:

Major-General Rosecrans telegraphs me that he has information of an intention to attack Jefferson City, and directs that you look out for it. He will send you two more companies to-morrow.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SEDALIA, *July 18, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Captain Parke reports from Boonville that a large number of rebels are reported in Howard County. It is said 150 are drilling every day between Fayette and Franklin, and that Franklin was robbed yesterday.

GEORGE H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 18, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Holden:

On the arrival of the train to-night you will increase the escort with all the force that can be spared from Holden, the escort to be not less than seventy-five men. Assume command yourself and move the train to Pleasant Hill to-night. Leave the train there and move in the morning from Pleasant Hill with your command and all the men that can be spared from that station. Try and find and attack Todd, who is represented to have quite a force between that place and Independence. In case you do not find the enemy you will return to Pleasant Hill to-morrow night and move on with the train to Hickman Mills. There may be a force moving on Todd from the north. Be careful in passing the Blue. Acknowledge the receipt of this and state how many men you can take.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 18, 1864.*

Captain MURPHY,
Steamer Evening News, Jefferson City:

There are heavy forces of guerrillas all along Grand River, particularly on the north side. The utmost care and prudence will be necessary. You may pass on.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am here and would like to hold a conversation with the general commanding relative to affairs in Platte and Clay Counties.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *July 18, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

What is the present condition of affairs? What do you propose?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

If I had the troops I would send the whole command now lying at Liberty down into Ray County and force them through. If you think best, I will do so, and concentrate all the men I can possibly raise, and go down on this side of the river and try and force them into a fight. I am very scarce of available troops, but I can whip four to one. Just received dispatch from Major-General Curtis that bands of them in neighborhood of Platte City and Weston threatening vengeance against me and my forces and advises that I move a part of my force up there. I cannot divide my command. I think these small bands up the river are only trying to draw all our men in that direction. I await orders. Trouble on every side. Give your orders, and I will carry them out, or at least do the best I can. We need more troops. You will see more trouble in Missouri this year than ever before. I know what I say. I have been among the inhabitants. Have had spies out, and I tell you we will have it on all sides.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Todd with 150 men threatening Independence; the station has less than thirty men. Todd's whole force amounts to over 200. I must have my mounted men back. I cannot take them into Ray County without leaving my sub-district unprotected. I shall leave Colonel Draper and his command of 190 men, Ninth Missouri, at Liberty, and withdraw my force, and I will take the field against Todd while his thieves are together.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I left Liberty yesterday afternoon. Most of rebels have left Platte and Clay Counties and, from best information I can get, have gone into Ray. They will not give me a fight. They met on Friday night on Fishing River, probably 200 strong. I have had my whole force since my arrival at Liberty constantly scouting. Two large scouting parties under Captain Moses and Captain Greene had not returned when I left; were in hot pursuit of some of them when last heard from. I called meeting of citizens of Liberty last Saturday and advised them to call a meeting on Wednesday next of all principal inhabitants of Clay County. They have done so, and sent word all through the county. I told them by prompt action they could save their county from destruction, but they must act at once, and to the point. I have got the list of enrolled men of the county, and have got from reliable Union men their exact position on this great question. I have given them to positively understand that I will hold the disloyal and Southern sympathizers responsible for the acts of their friend Thornton, and it rested with them to say whether they would have peace and quiet, or anarchy and death; that they alone would be responsible for the destruction of their county. I have been severe, but at the same time I have pursued a mild course. We are short of troops, and general destruction at present would only drive more of them into the brush. I have, therefore, given them a chance to redeem themselves, and I think they will do it, and the counties can yet be saved from utter destruction, as it is in Jackson County. General Curtis has withdrawn the Kansas troops. I have now 300 of my own regiment, and 190 of Ninth Missouri State Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Draper in command. My own sub-district is getting very troublesome again. I need my troops here. I have got all I can possibly do right here at home. Todd and his thieves are all around me, and I have not got mounted men to send out after him. I can leave Lieutenant-Colonel Draper and his command at Liberty for the present, but would respectfully ask that my regiment be brought over here before it is too late. I can make occasional raids across the river whenever I hear Thornton and his band are near. I shall have a steamer here.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Colonel FORD:

I will advise Generals Brown and Fisk of your report of affairs. Stay over there a few days longer until I can make some other arrangements for troops. Pursue the course you have already followed, and report to me what can be done. Tell Doniphan I want to hear from him.

You will, of course, have the use of the steamer, but must see that it is made secure against fire and capture.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I sent you petition of citizens of Liberty. They should have a new *district, with* headquarters in the center of the troublesome counties.

I do not wish the command. I will try, with my regiments, to keep my sub-district all right, and will also be ready to move and aid any of my neighboring districts. It needs a good, thorough military man to command that county. If any change is made, I would respectfully suggest the name of General Totten.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Following dispatch just received:

LEXINGTON, *July 18, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER KANSAS CITY:

Dispatch just received from Captain Whitmer states that from 300 to 400 of Thornton's rebels at 4 p. m. yesterday were ten miles west of Richmond, marching in the direction of that place, and that another force farther north was also marching east. Their object is to cross the river east of this place. I desire a section of artillery immediately. Major Suess, with his force, boat, and artillery, should move here immediately. Answer and let me know what Major Suess will do and where he is.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

I immediately ordered Major Suess, with steamer Fanny Ogden and one section of battery, to move down and prevent their crossing. He will be off in fifteen minutes. Have destroyed all small boats and flat-boats on the river.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD:

I think it would be best to go after those rascals. Will notify General Curtis and ask him to help you at Kansas City. You will, therefore, prepare for and push Thornton's bands on the river, at some point where you can secure them. I must leave you to be governed as to the point by circumstances; but make your moves so as to bring them up as far west as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I start back immediately, and shall move my whole force down the river; but it will leave my own counties unprotected. Will do the best I can. If Thornton or Todd in any way murders or molests my troops I will take my revenge on my return out of those rebel counties on the opposite side of the river.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 18, 1864.

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Arrived last night. Intelligent men from Ridgeley and Weston report squads of rebels from twenty to fifty strong prowling about Weston and Ridgeley swearing vengeance. They speak of Centreville, Clay County, as a rendezvous. You should have your headquarters at Weston, with, also, forces at Liberty and Parkville, and you need a strong moving force by land and water. You should have all your regiments and more, and have command of the sub-district. I still keep a picket in Weston, and will support you as far as possible.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE:

Battalion Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia has just arrived at this point.

ANGUS BARTLETT.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The latest information from Arkansas is that Shelby and McCray have concentrated most of their force at a point on White River below Jacksonport, and are calling to that point all the rebel forces in Northern Arkansas, with the view of cutting General Steele's communication, and that Generals Shelby, McCray and company design making a raid into this State in heavy force in September. Everything is quiet throughout the district now. The farmers are securing a fair crop of grain and hay.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 18, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith official copy of report of Maj. Milton Burch, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanding officer at Neosho, Mo., of date July 16, giving information of the condition of the county in the vicinity of Neosho, Mo., and of rebel forces south of that post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Neosho, July 16, 1864.

Lieut. W. D. HUBBARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: For the information of the commanding general, I have the honor of informing you with respect to the situation of this county with regard to guerrillas. I have been making continual scouts since my return to this post. On my arrival at this post there was a force of about 100 men in this and Jasper County, under command of Lieutenant Goode and the notorious Stecker, which by continual scouting I have succeeded in driving from this country. I think they have moved south. I succeeded in killing one man, a very noted guerrilla, by the name of Conrad, from Kansas. Major Pickler is down south with some 200 or 300 men with Brown, who I intend to go and see in a few days. My horses were in a very poor condition previous to receiving forage from Springfield. They are now in a thriving condition, and will soon be able to do good service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MILTON BURCH,
Maj., Comdg. Batt. Eighth Cav. Mo. State Militia, Neosho, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I am approached by many citizens of good standing and of influence who are truly loyal. They are not pleased at all with General Sanborn. They repeat to me many grievances and ask me to say to you give them another commander. They want a McNeil or a Pile. Pile I see is ordered away. I have asked for him to remain with you, and I hope you will see proper to give him to us. Will you join in asking the Department to countermand the order sending him away? Senator Harlan, of Washington City, our Congressional executive committee, is attending to it. I am thoroughly satisfied that Southwest Missouri will be a battle-field this fall, and equally certain am I that a conspiracy much stronger than you would believe is organized here to defy the power of this Government. A good detective, a stranger, sent here would discover a deep plot and a strong band. There is too much outspoken treason to mean nothing more. So far as I am concerned, as a citizen and a loyal man, they shall not insult me with their treasonable speeches, as I am determined to rebuke it at all hazards, with or without Mr. Lincoln's consent. He does not appreciate the danger there is in the growth of the most formidable opposition this Government has ever had to wrestle with. It is in this district a matter of life and death to loyal men whether it shall sway or not. Hoping to be in Saint Louis on 25th,

I am, truly, yours,
S. H. BOYD.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The force in pursuit of Thornton has killed 40 of the guerrillas, captured 200 stand of arms, much ammunition, and many horses. The

Kansas troops have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Our troops are now at Liberty in Clay County. The guerrillas have broken up into small parties and we are pursuing them through the brush. The defection in the Paw Paws in Platte and Clay Counties is bad enough. I will thoroughly investigate and report results as early as possible. Will it be practicable to give me Colonel Ford's regiment permanently?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 18, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Ford telegraphs that most of the rebels are out of Platte and Clay, gone into Ray, and they assembled Friday night, after being dispersed by Ford on Fishing River, about 200 strong; would not show fight; he still has scouting parties out. Ford has called a meeting of all the principal inhabitants of Clay for Wednesday next. If it does not interfere with your other arrangements, cannot you be present? Ford represents that affairs in his own sub-district are getting in bad shape, and requests the presence of his own troops, but just at present they cannot be spared from the duty they are now on. So soon, however, as Ford and Draper get Thornton and his men pushed far enough east for the Seventeenth Illinois to get hold of them, Ford's men must be sent, probably within a day or two. Draper and the Seventeenth Illinois should endeavor to push Thornton still farther east toward the North Missouri Railroad, where the First Iowa Cavalry will get after them.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

I am informed by telegraph from Lexington that there is a considerable force of rebels in the southeast part of Ray County, and that an attack on Richmond is apprehended, and that there is another band in the southeast portion of Carroll County, on Grand River.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 18, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

Our troops struck the rebels a hard blow, killing many, destroying their arms, and burning houses in towns that raised and rejoiced under rebel flag. The people are terribly alarmed. Bushwhackers are still numerous in bands of 20 to 100, stealing horses, and evidently designing to rob and run south. People of Platte and Clay very disloyal. Nothing but force, considerable and active, will save the Union men

from massacre, and a large collection of rebel force. I brought up my cavalry from Liberty last night, believing it may be needed more elsewhere. It would be well to make a sub-district headquarters at Weston, when you have telegraphic communication. Then you need troops at Parkville and Sibley Landing. From these points frequent active movements could be made with the aid of steam-boats to combine forces. It would also be well to have a force northeast of Ridgeley. Ford is a good man to command this sub-district, but he talks of going back to Kansas City. You must not allow this. Nothing but continued active operations will keep down the rebels of Platte and Clay.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have the honor to report my obligations for your prompt and cheerful co-operation in the movement against Thornton. I will thank you for your news touching the present condition of affairs in Platte and Clay and your suggestions for further operations. How extensive is the Paw Paw defection? Captain Fitzgerald can doubtless give a pretty accurate estimate. Is there any good thing in Platte and Clay?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 18, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

Attacked enemy at Camden Point; they ran. We killed 15 of them there. Our loss 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded. Chased them clear down into Ray County. Killed at least 25 on the road down. All of them in arms. Killed no citizens, although many of them need killing. Have called a large mass-meeting to be held at Liberty on Wednesday next, and have names of all disloyal men and rebel sympathizers, and have told the people that I will hold these men responsible for the actions of their particular friend Thornton. I will give them a chance to redeem themselves and let them try and save their country from destruction. Todd and his thieves are raising the devil in my sub-district. I cannot go down into Ray without leaving my counties completely unprotected. One hundred and fifty whelps now threaten Independence. We only have thirty men there. I am doing all I can. A large party opposite Lexington is trying to cross the river. Have sent a steam-boat with one section of artillery and 100 men, under Major Suess, down to prevent their crossing. I received General Rosecrans' order to remain over there, but I cannot leave my own men unprotected. General Curtis has withdrawn the Kansas troops. The balance of my force is at Liberty. Colonel Draper is there.

If I have to bring my troops over, would recommend that Colonel Draper be left there for the present.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

BROOKFIELD, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL:
(Care General Rosecrans.)

Holtzclaw was supposed to be in the neighborhood of Stratton's last night. Stratton was killed and house burned last night; supposed to have been done by Holtzclaw's men on account of information given by Stratton a few nights ago. No scout out to-day.

C. C. DAVIS.

RICHMOND, RAY COUNTY, MO.,
July 18, 1864.

General FISK:

SIR: The committee of public safety for the county of Ray have the honor to report, in regard to the condition of the county, that it is infested with bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers and Confederate soldiers, who have murdered some of our best citizens under circumstances most barbarous and inhuman, adding in some cases to the crime of murder the crime of mutilation. The excitement in the county is intense and there is a general feeling of insecurity. The Union men feel that our means of defense are inadequate. The same condition of affairs exists in the counties bordering upon Ray. In Clay County, bordering upon this county, some seven or eight Union men have been murdered at their homes. The soldiers stationed in the county have been frequently fired upon and several killed and wounded. In Carroll County a few days ago a band of guerrillas crossed the Missouri River, and, passing from house to house, murdered in cold blood nine Union citizens, robbing and plundering many citizens. In Caldwell County intense excitement prevails. In regard to our own county the committee would respectfully state that, besides having our borders threatened, as heretofore stated, our county has been the scene of plunder, robbery, and murder. Lieutenant Page had a skirmish with the guerrillas in the eastern part of the county, in which the lieutenant was killed and two of his men wounded. A detachment of the Second Colorado was attacked in the western part of the county on Sunday, the 17th day of July, by a body of men claiming to be Confederate soldiers, in which six of the Colorado troops were killed and several wounded. On the 18th they passed northwest of Richmond, about seven miles from the city, murdering Lieutenant Turnage, of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia; John F. Shumake, a private in said regiment, and a soldier, a private in the Second Colorado, whom they had a prisoner. Lieutenant Turnage was shot three times in the head and his throat was cut from ear to ear. Perry Wilson, living near Knoxville, was murdered the same day. The same band, numbering 300 or 400 men, well armed, passed through Knoxville, and are now in the northeastern part of the county. The only person killed at Knoxville was a negro man. The mail has been robbed twice in the county. In consideration of the premises, the committee have concluded to send Col. A. J. Barr to consult with you in regard to the condition of the county, and what plan of defense should be adopted under the circumstances.

JOSEPH E. BLACK,
A. K. REYBERN,
G. W. FOSTER,
JOHN KELSEY,
Members of Committee.

CAMERON, *July 18, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Captain Crouse and some citizens of Caldwell pursued and took two of Coon Thornton's band prisoners. They say he robbed the mail and killed one man below Knoxville yesterday; sacked Knoxville and killed some citizens at 3 p. m. Camped last night ten miles southwest of Kingston. They say their destination is to tear up this railroad. Their force is from 350 to 400 men. My opinion is that they are as likely to be passing down the river in order to find a safe place for crossing as any way.

GEO. SMITH.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

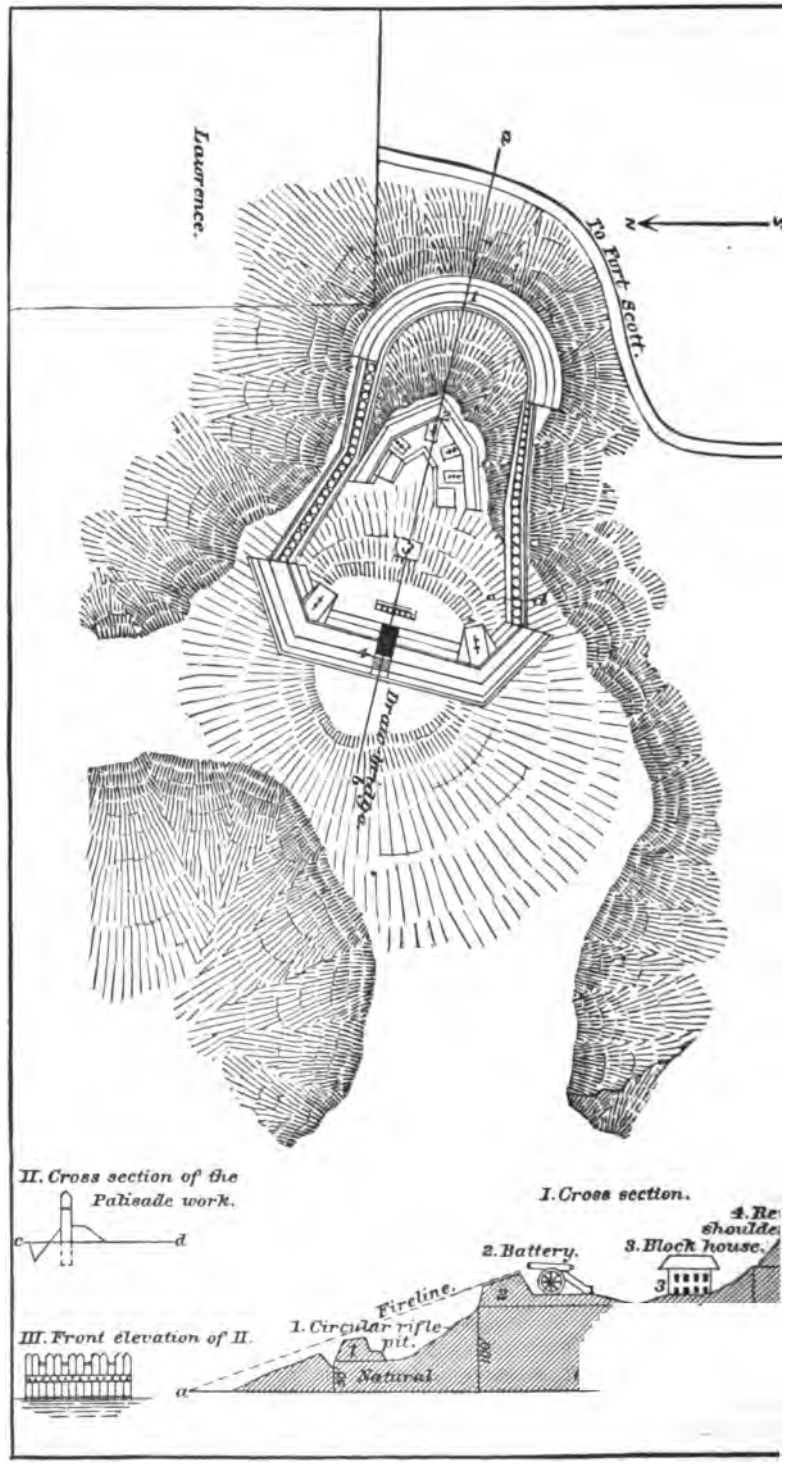
Very much obliged to you for the assistance rendered, but may have to ask you for more help below the river in the neighborhood of Kansas City, where Todd is reported to be.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Lawrence, July 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for your approval a rough sketch of the works now laid out at this point. The first, a circular work for musketry only, marked 1 in the drawing, commands the southern approaches to the town, and where the main or Fort Scott road sweeps around the foot of the hill is within 100 yards of the face of the work. The main upper work, marked in the drawing 2, is a three-gun work commanding the entire southern approach for a range of three miles east, southeast, south, and southwest with artillery. The extreme upper or reverse work is a two-gun work commanding the northern, northeast, and northwest approaches, covering the Lawrence bridge and Topeka road, and sweeping all of the upper grounds or approaches to the works or town. The whole three works connected by palisades upon both flanks loop-holed for musketry. Upon my arrival here I telegraphed you that the force stationed here was so small that it would be impossible to get details from it sufficient to construct these works without long delay, and suggested the propriety of employing contrabands to labor on the fortifications, but received no answer to the communication. I inclose to you the report of Captain Walker, Company E, Eleventh Kansas, stationed here, on his force and how employed. I also in my communication sent for 100 shovels and 25 pick-axes. No tools being here the requisition became necessary. Knowing your anxiety to have these works started without delay, and not getting an answer to my dispatch to you, I have sent a cavalryman with this communication to obtain your orders in full. In the meantime I have dispatched my topographical assistants to Olathe to make full surveys there for me, to be ready upon my arrival at that point. I shall await your orders at this point, and shall leave here when I have fully carried out your ideas. I would also respectfully request that you would order


Lawrence.
To Fort Scott.
N
a
II. Cross section of the Palisade work.
c
d
III. Front elevation of II.
I. Cross section.
4. Re
shoulde
3. Block house.
2. Battery.
Fireline.
1. Circular rifle pit.
Natural
a

Captain Insley, the chief quartermaster, to turn over to me the sum of $200 to defray the expenses of my two topographical employés, which, I will satisfactorily account to him for upon my return to Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by the vouchers necessary, and charge all such expenditures to the two employés as expenses to be deducted from their regular pay.

Hoping, general, that my action may meet with your approval, I am general, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant and Chief Engineer, Department of Kansas.

[Inclosure.]

LAWRENCE, KANS., *July 15, 1864.*

Lieut. GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer, Department of Kansas:

SIR: Your favor of this morning is received, and in answer to how many men I can furnish to work on fortifications I would say that our duty is already heavy as camp, picket, patrol, and bridge guard, and would respectfully ask that the detail for fatigue duty be as light as possible.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WALKER,
Captain, Comdg. E Company, Eleventh Kansas Vol. Cav.

QUINDARO, KANS., *July 18, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

I have just seen Colonel Park opposite Parkville. The report is rife that Parkville is to be fired by order after Wednesday evening. He thinks it wrong, as Union men own most of the property, and the wounded man and woman would be destroyed. They cannot be moved away. The Government has the rebels' bonds, and is it not best to save the property for confiscation? The colonel says if 100 veteran troops could be stationed there and other arms furnished, Wilson's Missouri men could also be rallied, as they say, and are fighting men. My law library and railroad records and papers not having been forwarded, I came after them to take them away this morning and found them scattered to the winds. The history is that when the Kate Kinney stopped there yesterday evening to water, some soldiers got ashore, went direct to the office, forced the door, broke open my boxes and emptied them of contents, scattering the papers on the floor and breaking the panels of my secretary's desk. They proceeded to take the valuable books, such as law, engineering works, Benton's Debates, American Encyclopedia, &c., aboard the boat, when the mail carrier shouted they were Colonel Park's books. They then desisted and laid them down on the levee; brought some back from the boat, but he thinks not all. In the present confusion I cannot state what is missing, but hope if any is held as prize they may be restored. A member of your staff saw the condition of the office this morning. The loss of books is nothing but so much money, but the papers are an irreparable loss. A mistake has been made, or it has been designed by some mischievous person, design plainly marking the transaction.

Truly,

JAMES DURBIN.

PAOLA, *July 18, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

A force of guerrillas is reported this afternoon on Indian Creek, between Potosi and Barnesville, stealing horses. A force has been sent after them from Mound City.

G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Commanding District of North Kansas:

GENERAL: In consideration of gallant and hard service done by Colonel Jennison and Captain Fitzgerald, it is my desire that no further notice be taken of their disobedience of orders in going beyond our pickets to capture the rebel flag in Platte City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 18, 1864.

Capt. J. A. MCCAHON,
Commanding Fencibles, Leavenworth City:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the major-general commanding to express to you his gratification at the prompt offer of services by the Fencibles, and to say that he will be inclined to regard them as a portion of his reserves, which he may call upon should occasion require their services.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 18, 1864.*

General DRAKE,
Leavenworth:

Some accident has occurred to the ferry-boat at Weston. Please start the Leavenworth ferry-boat up. It is no time to have our communication severed with Weston.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

DENVER, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have reliable information of a large raid by hostile Indians on the overland route last night between the Junction and American Ranch, 100 miles east of this place. Several bands left Fort Laramie about two weeks ago for this purpose, as we are informed by friendly Indians. Three persons killed and a great number of horses and mules stolen.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, July 18, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I am informed authoritatively that the Ute Indians, or a band of them, are preparing to make an attack upon the settlements at Conejos, in the San Luis Valley. Agent Head requests that the camp there be strengthened to at least twenty men, which I hope you will be able to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 19, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the following statement of facts in reference to affairs at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., a part of which I witnessed, and all of which, nearly, I find in the report of Col. D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

First. After the return of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman's expedition to Meridian, Miss., it was found that a great many horses and mules were scattered through the army that were properly the property of the United States, but were used and claimed by officers and soldiers, many having bought them from the negroes for a few dollars, the negroes having stolen them from the plantations. To prevent this fraud General McPherson issued an order that no horse or mule should be sold south of Cairo, as it was found that the system then in operation was causing the property of loyal citizens and officers to be stolen. The lack of forage in the department caused him to order all condemned horses and mules to be carried up the river.

Second. On the 15th of March, 1864, General Thomas, by order of the Secretary of War, ordered that a number of condemned animals in transit from Natchez to Saint Louis be unloaded at Vicksburg and turned over to the depot quartermaster, and on the 16th of March, by Special Orders, No. 37, by order of the Secretary of War, he ordered the depot quartermaster at Vicksburg to sell at auction all condemned horses and mules, together with all farming implements in his possession which could be disposed of without detriment to the service. General McPherson on the 16th ordered that all the animals to be sold should be first properly inspected and branded, and that no animal temporarily disabled, which could be recruited with proper care, should be sold, at the same time directing that five days' notice should be given before the sale. In spite of this order, General Thomas, through Captain Carncross, assistant adjutant-general, on the 18th of March ordered that the sale should take place on the morning of the 19th, stating that "any further delay would defeat the object in view." On the protest of the depot quartermaster, who stated that the animals had not yet been condemned and branded, the sale was postponed until Monday, March 21, and on Saturday and Sunday the inspector-general of the Seventeenth Army Corps inspected and condemned 1,038 horses and 492 mules. Colonel Sackett states that it would be utterly impossible

to make such an inspection properly in such a short time. These animals were sold as directed, and I was informed by the acting chief quartermaster Seventeenth Army Corps that the planters formed at first what is called a ring, and no mule or horse received a higher bid than $25. This was broken up on the second day. Lieut. E. S. Johnson, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers, post quartermaster at Vicksburg, informed Colonel Sackett that the train of mules he had in charge were in as good condition as any in the service, but were all condemned and sold. Captain Finkler, depot quartermaster at Vicksburg, told Colonel Sackett in May, 1864, that as the Government wanted mules, he thought of buying those brought in by planters, saying that they were very good. Colonel Sackett states that it was well known that these very mules were the ones that had been condemned and sold during the previous three months.

Third. On the 22d of March, 1864, General L. Thomas directed in his own name that the chief quartermaster at Natchez should transfer to J. H. Weldon, superintendent of the home farm in the Natchez District, unserviceable mules and harness and such other articles as might be needed for the home farm if they could be furnished without detriment to the service. On this order the superintendent claimed corn, oats, and everything he might require from the quartermaster's department. Colonel Kent, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, came and reported to Colonel Sackett in my presence that General Tuttle had informed him that Captain Thomas, First U. S. Artillery, had sent a company of colored soldiers to a plantation, by order of the Secretary of War, with instructions to the captain of the company to report for duty to the lessee, whose orders he would obey; that the captain was much chagrined at the order, but feared to make a complaint, stating that should he do so, he would certainly lose his commission.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 19, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major-general commanding the military division, copy of a letter received from Brigadier-General McNeil, commanding Port Hudson, relating to the force at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

In the memorandum of distribution of troops submitted by the commanding general, Department of the Gulf (copy inclosed), it was proposed to make up the permanent garrison at Port Hudson as follows: Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, 848 strong; Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, 665 strong; Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry,

462 strong; Eighth U. S. [Colored] Artillery, 1,175 strong; total, 3,150. This proposition is approved and the necessary orders will be issued accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., July 15, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the troops that will remain at this post after the execution of General Orders, No. 88, Department of the Gulf, current series, the provisions of which are being carried into effect: The Ninety-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry (engineers) is ordered to New Orleans immediately. This will suspend all work on the fortifications here. The Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-second Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry are ordered to proceed to Morganza immediately (one regiment, Seventy-fifth, already departed) according to Special Orders, No. 183, paragraph 9, Department of the Gulf, July 11, 1864, which will leave at this post the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth, and Eighty-first Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, having for duty 1,188 enlisted men, and the Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry (skeletons, mostly non-commissioned officers), unable to furnish any details save their own camp guards. There being no heavy artillery at this post, the Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry is used to man the guns. There are 367 enlisted men in the regiment for duty, which barely supplies sentinels over the guns—the camp guard—with a few remaining for detachment drill at the pieces. It will be seen that after taking the number of men that belong to the Seventy-sixth United States Colored Infantry from the whole number that will remain for duty—1,188—but 821 enlisted men (infantry) remain for all purposes connected with the post. It will be impossible to perform the most ordinary duties and properly maintain guard and outpost lines.

The Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry number 185 for duty, and the outpost duty is at present very loosely performed, even with the utmost exertion and care.

From the above it will be observed that the effective force of this garrison will be as follows:

Infantry for duty (Seventy-eighth and Eighty-first Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry), total, 821; infantry for duty (Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, skeletons), 185; heavy artillery for duty (Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry), 367; cavalry (and two light batteries not numbered), 185.

It is respectfully suggested that as the Seventy-third, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-second Regiments, U. S. Colored Infantry are at this post (now awaiting transportation to proceed to Morganza), General Orders, No. 88, be so modified as to permit of the formation of the Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry (new), at this point; or that troops be sent here to replace those ordered away. The insufficiency of the cavalry force here has been the subject of former communication.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Distribution of troops.

Morganza:	
1st Louisiana Cavalry	325
2d New York Veteran Cavalry	750
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery	439
73d U. S. Colored Infantry	619
75th U. S. Colored Infantry	744
65th U. S. Colored Infantry	326
67th U. S. Colored Infantry	407
	3,610
Port Hudson:	
8th U. S. Colored Artillery	1,175
76th U. S. Colored Infantry	848
77th U. S. Colored Infantry	665
62d U. S. Colored Infantry	462
	3,150
Baton Rouge:	
14th New York Cavalry	194
2d Illinois Cavalry	863
Company E, 2d Illinois Artillery	63
Three companies 1st Indiana Artillery	375
18th New York Battery	168
19th Kentucky Infantry	149
24th Indiana Infantry	610
	2,422
Donaldsonville:	
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry	509
Plaquemine:	
20th U. S. Colored Infantry	571
Brashear City:	
11th Wisconsin Infantry	556
33d Illinois Infantry	498
11th Indiana Infantry (one company)	53
	1,107
Berwick:	
2d Louisiana Cavalry	242
118th Illinois Mounted Infantry	269
	511
Thibodeaux:	
2d Maine Cavalry	950
4th Iowa Battery	127
	1,077
Napoleonville:	
12th Illinois Cavalry	439
New Orleans:	
1st U. S. Infantry	247
82d U. S. Colored Infantry	691
74th U. S. Colored Infantry	758
34th Indiana Infantry	347
97th Illinois Infantry	446
	2,489
Forts Pike and Macomb:	
79th U. S. Colored Infantry	961
Forts Jackson and Saint Philip:	
80th U. S. Colored Infantry	981
	1,942

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 19, 1864.*

I. The Sixth Missouri Cavalry will be at once reported to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, to relieve the Third Maryland Cavalry.

II. Upon being relieved by the Sixth Missouri Cavalry the Third Maryland Cavalry will be at once reported to the chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, for the purpose of being dismounted in accordance with paragraph 24, of Special Field Orders, No. 179, of July 7, 1864, from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

A. DUER IRVING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Port Hudson, July 19, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: The consolidation of the Eighty-first, Eighty-eighth, and Eighty-ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, to form the Seventy-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, as directed by General Orders, No. 88, current series, Department of the Gulf, will not make the new regiment of the maximum number, these regiments having when united but 903 enlisted men. I have the honor to request that 100 of the enlisted men of the Seventy-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, now stationed at Fort Jackson, be transferred to the Seventy-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry (new), about being organized at this post. This will make the new regiment mentioned nearly the same number as other regiments designated in General Orders, No. 88.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

STEAMER CONTINENTAL,
Mouth of White River, July 19, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I arrived at the mouth of the river to-night. Captain Phelps, commanding naval boats, reports that communication with Devall's Bluff is open and undisturbed. Rumors of troops concentrating at Batesville and Jacksonport reach him. I have this same information through intercepted letters in possession of General Washburn. Object, to invade Missouri. Captain Phelps has rumors of a pontoon train being laid across the Arkansas at Arkansas Post. He thinks this may mean to occupy Saint Charles, on White River. He estimates the force at Arkansas Post at from 5,000 to 6,000.

General Steele telegraphs that it is rumored General Dick Taylor is at Monticello. I have seen General Lee, who arrived here yesterday.

He receives the impression that General Steele's communications are not endangered. Having just arrived I do not know that I can give any facts other than those mentioned to support my opinion that Missouri is the theater of rebel action, and that General Steele's communications are no more threatened than they were a month ago. The presence of a rebel force on the right or left bank of the Arkansas would threaten but not endanger General Steele's communications. But one battery has arrived. I shall send word to General Bailey to hold himself in readiness to move when sent for. I will advise you of any further facts and of all movements.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 19, 1864.

Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I observe that they are throwing up the glacis at Fort Steele on the east side, the side nearest the town. I would respectfully recommend that the engineers be directed to make the glacis first on the side most exposed to an attack, which is the west. It should next be made on the south side, and afterward, should we have time and labor at our disposal, it can be finished all round.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding District of Little Rock:

GENERAL: You will please order the battalion of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry to move by train to Little Rock and go into camp on the north side of the river. On their arrival the commanding officer will report to Capt. J. B. Wheeler, chief engineer, when an order will be issued for the battalion to do duty with the pontoon train soon to arrive.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to make herewith application that Capt. G. Stange, Second Missouri Light Artillery, and chief of artillery First Division, be ordered to Saint Louis to expedite the armament and equipage of the batteries serving in my division. Twenty-fifth Battery, Ohio Volunteer Veterans, requires full equipment, cannon, horses,

&c.; Captain Vaughn's battery (A), Third Illinois Light Artillery, requires new guns; also Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery; Lieutenant Veidt's horse battery should also be provided with six new mountain howitzers. I would further most respectfully state that Capt. G. Stange has received a commission as major in his regiment, but is unable to obtain the proper papers from his regimental commander to cause his muster. Being ordered to Saint Louis would enable him to straighten this matter also.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brig. Gen., Commanding First Div., Seventh Army Corps.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 19, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The same gang that fired on the train are reported a few miles south of Smith's farm. A small party of them were on the track this morning near where the train was fired into.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 19, 1864—11.50 a. m.

Col. O. WOOD,
Brownsville:

Send and find out if there is a gang of rebels a few miles south of Smith's farm, as you report.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SECOND BATT., NINTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Near Austin, July 19, 1864—3 p. m.
(Via Brownsville.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

General Shelby's men have been crossing Little Red River in small detachments at night for five or six days past. They cross at West Point and the fords above Searcy. The largest squad of which I have definite information numbered about forty men, another thirty, and several smaller. Several squads went in the direction of Hickory Plains, and fearing that they were concentrating there I sent a scouting party in that direction yesterday. They could not cross the Cypress, but learned that Shelby's men were near Hickory Plains in large force. They could not ascertain the number. This morning a citizen sent me word that he was in their camp yesterday, and that they had 1,500 men and six pieces of artillery, and designed moving on the railroad. The country in the region of Searcy and West Point is full of small squads moving down for some purpose. Two companies are located west of Little Red, between Searcy and West Point.

Several squads moved down from the direction of Peach Orchard Gap, passing between Bayou Des Arc and Ball Creek. One of my scouting parties had a skirmish with about thirty of Shelby's men day before yesterday, between Searcy and West Point, and run them into the swamps, killing one horse and wounding a man. We lost one horse and equipments. I sent my dispatch yesterday under the escort of the scouting party to Hickory Plains, and as they could not cross the Cypress they had to return. I moved down here to-day and shall make a reconnaissance to-morrow to ascertain the location and force of the enemy if they are at the place represented.

Respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Major, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 19, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

A gentleman in this city informed me that he was told by a reliable person that Mrs. Roane told him that General Taylor was marching on Monticello with 15,000 troops. I give you this for what it is worth. Perhaps you had better question Mrs. Roane on the subject. A fleet of eight boats just arrived at Devall's Bluff. News to the 8th: Grant still before Petersburg. Report is that a column of rebels defeated Lew. Wallace and is marching on Baltimore. The main body of the rebels are said to be marching on Washington. I will send you a more definite account when we get the papers.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 19, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General STEELE:

I have conversed with Mrs. Roane in reference to what you telegraphed me to-day. She denies having made use of any language that would indicate any such an idea. She says that when she was in Camden General Taylor was on Red River, and that he was under censure for having violated orders in pursuing General Banks beyond the point he was ordered to. I asked her if she believed, from what she had heard while South, that the rebels intended marching against this place. She said she did, but that she did not think they would attempt to take the place by assault; that she believed they intended to cut off our communications and thus compel our retreat or surrender. She feels herself under personal obligations to me, and I believe she will tell me what she knows. I have agreed to call upon her to-morrow, at which time she has promised to give me further information. A regiment of rebel cavalry came within two miles of our pickets on the Warren road this morning. Our pickets and the enemy's pickets stand within sight of each other on the Napoleon road. Fagan is positively on the Arkansas River from twenty to thirty miles below this place. I have doubts about Cabell's brigade having crossed. The enemy staked out a camp-ground at Embry's place on the opposite side, about eight miles below, yesterday, and intend crossing a regiment this week. I hope to have my bridge done by Saturday night; if so, I will interfere somewhat with their calculations. I think there is no longer any doubt but that

their plan is to cut off our communications. I have sent a scout out in the direction of Mount Elba with instructions to scout from that place down the Saline in the rear of Monticello. If any infantry are moving I think they will get wind of them.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 19, 1864—8 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

A regiment of the enemy's cavalry were within about two miles of my advance pickets this morning on the Camden road. The enemy's pickets stand about half a mile from mine down the river. It is reported that the enemy is preparing a camp on the north side of the river, eight miles below, at Embry's. I sent Lieutenant Greathouse and fifty men on a reconnaissance this morning in the direction of the Saline River.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *July 19, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS:

SIR: On my arrival at the Osage Mission I found 150 head of cattle in possession of the Osage Indians belonging to the Creek Nation, but as soon as the Osage Indians found that I was after them they scattered the cattle and it was impossible for me to follow them, but I could find all over this country cattle in the Cherokee and Creek brands. I could not find any commissioned officers at the Osage Mission to aid me in my search. Captain Johnson, of the Fifteenth Kansas, was in command of the soldiers that assisted the Osage Indians in driving the cattle out of the nation. I find that it is very difficult to obtain any information from the officials in Kansas, with the exception of Colonel Blair. He has given me all of the information in his power and all of the assistance that was possible. There has been a great quantity of cattle driven from the Indian country within the last month; I can safely say 6,000 or 7,000. I find in the herds in the vicinity of Fort Scott a good many of the Cherokee cattle, but as Captain Ta-la-lah and the Creek lieutenant have left me and returned to Gibson, I have no way of establishing the fact of their being cattle belonging to loyal or disloyal persons. The cattle are here in the different herds, but I can do nothing further than ascertain the fact as I can ot take any action without witnesses. I find that some herds have been driven still farther north. I shall follow one of them that has been driven in the direction of the Osage River. I think that on my return to Gibson that I will bring with me several prisoners that I intend to arrest when I get ready to return, for I have got the dead wood on them, but I do not want to arrest them until I am ready to leave. I will be back as soon as possible.

Yours, respectfully,

H. S. ANDERSON,
Captain, Commanding Third Indian Regiment.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

One captain and five or six lieutenants of the Regular Army, disabled for present field service, are ordered to report to you, in accordance with your telegram of the 16th. The endeavor to find officers of higher rank for the purpose has been in vain.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LEAVENWORTH, *July 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. Have notified General McKean to hold himself ready for any emergency. Your commander at Kansas City should keep in communication with General McKean at Paola. Rebels in Platte and Clay trying to go south should be caught, and I will be glad to help catch them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 59, paragraph 2, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Companies F, G, K, and M, First Missouri Cavalry, are hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed at once to join the main portion of the regiment in the Department of Arkansas. The four companies will be concentrated at New Madrid, Mo., and proceed in a body from that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, Missouri State Militia, will proceed at once to Rolla, Mo., and reassume command of that district.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURRIS,
Commanding, New Madrid:

I am satisfied Captain Ewing is idling away his time at Charleston. The petty guerrilla outrages going on incessantly about him must be stopped, or some other officer must be put in command there. He and his men, I fear, devote too much of their care and attention to save their private horses from hard use. I have heard hundreds of complaints of the inefficiency of that command. I am convinced there is good cause. You must put an end to the cause of this.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *July 19, 1864.*

General EWING:

Lieutenant Bradley has just returned from a scout down through Saint Francois and Madison Counties. He ran three men out of Saint Francois County whom he thinks belong to the Hildebrand gang. His command killed 2 guerrillas beside the one reported the other day; captured 1 horse and 3 guns.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEILL'S CAMP,
La Fayette County, Mo., July 19, 1864.

Maj. HENRY NEILL,
First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Camp:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order of the 17th instant I made a scout with detachment of the Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, numbering sixty men, north and west of this camp. After leaving camp I proceeded north on the Lexington road to Brush Creek, there turned west, following up the creek and thoroughly scouting the brush to Mount Heber Church. Finding no traces of bushwhackers in that neighborhood, I turned in the direction of Tabo Creek and followed down the creek for several miles, thoroughly scouting the brush. I ascertained that the notorious Dave Root with three or four men was on the Tabo Creek Saturday last, but was unable to find him or learn where he had gone. I am satisfied that there has been no considerable numbers of bushwhackers in that neighborhood for some time. I returned to camp with my command last night. Distance traveled, thirty-five miles.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. FERGUSON,
Capt., Seventh Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Detach.

KANSAS CITY, *July 19, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Suess with one piece of artillery and 100 of the Seventh Missouri State Militia is now patrolling the river between here and Lexington with steamer Fanny Ogden. Is doubtless now in vicinity of Lexington.

E. D. BOYD,
Captain Second Colorado, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *July 19, 1864.*
(Received 8.16 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER, *Warrensburg:*

I have undoubted information that a force, estimated at 150 guerrillas, passed east by Mrs. Neil's last night. This is surely Todd's force on their way to Saline. Major Suess is down the river. I had dispatched him by a boat passing down, giving the information of the guerrilla force passing east before your dispatch was received with this information. Shall I send the scout west?

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 19, 1864—9 p. m.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Lexington:*

Send sufficient force in pursuit of Todd. Colonel Hall has been informed of the movements.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 19, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Lexington:*

Captain Foster moved from Pleasant Hill this morning to attack Todd, who is reported south of Independence with a considerable force. You will at once send a heavy scout to the west, if you have not already done so, to co-operate with Major Dale, who will leave Kansas City to-morrow morning for Lexington on the Post Boy. Report his arrival; also the arrival of Major Suess.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 19, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL, *Sedalia:*

A band of 150 guerrillas, supposed to be Todd's, passed nine miles south of Lexington last night going east. Look out for them. A force from Lexington in pursuit.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 19, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I arrived here at 1 a. m. Found no enemy on the river. Heard of 200 on north side, some three miles back, moving in the direction of Richmond, Ray County. Colonel Ford's men in pursuit. Met Major Suess twenty-five miles below here. He thought best not to change boats. He continued down and we up, his boat being light and having artillery, my boat being heavily laden. I have the men at this place. Boat has gone to Leavenworth to unload. Will be down to-morrow morning. I will then move down the river.

D. DALE,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 19, 1864.*

Maj. D. DALE, *Kansas City:*

On the return of the boat, move down the river, taking with you besides your present command the balance of the Seventh Missouri State Militia and the piece of artillery, co-operating with troops on both sides of the river as you may find it necessary to do. Todd is reported

in considerable force south of Independence. Captain Foster left Pleasant Hill this morning to attack him. A heavy scout is also ordered to the west from Lexington.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 19, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

I wish you would immediately order Lieutenant-Colonel Draper and his command to move toward Saint Joseph, via the Goose Neck region. Thornton's command have divided; half are coming this way and the balance toward Chillicothe. I shall not be able to be at Liberty to-morrow. I am losing faith in any kind of conventions or mass-meetings; nothing but hard blows will preserve us, and blows shall be given as fast as possible. Clay and Platte Counties have invited the troubles that are now upon them. I have entreated them to stay the storm and they would not. They have sown the wind; they must reap the whirlwind. In all kindness and earnestness I have plead with the leading citizens of those two counties to save their fair heritage from desolation, but they have preferred to welcome to their homes and confidence ruin and death. I shall be glad to hear of the action to-morrow. Colonel Greene, assistant adjutant-general, telegraphs me that your force will remain on this side a little time yet. I am getting out militia as rapidly as possible, but they come slow and have to be sorted as they come; but I will have force sufficient if it takes every loyal man in my district.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 19, 1864.*

Lieutenant MANVILLE:

I have just received the following from Captain Steger:

WARRENSBURG, *July 19, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD:

Captain Foster, Seventh Missouri State Militia, with seventy-five men of his own command and all that can be spared from Pleasant Hill, is ordered to move from Pleasant Hill this morning, and if possible find and attack Todd, who is reported by you to have quite a force between Pleasant Hill and Independence.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

You will render Captain Foster all the assistance in your power. At the same time keep a sharp lookout for your own station.

J. S. CLEVELAND.

INDEPENDENCE, *July 19, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

I received a copy of your telegram stating that Captain Foster left Pleasant Hill for this station this morning and was in hopes of finding Todd on the way. He has not arrived here as yet. I also received instructions from Kansas City to assist him, which I am unable to do,

not having any men that can be spared from this place, as I am momentarily expecting an attack. Yesterday Todd with eighty men was at Mrs. Shanks', nine miles from here, in the direction of Hickman Mills.

GUY C. MANVILLE,
Lieutenant Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 19, 1864.

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON, *Fayetteville, Ark.:*

I congratulate you on your and Major Galloway's success over Brown and Pickler and upon your getting back so much stock. I had ordered Major Burch to move down from Neosho and attack Brown and Pickler. Major Galloway has taken the job from his hands. Your order [for] stores will be sent forward as soon as they arrive here. General Price has issued such an order as you speak of. The force east of you was Jackman's. Shelby has been and is concentrating all his forces and all the forces in Northern Arkansas at a point between Jacksonport and Devall's Bluff. He is there with his command proper, and Tracy's, Schnable's, Jackman's, Freeman's and Love's, and all the commands in Northern Arkansas have gone to him. The design is undoubtedly to attack Steele's communication. Everything is very quiet in the district, but much trouble in Northern Missouri. My troops are at Easley's Ferry, and scout to and south of Berryville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 19, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Thornton and his Confederate fiends are now in Livingston County, about 400 strong. They are about fifteen miles southwest from Utica. They are leaving a track of blood and ashes. I have ordered the troops at Chillicothe and Brookfield to concentrate and follow him. Colonel Ford abandoned pursuit too soon. I have requested General Craig, Enrolled Missouri Militia, to call out all the loyal militia of the northwest. We shall need them, and when out I can recruit from them for the U. S. service men. While sensible that I must have aid before regular details can furnish them, I shall appeal at once to the people to rally to the number of 5,000, with their horses, guns, ammunition, and blankets, to join in a hunt which at least will exterminate the entire horde of bushwhackers. I shall put this force of minutemen in command of the best officers I can find, in order to prevent a wanton destruction of property. Is there any objection to these proceedings?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 19, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to request the Governor of Missouri order Brig. Gen. James Craig, Enrolled Missouri Militia, Seventh Military District, into active service forthwith, with directions to report to myself for orders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

I am informed by telegraph from Lexington that there is a considerable force of rebels in the southeast part of Ray County, and that an attack on Richmond is apprehended, and that there is another band in the southeast part of Carroll County, on Grand River.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

The following message just received:

KINGSTON, *July 19, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Chillicothe:

About 150 or 200 guerrillas robbed Kingston yesterday evening. This morning at sunrise they were seen going down Muddy in the direction of Utica. Be on the alert. We will follow them.

H. B. CHAPMAN,
Captain Commanding men under Order 107.

If they come here I will give them thunder. I will have a sufficient force of Enrolled Missouri Militia and citizens to whale them.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

The last heard from Thornton he was fifteen miles south of Utica. I am ready for him. Our citizens are a unit for once. We are all quiet and determined to clean them up if we get a chance. There is no panic among the people. Give yourself no uneasiness; we will do our duty to a man.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 19, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe:

Get out all the force you can and pursue the Thornton fiends with vigor and destruction. I have ordered the Brookfield troops to aid you. I have nothing here to re-enforce you with.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

There are said to be 300 or 400 bushwhackers near Finney's Point, some fifteen or sixteen miles southwest of Utica. They are making for the forks of Grand River, near Utica. They are plundering, burning, and killing as they go. My informant is Captain Phillips, formerly of

Enrolled Missouri Militia, a reliable man, who has just left the scene of their depredations. I have just come from Utica to send you the information. There are no soldiers at Utica and but few at Chillicothe. Can you send us some help?

JONAS J. CLARK,
Judge Circuit Court.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 19, 1864.*

Judge CLARK,
Chillicothe:

I have not a single soldier that I can send from here. I have ordered the Brookfield force to come to your aid immediately. Let any man that can shoot a gun turn out and wage a war of extermination against the fiends.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 19, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Thornton and his Confederate fiends are to-day in the southwest corner of Livingston County. I think they will move down the river counties. Be on the lookout for them. They are gathering strength as they go, and are about 350 strong now.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: We feel it our duty to give you a few items of news, and knowing the great interest you have taken in our welfare we feel you will receive it in the same spirit it is given, in kindness. Mr. Holtzclaw has again returned to his old quarters, some four or five miles southeast of our place. On last Sunday evening he took supper at Mr. Minor's, the same place he breakfasted at one week before on his way up the county. He had twenty-five men with him on Sunday. This morning we hear of him five miles from here, south of the Fayette road, at a Mr. Andrews', with fifty men. We also learn that about the same number of men were in the forks of Chariton yesterday. They seem to be springing up on all sides, as we can hear of squads of them on all sides. Our pickets were fired at this morning at 3 o'clock. They were stationed at the bridge below our Mr. B. W. Lewis' house. Only one shot was fired, perhaps by a citizen. Our re-enforcements, per steamer Iatan, I think were just in time to save us, as Major Leonard had only sent us twenty men. From present indications we think it will be about all the boys can do, with the assistance of the citizens, to hold the post. From a dispatch from Colonel McFerran, at Lexington, we fear that your Platte County delegates, under Thornton, are coming here. They were in Ray County yesterday, headed this way. We are getting along slowly in organizing, but will succeed in getting fifty good men, mostly from Chariton Bottom, who will, when armed and equipped, be of great serv-

ice to our Illinois troops by acting as guides and scouts for them, as they all know the county and people. Besides the fifty men for active duty the citizens of Glasgow will have an organization of at least 100 for the defense of the city only. We can hear of no other organization in our county, Howard. The troops that came up last night have gone into camp below town, where you suggested when here. We are glad to see from General Rosecrans' letters to the people of Northwest Missouri this morning that he has at last cast the scales from his eyes and can see things as they are. You have doubtless seen Col. J. H. Ford's communications to General Rosecrans. They look like work, and we sincerely hope that your forces now in the field will effectually crush out the Platte County bushwhackers before they give up the chase. We inclose you a letter* from John P. Sebree, who is a relative of Judge W. A. Hall. It will show you how things look in Fayette. We have to-day written to General Rosecrans, giving him a pretty full account of the state of affairs in our county. We would be glad if on receipt of this you would write us fully giving us your views. All wish to be remembered kindly to yourself and Lieutenant Clarke, and hope the day is not far distant when we will see you both in person, with headquarters at Glasgow.

With our best wishes, we remain, yours, truly,

B. W. LEWIS & BRO.
Per DAVIS.

BRECKINRIDGE, MO., *July 19, 1864.*
(Received 1 a. m. 20th.)

General FISK:

Thornton with a force variously estimated from 150 to 300 men was at Black Oak Grove, fifteen miles south of here, this morning at 8 o'clock. They took about twenty-five prisoners of Captain Fortune's company Enrolled Missouri Militia and paroled them and left, going southeast. Cannot you send us some help?

G. W. NOBLETT,
Captain, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

BROOKFIELD, *July 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have just returned from Saint Louis, and find part of my force are out. I can mount some thirty-five or forty men, and send to Utica, if you wish. We have two bands of bushwhackers circulating around us, numbering some sixty in all.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 19, 1864.*
(Received 1 a. m. 20th.)

General FISK:

SIR: I arrived with my command last night. A dispatch from Colonel McFerran, Lexington, announced 300 to 600 rebels on their way

* Not found.

southeastward from Ray County. Twenty-two bushwhackers passed within seven miles east yesterday; twenty-five were seen moving southeastward approaching bridge over Little Chariton River, a few miles northeast of Glasgow; fifty were seen between here and Fayette, seven miles distant, and military telegraph cut between here and Boonsborough, three miles this side and also a mile beyond, and three miles of wire lost. I am here with no written instructions, with no specified word of authority, with verbal suggestions from Colonel Hynes only. Have you any commands? Found no enemy at Rocheport; we were not fired upon.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 19, 1864.*

Maj. ANGUS BARTLETT,
Comdg. Batt. Third Mo. S. M. Cav., Jefferson City:

March with your battalion to Columbia, thence via Sturgeon and Renick to Huntsville, and take post at that point. These orders conditional upon future orders you may receive, which may be changed to meet circumstances. The section of country through which you march is infested with guerrillas. Use all your efforts to destroy them, halting and remaining at such points as may be best for the purpose. Your early arrival at Huntsville is not a desideratum, as when you arrive there it is only for the purpose of being in a favorable position to continue your labor of destruction to bushwhackers. At Columbia you will consult and advise with General Douglass of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. From that point or from Sturgeon you will telegraph General Fisk for further orders. You are to understand that your men must not be permitted to destroy persons or property except in case of armed undoubted bushwhackers. Your men must be held in perfect discipline. Your orders do not give you a roving commission to kill and burn, but are to be construed as requiring you to give entire protection to the persons and property of all but the common foe of mankind—the guerrilla.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 19, 1864.

Hon. BEN. LOAN,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 17th is duly received. The raising of the rebel flag and rally of Thornton is the legitimate fruit of the deep-laid conspiracy of rebels in Platte and Clay, covered by the Paw Paw organizations. I did not believe till I came to this command that an organization confessedly including disloyal and sympathizing persons had actually been mustered, clothed, armed, and fed at Government expense. Of course this organization was to keep things quiet, while Thornton, Todd, Taylor, and others went on recruiting for the rebel cause, and when they thought they were strong enough and rebel force came near enough, the rebel flag was raised and the rebel portion of the Paw Paws rallied around their preferred standard. From what I can learn most of the Paw Paws joined the bushwhackers. A few run to our side, and the remainder, perhaps one-tenth,

remain on some sort of parole. The citizens of Platte and Clay generally acquiesced in the whole movement, quietly and exultingly resting under the flaunting rebel flag, which they evidently preferred to the one their sons, husbands, and neighbors had been organized and fed under. Where a town or people once yields to measures of war, and come under a military agreement to keep the peace under the prevailing power, the raising of the belligerent flag is the highest offense known to military law, involving the town and country in the penalties due to a breach of parole. In such cases Napoleon ordered the sacking and burning of cities, and when a regiment broke their parole they were disarmed and shot. It is time that communities in this country understood that such breaches of public confidence are to be followed by such terrible consequences as to deter the people from their repetition. We must end the war as we go, either by parole or devastation; and where paroles are rendered useless the alternative is the terrible military necessity. I am glad to see General Rosecrans is offering the people of Missouri their choice, and insuring one or the other of these alternatives. The people of Platte and Clay have elected in favor of the devastation which now threatens their beautiful country. If you can save them you will deserve their eternal gratitude.

Your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 19, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer, Lawrence, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I was absent when your dispatch came, and since my arrival I have not found means to carry out my purposes at Lawrence. Contrabands cannot be had, and the pressure on the border delays my sending off troops. You should send proper requisitions for tools and money, or come and attend to the matter while your assistants lay out work. Captain Insley is absent, but it may be his clerk can send you money to be accounted for as you have suggested. I will send a request that this be done. I notice your plans. They seem rather extensive, but otherwise excellent. I think you will find plenty of tools at Olathe and Paola, where I hope you will start works very soon. After those two places are accommodated, I promised the people of Wyandotte that you should select a location for a proper redoubt there. They want to build it themselves. There are several prominent points there which seemed to me favorable, but I preferred that you should examine and decide, as the people take the question up as a local question of local interest. Your assistant understands the ground. I suppose you had better set a few hands to work, and we will try to increase the force as soon as we can.

I remain, yours, very truly,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN:

Colonel Ford with our troops is operating in Platte County. He fears Todd will do mischief on the south side. General Rosecrans tele-

graphs that he may want help south of the Missouri. Be ready. Thornton was trying to cross the Missouri near Lexington yesterday with 200 or 300. Our boats are acting as cruisers to prevent this.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *July 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I think the companies taken out of this district had better be returned if we have to send troops into Missouri.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, *July 19, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR:

There is a force of guerrillas reported this afternoon on Indian Creek between Potosi and Barnesville, supposed to be stealing horses. A force has been sent in pursuit from Mound City.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COTTONWOOD, *July 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The Indians cleaning out the valley above Julesburg. Had a fight at Holly Station this morning 3 o'clock. Indians are moving down the valley toward Julesburg in force. I am leaving here this morning with two companies of cavalry and one section of artillery to meet them.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COTTONWOOD, *July 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Can I have permission to raise 200 100-days' men from the ranchmen along this line? They all understand the Indian character and the country, and are accustomed to fighting Indians. I can raise them in ten days, and have them in the field with their own horses and arms. Reply at Julesburg.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding.

OMAHA, *July 19, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

From tenor of dispatches received here, the Indians appear to be in great force on the North Platte, committing depredations. Just received a dispatch from Colonel Summers, commanding Fort Kearny, stating that the Governor of Colorado had called for help. General Mitchell started west from Fort Kearny; he has endeavored to confer with him, but the communication is cut off. Colonel Summers has

called for the only mounted company in this vicinity, which I have ordered, he deeming a conflict imminent. The dismounted cavalry (two companies) gone to Kearny. If deemed necessary and ordered, I will press sufficient horses to mount them.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *July 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter.:

Your order anticipated. Captain Murphy ordered. Colonel Summers fears trouble. Governor of Colorado asks for help. Depredations committed above and below Laramie. I have telegraphed state of affairs to General Curtis, so as to keep him informed.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *July 19, 1864.*

Colonel S. W. SUMMERS,
Fort Kearny:

If possible, confer with General Mitchell, and if deemed necessary I will press enough horses to mount Nebraska battalion. Send messenger to Plum Creek and find out state of affairs. If you want more troops, let me know at once and it can be arranged.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *Omaha, July 19, 1864.*

Capt. E. B. Murphy, Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is relieved from command at Dakota City, Nebr. Ter., and will march his company to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., via Omaha, without a moment's delay.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT,
Commanding at Tucson, Ariz.:

COLONEL: The following dispositions of troops and supplies are ordered, and you are directed to lose no time in putting forth every energy at your command to accomplish the same at the earliest practicable day, and in a manner to promote the best interests of the service, with the least possible public demonstration of the changes taking place.

Dispositions, &c.—Tucson to be evacuated as a military post; Tubac to be garrisoned with one company of cavalry; Fort Bowie to be garrisoned with one company of infantry; Fort Goodwin to be garrisoned with two companies of infantry, if practicable, and one of cavalry.

Major Gorman, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with Company I, of that regiment, now at Tubac, you will direct to proceed at once to Fort Goodwin. Two wagons will suffice for company baggage, &c. Company L, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will remain at Tubac. Company A, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will garrison Fort Bowie. Supplies now at Tucson and to arrive there will be distributed to the three posts above named pro rata to the garrisons thereof, estimating for full companies, except those supplies necessary for current use at Tucson, and not disregarding altogether the present supplies at said posts with the contingent demands the service will make thereon. Supplies to arrive should proceed via the most direct and practicable route to their place of destination; but for want of transportation, public or private, those supplies coming via Guaymas, Sonora, will be stored at Tubac, which, to this extent, will be a temporary depot. Such articles of quartermaster stores, &c., as will not be needed at the several posts for some time, send to Fort Bowie. The thirty mule teams en route from California may be used in the execution of these changes, &c., if absolutely necessary. Break up as early as you can the depot at Tucson. Withdraw the vedettes stationed thence to Fort Yuma with the last train which is to come from Fort Yuma. Have all just dues for rent, &c., paid, and then proceed with the companies of your regiment stationed at Tucson and Fort Bowie and Camp Mimbres to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where it is destined they should arrive by September 30, 1864, and be mustered out of service at the proper day. It will be necessary for you to proceed at once in person to Tubac and have made ready the Government buildings, and others, if required, to receive the public stores. More complete repairs, if needed, can be made after the stores are housed. I depend upon your well known energy, good judgment, forecast, prompt execution of duties, and efficiency as an officer, to effect these objects satisfactorily and in the shortest possible time. Avoid, if possible, by a non-divulgence of your operations and objects a "nervous affection" of the public pulse of Tucson. If the subsistence stores from Guaymas have arrived it will only be necessary to transport the quartermaster's stores at Fort Yuma. Notify Department of the Pacific and post of Fort Whipple by last return of express to those places of the withdrawal of our express on that route. Fort Whipple must then communicate with the east by an express route to Zuñi and Fort Wingate.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 15th instant has been received. You were right in your construction of the order respecting Company I, Second [Minnesota] Cavalry. The question of escort to Captain Fisk's party was left to Major Clowney to decide upon the prudence of dispatching one company part of the way from Fort Wadsworth to the Missouri, that duty being devolved upon Company I in case the major decided upon its expediency after receiving full information from the

scouts as to the movements of the Indians, &c. Such was the determination of General Sibley as communicated to Captain Fisk. Your order to the commanding officer of Company I to report to Major Clowney was, therefore, proper and well conceived.

Occasional complaints are made unofficially to these headquarters that there is a want of activity in the quartermaster's department at your post in carrying out orders, which occasions delay and is detrimental to the service. The brigadier-general commanding cannot appreciate the necessity of delaying Major Clowney's command for repairs of wagons, &c., which should have been pressed forward with all dispatch. The contractors for transportation to Fort Wadsworth represent that their train was kept inactive for eight days, in consequence, and a claim for a compensation will doubtless be preferred by them for demurrage. Orderly hours may be proper enough in the ordinary daily proceedings at a post, but officers of the several branches of the service should be ready at all hours of the day and of the night to discharge any duty that may be required of them by the occurrence of a contingency demanding prompt action.

Inclosed herewith you will find a dispatch addressed to Major Clowney, which you will please dispatch without delay to him by scouts or other special messengers. The building at Fort Ridgely, which can be appropriated temporarily and in part for the storage of supplies for Fort Wadsworth, is partly occupied with quartermaster's stores belonging to Fort Ridgely, so it is represented at these headquarters by Mr. Prince, one of the contractors for transportation, and he further prefers a request that the sentinel in charge of the quartermaster's stores be instructed to have an eye over the property in transit while in the same building, which you will order accordingly; but this is not to be understood as releasing the contractors from the responsibility for any such property, but merely as an additional safeguard. Mr. Thompson has been employed by the contractors to take immediate charge of the stores for Fort Wadsworth.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 19, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Comdg. Detachment En Route to Fort Wadsworth:

MAJOR: Company I of Second Minnesota Cavalry is ordered to escort Captain Fisk's expedition as far as Fort Wadsworth and will report to you for further orders. Should you deem it prudent, after obtaining all the information you can from the scouts at the headquarters of the Coteau de Prairie relative to the whereabouts of the hostile Indians, to dispatch Company I a part of the way across from James River to the Missouri with Captain Fisk's cavalcade, you are authorized to do so; but in such case you will please bear in mind that such duty is merely incidental and is not intended to interfere with that of escorting the returning train to Fort Ridgely to reload with supplies for your post. It is probable a few days will be required in fixing the site for the fort, during which the train will be necessarily detained, and this time may be

employed by Company I in the manner indicated should you deem it safe to do so. Captain Fisk was informed by General Sibley that the matter of escort beyond Fort Wadsworth for a part of the distance to the Missouri River would be left discretionary with you.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 20, 1864.—For Canby to Sherman, relative to operations against Mobile and co-operation with Rousseau's raid, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 183.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY.,
New Orleans, July 20, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of W. Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Agreeably to verbal instructions from the commanding general of the division I have the honor to designate the following-named batteries of siege and light artillery: First, Company A, Second Illinois Artillery, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company L, First Indiana Artillery, four 30-pounder Parrotts; both of these batteries are stationed in this city. Second, Seventeenth Ohio Battery, six Napoleon guns, stationed in this city; Second Connecticut Battery, six 3-inch rifles, stationed at Algiers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY.,
New Orleans, July 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE GULF:

SIR: It being indispensable to the organization, drill, and efficiency of the companies of the First Indiana Siege Artillery now stationed in this city, I would respectfully recommend that the five 30-pounder Parrott guns at Fort Jackson and the five 30-pounder Parrotts at Fort Saint Philip, with carriages, implements, and equipments complete, be brought to this city and turned over to this command, these guns to be replaced, if necessary, by others which have been ordered from the North. I would also recommend that one company of the said regiment, in command of its captain, be sent to these forts to take charge of and bring the guns to this city. I cannot recommend that these companies be sent to the forts, as there are neither good or sufficient quarters for the men, nor stable room for the large number of public animals, nor grounds for drill.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

9. That portion of the Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery, heavy, now stationed at Camp Parapet, will proceed immediately on the arrival of transportation to Port Hudson and be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. J. McNeil, commanding that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish immediate transportation.

10. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, will relieve those companies of the Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery, heavy, which are now serving at Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, and will send them at the earliest possible moment to rejoin their regiment at Port Hudson. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

11. The Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Morganza, will be sent without delay to Port Hudson and reported for duty to Brig. Gen. J. McNeil, commanding that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

13. The further action of paragraph 20 of Field Orders, No. 30, of April 29, 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby suspended. Hereafter the District of West Florida and the District of Key West and Tortugas will be reported direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

17. The Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry will be at once reported to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, to relieve the Eleventh New York Cavalry.

18. Upon being relieved by the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry the Eleventh New York Cavalry will be concentrated at the earliest possible moment at Greenville and reported to the chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, preparatory to embarkation. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. The chief of cavalry will report when the regiment is prepared and will see to its being properly equipped and armed.

19. The following-named batteries of siege and light artillery will be immediately prepared and held in readiness to embark upon the shortest notice: Company A, Second Illinois Artillery, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company L, First Indiana Artillery, four 30-pounder Parrotts; the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, six Napoleon guns. Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, is charged with the execution of this order, and will report to these headquarters when these batteries are ready.

By command of Major-General Banks:

A. DUER IRVING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, July 20, 1864.*

In order to carry out the spirit and meaning of General Orders, No. 64, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 18, 1864, all refugees from within the rebel lines or deserters from the rebel armies who present themselves at any point within the Defenses of New Orleans

will be forwarded under guard and delivered to the provost-marshal Defenses of New Orleans, who will immediately examine them with a view of determining their character and their motive in giving themselves up. The President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, will here be read to them, and, if they so desire, the oath therein prescribed may be administered to them; but every precaution will be taken to prevent spies and informers from thus getting within our lines. Should a reasonable doubt exist as to the loyalty of any persons thus examined, even though they manifest a willingness to take the prescribed oath, they will be promptly returned across the rebel lines, or, in case of suspicion, held for further examination and trial; and no refugee or deserter from the rebel lines will be restored to liberty within our lines unless the prescribed oath is taken in good faith, or the alien oath in case of acknowledged aliens. A complete registry of all parties, their names, residences, &c., will be kept by said provost-marshal, as well as an accurate record of their disposition. Lieut. W. H. Coulston, Third Maryland Cavalry, will report to Major Nelson, provost-marshal Defenses of New Orleans, for assistance in the above duties. Every person entering the lines without a pass from the proper military authority will be arrested by all guards at the outposts and taken before the provost-marshal as aforesaid, and all masters of vessels, boats, &c., will be held strictly responsible that all persons brought by them within the lines are thus disposed of. Any master of transport bringing refugees or deserters, and failing to report them to the provost-marshal or to the nearest military guard, will be tried and punished for the offense.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman:

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, ETC., *Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.*

I. We are again called upon to mourn for one of our most gallant and distinguished officers, the high-toned, the chivalrous Brig. Gen S. A. Rice. He died at his home in Iowa on the 6th of July instant, after protracted suffering from a wound received in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, where his noble bearing called forth a universal sentiment of admiration from those who co-operated with him on that bloody field. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Helena on the 4th day of July, 1863, where he first exhibited his qualities as an officer, and served with the Army of Arkansas from its inception until after he received the fatal wound. He was wounded at the battle of Little Missouri and distinguished himself in every engagement during the campaign. When he entered the army he devoted his time and energies to the military profession, always acting honestly and independently for the good of our common cause. Seldom has any man in so short a period acquired so good a knowledge of the profession of arms as did General Rice. He not only understood principles, but he knew how and when to apply them. The termination of his brief but brilliant military career and earthly sojourn at the same time, will cast a gloom over the whole army, and leave that sorrow in the hearts of his friends which knows no end.

II. On the next day after the receipt of this order at each military post within this department the flag will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and at this post half-hour guns will be fired from

the principal fort during the same time. The colors of the several regiments of Rice's brigade will be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, ETC., *Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.*

Lieut. A. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 215, paragraph 8, current series, from the War Department, is announced on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will report for duty to Capt. J. B. Wheeler, chief engineer.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. TRANSPORT M. S. MEPHAM,
Off White River, July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I inclose you copies of instructions* received on or about the day of their dates from Major-General Canby. I arrived here last night and find at this point one brigade of white troops and one battery, under command of Brigadier-General Lee, the total effective being about 2,200 men. I learn from Captain Phelps, commanding the naval forces here, that scouts have informed him that Arkansas post is occupied by the enemy's forces. Believing it to be their intention to cross White River and move into Missouri in conjunction with Shelby's forces, now concentrating at Batesville and Jacksonport, I have thought I could render you the best service by occupying Saint Charles and holding the same until I hear further from you, or until further developments make it necessary to move. General Lee will move this afternoon for that point. His boats will return for General Bailey's brigade and the other battery. I shall move them to the same point, although it will probably be five days before they reach there.

Please advise me how this arrangement agrees with your views.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

U. S. GUN-BOAT HASTINGS,
Off Mouth White River, July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I inclose a communication† which in some way was overlooked when the last convoy went up. In various ways I learn that

---

* See Christensen to Gordon, July 2 and 11, pp. 20, 121.
† Not found as an inclosure.

the enemy is in occupation of Arkansas Post, and is making preparations which appear to point to the making of that post a secure place of retreat across the Arkansas River. I do not doubt that numerous parties of rebels are crossing White River. It would seem to me equally probable that the enemy may design interrupting your communications or going to Missouri. In either event he will occupy a point on White River, and Saint Charles would or should be that point. General Gordon will notify you of the measures he intends to adopt. I am sorry to find that want of water in the river is likely to force out all the vessels we have of any service, except in a guerrilla warfare. The iron-clad now at the Bluff is the lightest draught boat we have of the heavy order, and she must come out for want of water. The occupation of Saint Charles will facilitate your communications. We will patrol the river between there and Clarendon with tin-clads, and let the transports pass back and forth without convoy. Saint Charles is a strong point, and one which it would be dangerous to permit the enemy to occupy. If we only had a few good light-draught gun-boats they, together with the occupation of that point as proposed, would render the navigation of White River secure.

Your letter of the 5th instant only reached me to-day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. PHELPS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.*

It is with unfeigned sorrow that the brigadier-general commanding has received notice of the death of Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, late commanding the First Brigade of this division, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864. By his urbanity as a gentleman and his skill and judgment as an officer General Rice had endeared himself to all with whom he was associated, and especially to his division commander. In testimony of his appreciation of the great loss sustained by the division in the death of General Rice, the brigadier-general commanding and his staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Ninth Iowa, Eleventh Missouri, Third Michigan, and First Nebraska Cavalry Regiments are hereby temporarily attached to the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. The regimental commanders will report to the commander of that brigade, and all reports and returns will be made to brigade headquarters and not direct to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 20, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I hear that Shelby was at Jacksonport on Saturday; that he is having a bridge built over Black River, and intends to ford White; that he is collecting corn at a point in White County. I recommend that scouts be ordered to destroy all forage they can.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Move the Eighth Missouri and the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, onto the prairie to encamp together, either at Bayou Two Prairie or nearer Devall's Bluff, as you deem best; these regiments, and also the First Nebraska, to remain under your command. Besides covering the railroad they will protect the hay-cutters and their machines, furnishing them with an additional guard if necessary, and causing them to be brought into a safe place at night. Three hundred men of the Ninth Kansas were ordered out yesterday to scout in the direction of Searcy. Another detachment of the same regiment is ordered out to scout south of the railroad, in the neighborhood of Clear and Bear Skin Lakes, to go at least half way to Pine Bluff.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
July 20, 1864—4 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER:

If I send the cavalry to Bayou Two Prairie, it will be eighteen miles from here. If I camp it on the prairies near Devall's Bluff, I apprehend a lack of water. It is now near the prairie. The troops have been at great trouble to dig wells, and unless there is an emergency, I hope permanent camps will not so frequently be changed. Will no mounted men be left me for scouting and picket?

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

Your own representations as to the health and preference shown by Colonel Geiger for the camp on Bayou Two Prairie, together with the exposure of Brownsville, were the reasons for the order sent this morning. You would have remaining for pickets the Third Michigan and Third Wisconsin. I think it better to move the camp frequently and keep everything in readiness. However, I am in no hurry. Consult with Colonel Geiger and give the matter further consideration. It strikes me that cavalry stationed on the prairie and leaving enough at

Devall's Bluff for pickets would cover that place and the railroad to better advantage and be more in readiness to move to any point which might be required. It could be also exercised in brigade movements, and as soon as the Third Michigan again is armed and mounted I propose to attach a battery to the cavalry brigade. Additional guard will have to be sent to hay-makers at all events.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Comdg. 2d Div., 7th Army Corps, and Post of Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: In case the enemy should interfere between Devall's Bluff and Little Rock and cut off communication you will be obliged to exercise your own judgment and discretion and take such measures as may be most conducive to the public service. In such an emergency you will at once assume command of all troops in your reach and dispose them, not only in such a way as to protect Devall's Bluff but attack and drive away the enemy and reopen the communication. Should an enemy attack Brownsville or any point on the railroad you will immediately march all your available force, or as much as may be necessary, against him and attack vigorously, depending on co-operation from this side. In such a case you will send out cavalry scouts to the north, northwest, south, and southeast to prevent or give notice of the enemy's getting in your rear.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 20, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: You will send a scout of from 50 to 100 men, under command of Captain Goodykoontz, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, to Crockett's Bluff and vicinity, to start punctually at daylight to-morrow morning. Three days' rations will be sufficient. It is desirable that as much information as possible be gained of the enemy, conscripting be suppressed as far as scouting can do it, and that as many able-bodied colored men be procured as possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 20, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER ELEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY:

You will send a scout of 100 men under command of Captain Williams in the direction of West Point, to ascertain as much as possible

of the movements of the enemy, and what fording there is over Bayou Des Arc. The scout will take three days' rations and move punctually to-morrow morning at daylight.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1864.

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Post, Huntersville:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs as follows: That you send a scouting party from the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, with instructions to scout the country to the east of Bear Skin Lake, Clear Lake, and Plum Bayou, at least as far as half way to Pine Bluff. They will cover all approaches to Brownsville from the south that they may reach, also the railroad. The detachment will march with five days' rations, and on their return will drive in all beeves that they can find. The commanding officer will send in frequent reports either by telegraph from Brownsville or by messengers. You will please report when they will march and how strong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 20, 1864—8 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The reconnaissance party sent out yesterday has returned. They went several miles below Mount Elba. Report enemy's cavalry scouting the country in all directions.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *July 20, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

From the best information that I have been able to obtain I do not think there is any force in the direction of Pine Bluff, except the gang that fired on the train, and squads of ten and fifteen. I have scouts in that direction and will soon know whether there is any force there or not. It is reported that Shelby's force left Gum Spring on the 17th, going toward Jacksonport. Major Pomeroy left Austin at 1 p. m. to-day in the direction of Searcy. Shall hear from him to-morrow.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 20, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

MAJOR: The First Regiment Missouri Cavalry (four companies) having been relieved from duty in my department and ordered to join

the other portion of the regiment in Arkansas leaves me yet with two battalions (one of the Sixth Missouri and one of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry) detached from their regiments. The condition of affairs in North Missouri requires a good regiment to be stationed there. This regiment should be from some other State, one which has no State quarrel to avenge and no State policy to carry out. Can you send me the First Iowa Cavalry and relieve the battalions of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry and Second Wisconsin Cavalry now in my command? This will concentrate the three regiments and be a benefit to them, as well as give me more efficient troops for the peculiar service required of them. The First Iowa Cavalry is in Major-General Steele's department, except the veterans, who are here.

Very respectfully, I am, major, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, July 20, 1864.

Colonel TYLER,
Commanding Pilot Knob:

Lieutenant Stickney goes down to-morrow to lay out and superintend the construction of a redoubt on the hill. You will detail to him such officers and non-commissioned officers as he may require, and also as large working parties as can possibly be furnished, in order to construct the work rapidly. It will be necessary to reduce guards about the post, as well as along the line of the railroad. I do not feel justified to employ refugees on wages, but you will put on the work all refugees and contrabands who can be made useful, and who draw for themselves or their families rations from Government. The work must be put through as rapidly as possible, and to do it the outposts at Centreville and Patterson will be reduced so as to leave just enough men for observation. Keep me fully advised from time to time as the work progresses.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, *July 20, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant-Adjutant General:

A scout arrived from south yesterday reports Shelby at Mammoth Spring, on the Arkansas line, Oregon County. Has 2,300 men posted at different points within forty or fifty miles of Mammoth Spring. Coffee is with him. Some of Shelby's men told scout he was going to move on Pilot Knob.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Thornton and his Confederate fiends are this morning twenty miles north of Carrollton. He says he is going to Howard County, but it is quite probable that he intends to cross the Missouri River at some

point between Lexington and Brunswick. His force increases as he marches on. I am concentrating all the troops I can reach, and hope to do some damage to the rascals.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

(Same to Colonel McFerran.)

LEXINGTON, *July 20, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Warrensburg:

Major Suess came here last night; left at daylight for Miami. Major Dale not arrived.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 20, 1864.*

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Lexington:

Information just received from Holden that a band of guerrillas under Cockrell and Greer, 100 strong, are encamped at Squire Harris', near Chapel Hill. Order Captain Ferguson to move at once with his battalion of Seventh Missouri State Militia, scout the country thoroughly in that vicinity, and having done so he will move his command to this station.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLDEN, *July 20, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

We learn from reliable authority that a band of guerrillas under Cockrell, Greer, and others are encamped in the neighborhood of Squire Harris', near Chapel Hill, supposed to be 100 when together.

FRANKLIN PHARIS,
First Lieut. Company C, Seventh Cav. Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 20, 1864.*

Capt. E. P. ELMER,
Pleasant Hill:

Information received from Holden that Cockrell and Greer with a band of about 100 guerrillas are encamped near Squire Harris', in the vicinity of Chapel Hill. Convey this information to Captain Foster if possible.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 20, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GLASGOW:

A band of 150 guerrillas passed nine miles south of Lexington on the night of the 18th, going into Saline, supposed to be Todd's.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

No artillery at this post. Only twenty-two men Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia present for duty. They have seventy head of horses of their regiment to take care of.

D. DALE,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. D. DALE,
Kansas City:

Take with you, together with your own command, all men and horses of the Seventh Missouri State Militia. Move to and report your arrival at Lexington.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 20, 1864.*

Colonel FORD:

I judge you have given up the pursuit of Thornton because he has gone so far away. Get the troops on the north side of the river in order so that you can move in any direction. But make your presence felt while there.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding a brief summary of the operations in this district during the past fifty days, and its comparative condition with that of the past three years in the summer months.

The reports of the commanding officers of scouting parties and detachments of troops exhibit a commendable degree of activity and energy, with results as favorable as could be expected. Besides the ordinary guard and escort duties (which, in consequence of the extended territory, number of stations, and the long distance forage is being

transported, are very heavy), I have been furnished since the first of June with over 100 detailed reports of scouts, in twenty-eight of which we had affairs with the guerrillas, twenty-five resulting in their defeat and three in ours. The number of guerrillas reported to have been killed, and who afterward died from their wounds, is nearly 100. Our losses have been 42 killed and 10 seriously wounded. In making these scouts the troops have marched an aggregate distance of over 10,000 miles, part of it on foot through the brush and where there were no roads. The results from this active scouting are exhibited in the number of affairs with the guerrillas and the improved state of the district this year, as compared to any of the preceding years of the war at the same season. The number of guerrilla outrages are less than one-half that they were in former years, and these are mostly confined to a small tract of country bordering on the Missouri River above Glasgow, and that which lies near the line of Jackson and La Fayette Counties. The other parts of the district are in a state of comparative quiet, being held by over 6,000 armed citizen guards (organized in a similar manner to that required under General Orders, No. 107), with the little assistance I have been able to render them at the most important or exposed points.

The only part of the district where the guerrillas have been able to retain their hold has been when, from any cause, the citizens have failed to organize for self-defense. The condition of the district will be best illustrated by a practicable comparison of its present with its former condition. Since April the Pacific Railroad Company have uninterruptedly constructed twenty-four miles, and are carrying forward rapidly the grading, masonry, and track laying on seventy-five miles additional of their road, through the heart of the infested part of the district. Neither the operatives or material have been interfered with. This could not have been done at any other time since April, 1861. There is 50 per cent. more land planted and tilled this year than there was last. There is not one citizen robbed or one horse or mule stolen now, where there was a hundred a year ago. Property and person are comparatively safe, except in the parts of the district infested by guerrillas, to which I have alluded. Business is reviving, confidence is being restored, the civil courts are again trying to perform their functions, and much of the former bitterness of feeling that resulted in the people despoiling and assassinating each other has been removed. There is a growing sentiment in favor of law and order, and in opposition to violence in the minds of all good citizens.

The six months of peace that had been enjoyed since October was disturbed by the return from the south of several guerrilla bands about the 1st of May, and for some time universal fear, doubt, and distrust followed, but the numerous successes of our troops and the energetic action of the citizen guard has in a great measure restored confidence to the people in their ability to defend themselves against any force now in the country, or any that would probably come into it, unless it was regularly organized for effective service. The officers and soldiers under my command deserve the favorable consideration of the commanding general for the sincere earnestness with which they have endeavored to carry out his commands and policy, as well as for their endurance in the field and their bravery in the numerous contests with the guerrilla bands. Too much credit cannot be awarded them for their cheerful obedience, their devotion to the Government, their respect for the laws, and their regard for the rights of the person and property of the people of the country. Engaged in a warfare the most exasperating,

and but little credit to be gained, frequently rudely treated by the people they are fighting to protect, their very name a term of reproach, unthanked for their patriotic efforts for their country, often ungenerously censured, their failures magnified, their successes disparaged or forgotten (though in the aggregate they have attained to the importance of battles), they have never failed in their duty or forgot their high position as American citizens and soldiers of the Army of the Union.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Fisk has ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, Ninth Missouri State Militia, to Saint Joseph. They start to-morrow unless ordered to remain. My regiment has horses enough to mount them if they were together. I have 300 north of the river. Balance scattered through my sub-district. Shall I concentrate my regiment, or do you mean the command that I have on the north side of the river?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 20, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Get your command in order as soon as possible and send every other thing ready. Did you get horses as ordered for your dismounted men? If not, do so as ordered. Communicate with General Fisk and General Brown; also with General Curtis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 20, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

I sent all the Missouri State Militia with Major Dale to Lexington this evening. General Curtis has ordered the Kansas troops. General Fisk has ordered all his troops, Ninth Missouri State Militia, back to Saint Joe. I have about 300 of my own men at Liberty. They should be here. We need them at home. Captain Moses, with forty-seven men, had a severe fight on Sunday last with 300 of Thornton's men. Our loss, 6 killed, 4 wounded, and 2 missing. Loss of the enemy, 16 killed, 21 wounded. All of Thornton's men moving north; bands of them all through the counties of Platte and Clay. We should have more. They have a much larger force than we have. Expected they could have a start back to-night. Shall go out on a scout to-morrow. We will have the devil to pay in our own district.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that the following regiments of cavalry, now on duty in this district, own their horses and horse equipments, viz: Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Seventh Cavalry Enrolled Missouri Militia, mustered and to be mustered into the twenty-months' service; Sixth Cavalry Enrolled Missouri Militia, mustered and to be mustered into the twenty-months' service. The term of service of all these regiments expires on or about the 1st day of June, 1865. Nearly all the men comprising these regiments are farmers residing within the district or State and have been and are able to keep themselves well supplied with horses. None of these troops desire to turn over their horses or equipments to the Government, and considering the short time these troops have to serve, the fact that they are serving near home, where they can supply their own horses constantly, I consider it to be to the best interest of the Government to allow them to retain and furnish their own horses in the same manner as heretofore. But if the law is construed as prohibiting any payment for the use of private horses the troops would of course have to turn them in. I would respectfully request that special instructions be given in the case and the construction of the law by the War Department be communicated on the point, whether it is optional for the troops to turn in or otherwise dispose of their horses or compulsory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., July 20, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 16th instant, directing me to make prompt and thorough investigation touching the defection in the Enrolled Missouri Militia in Platte and adjoining counties. This investigation will receive my early attention, and full report will be given you at the earliest possible date.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 20, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I consulted freely with General Craig before making the call for 5,000 men for the temporary service of exterminating the bushwhackers. In consideration of the militia feuds of this section it was decided to be better that the call should be made by myself. General Craig will have the command of the force. The very best of officers shall be selected as subordinates, and the general commanding may rest assured

of my best and extraordinary endeavor to prevent lawless conduct on the part of this force. I believe the response will be prompt and generous. I shall give my personal supervision to the organization and conduct of the troops, and hope to give you a good account of their service.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

The general commanding approves of your views in reference to calling out the 5,000 militia for a few days' service. General Craig should make the call upon them, with your approval, as he is authorized agent of the State authorities. There is no necessity for uniforming the men thus called out, as their services will be but of a few days. They must have their own horses, and such arms as you can get when they have not their own. Issue rations to them whenever practicable. The Governor has been asked to call out General Craig to report to you. You must use extraordinary endeavors to prevent outrages contingent upon putting in the field such a mass of unorganized and undisciplined men.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 20, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have this morning issued to the loyal men of Northwest Missouri the following appeal:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., July 20, 1864.

AN APPEAL TO THE LOYAL MEN OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

Five thousand true and loyal men, with each a horse and such arms as they may have or can procure, and ammunition therefor, are hereby requested, without delay, to rally for the protection of life and property, and the extermination of the Confederate guerrilla forces that infest Northwest Missouri. The emergency for this force is so great that I deem it fatal to your best interests to delay this call until details can be made by the State authorities or U. S. troops be transferred from other districts to this. Your neighbors are being murdered and their property given to the torch; houseless widows and orphans are fleeing to military posts; hundreds of Unionists are daily pleading at my headquarters for protection that I am unable to afford from the limited force at my command. Their abundant harvest is rapidly going to waste. In the name of loyalty, humanity, and a Christian civilization I implore you delay not in your response to this appeal. Let us save North Missouri from the destruction that has fallen upon her southern and western borders. Requisitions upon the State and National authorities have been made for troops, and so soon as they are filled the necessity for this organization will cease. It is preferable that companies or battalions of the Enrolled Missouri Militia come as such in their own organizations, but it is expected that hundreds who are not liable to military duty will shoulder their muskets in this emergency. The brigadier-generals of Enrolled Missouri Militia in this district will hereafter detail by proper order companies or battalions that may report as such. The force will be organized and commanded by the best of officers. It is recommended that townships take immediate action, and through proper committees furnish every man a horse and gun that can be spared. Let the rich man supply the poor man with a horse for this service. Those who do not respond to this

call will be required to gather the harvest and cultivate the crops of their neighbors who do. The burden will be properly equalized. Camps for the rendezvous of this organization are established at Saint Joseph and Chillicothe. The same strict discipline and obedience to orders will be enforced among the troops who serve in this organization as among other troops, and commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for all unauthorized acts of the men. It is not intended that this temporary organization shall in any sense interfere with the operations of General Orders, No. 107, Department of the Missouri, current series. This appeal is especially addressed to the citizens of counties comprising the Eighth Military District of Missouri. Loyal men of the Northwest will you promptly respond to this call, and aid me in this sure and swift destruction of the robbers and murderers who are spreading death and desolation in their bloody pathway?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

This is after consultation with General Craig, Enrolled Missouri Militia, who will take charge of all who respond to the call. The Enrolled Missouri Militia organization, as such, cannot be relied on to any great extent, from the fact that they have failed to report, and General Craig has not the data to work from. We hope by this appeal to promptly secure force enough to stop Thornton in his bloody pilgrimage.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have 500 men marching from Glasgow in direction of Chillicothe, and am concentrating all the force I can get in the rear of Thornton. The guerrilla force is increasing as it marches on. It will require a strong force of militia to whip them out, but you may rest assured, colonel, that they will be whipped. The loyal men of this region are moving, and there is no earthly power that can stop them. I have thought it best to seize and control this power rather than have it moving independently of any recognized authority.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, July 20, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

Can you conveniently leave your troops at Weston a few days? I have all my troops on the chase after Thornton, who is now in Livingston County. I would be glad to have you continue the garrison at Weston for the present.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 20, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

I am holding Weston. I wish you had a true, brave man to command there. Some further scouting needed from that point should be led by your commander.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I shall send Lieutenant-Colonel Draper to Weston as soon as I can reach him. Colonel Ford is holding mass-meetings with my Clay and Platte County rebels. He would be doing better service in pursuing Thornton and his Confederate fiends. Meetings have played out. I have worked that plan long enough. Bayonets, bullets, and pig-headed fighting only will answer now.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Orders issued placing you in active service and authorizing you to call out the militia of your district in such numbers as you may deem necessary upon consultation with General Fisk.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: On Sunday morning, July 10, Maj. John M. Clark left Platte City to visit his family, about fifteen miles from Platte City, leaving me temporarily in command of the post. We ascertained on the previous day that a band of guerrillas or bushwhackers were in the neighborhood, but in too strong a force to be attacked by us, my main object then being to hold the town. Without my knowledge Lieut. William Downing, commanding a detachment of Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, went out and had a communication with them, and on his return informed me that they were coming into town, and that he and the men under him did not intend to resist them, but were for them. I then called him and Lieut. John W. Martin (commanding Company D) to one side, when they said it was useless to make any resistance, as the men would not fight them. Some of the men in all the companies would have fought had it not have been that they knew the others would join the bushwhackers. Lieut. William Downing then left and came into town with the bushwhackers, whereupon they took possession of the town and all that was there, taking just such things as they wanted. They took down the American flag that was flying and put up a small rebel flag, tearing up the Union flag and tying it to their horses' heads. Some of the militia, in a few minutes after the bushwhackers came into town, came out in full-dress rebel uniform. John C. C. Thornton was the commander. He came in from the east with forty-two men, and a man by the name of Taylor Amiss from the west with about sixty. On the next day Captain Thrailkill came in with the remainder, making in all about 150 or 175 men. They remained in town until Tuesday about 3 o'clock, when they left, going in the direction of Camden Point. They had when they left about 250 men, mostly well-mounted and well-armed. Lieut. E. O. Sayle and myself then started for Saint Joseph by the way of Weston. On our arrival at Weston we reported to Colonel Jennison.

who was then in command, and asked to be sent here. He put us in close confinement, where he kept us until yesterday, 19th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. JOHNSTON,
Capt., Comdg. Company A, 82d Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have sent about 150 men from Chillicothe and Utica in pursuit of Thornton and his fiends, with instructions to form a junction with Major James, formerly of the Sixth Missouri State Militia, and Captain Chapman, who are in pursuit. Rumors in regard to Thornton are vague and conflicting. I have issued to the citizens all the arms I have, ammunition to suit. Thornton says he is going to Howard County; this reliable. My information is, he is aiming to cross the Missouri now the first opportunity. I will keep you informed as to Thornton's movements as often as possible.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

I cannot send troops from this post, as I have none here. Call out the militia en masse with whatever arms they may have, and organize a chase after Thornton. We have no troops, and must do the best we can. Will there be any response to my appeal in your section. The guerrillas are increasing. Colonel McFerran telegraphs me from Lexington that Thornton is aiming for Chillicothe, but I think not. How much force can you concentrate after him?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have just started 120 men in pursuit of Thornton, or to meet him. Have called out every man in the city for its defense; have also issued a call under [*sic*]; will soon have plenty of men. Will need about 500 or 600 more stand of arms with ammunition to suit.

WM. McILWRATH,
Provost-Marshal and Acting Post Commander.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have just had a dispatch from scout which left here. They have been joined by about 150 others, making about 290 or 300, who are after Thornton, who was on Muddy Creek at 12 a. m. about twelve miles south of Utica. We have plenty of force. The citizens are all turning out nobly, of all parties. I have 200 citizens under arms for defense of the city.

WM. McILWRATH,
Provost-Marshal and Acting Post Commander.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
Glasgow:

Thornton and his confederate fiends are this morning in Livingston County, twenty miles southwardly from Chillicothe. He has about 400 men. He will probably move into Carroll and may attempt to cross the Missouri River. You will at once unite with Major Leonard and move in light marching order rapidly in the direction of Chillicothe. Gather all the information you can and add to your force every loyal man who has a shotgun. Fall upon and exterminate the villains wherever you find them. We must strike quickly and surely.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

In case of emergency shall I have power to order commanding officer at Macon City and Sturgeon to re-enforce us? I have been waiting for Matlack since 7 a. m. to leave. He has most of his men out. I think we shall leave shortly.

R. LEONARD,
Major Ninth Missouri State Militia.

GLASGOW, *July 20, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Captain Holloway was in Roanoke yesterday evening. Made a speech to the citizens. Said he merely came to take their arms. He also told them the Feds had landed 400 men at Glasgow, and had sent 400 more up the river, but as soon as himself and Perkins got their forces together he would be ready for the 400 at Glasgow. He was seen this morning at or near his mother's. His force at Roanoke was twenty-seven men. We will organize one company this p. m. of fifty-three men. Major Matlack is giving good satisfaction. When are you going to make me a visit?

B. W. LEWIS.

CAMERON, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

Kingston is in possession of the bushwhackers. Their force is about 400. Can you send troops to act in conjunction with our forces in order to check them at this point? There are about 100 men here. Send them immediately if you can.

GEO. SMITH.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

GEORGE SMITH:

I have hardly a soldier in Saint Joe. Have sent out to every camp to see if any can be raised for you. Will know in a few moments. When did the guerrillas come to Kingston? Who leads them? Are you not mistaken as to number?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

GEORGE SMITH,
Cameron:

My force is all out in lower part of this county. If they get in during the night, shall re-enforce you from this point. If not, you must make the best possible fight you can with the force you have. I am utterly powerless for want of troops. I hope to receive aid direct from the loyal people forthwith. I have asked 5,000 of such to join me in a bushwhacking hunt. If they respond somebody will get hurt. Please keep in communication with my headquarters until we learn more of the movements of the villains.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

There are wild rumors here this morning that rebels are marching on this place. I also got a telegram from Major Leonard inquiring whether they were going in direction of Glasgow. Our force here is very small, the greater part of my company and about fifteen of Company C. All the rest are sick. I would like to have all information at your disposition concerning the matter.

ALBERT BRACKMAN,
Captain, Commanding.

BROOKFIELD, *July 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

Men are out after party of bushwhackers said to be on Grand River, southwest of this. I shall try and come to Saint Joseph this p. m. Will you be at headquarters to-morrow?

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Capt. G. W. NOBLETT,
Breckinridge, Mo.:

I have no force that I can send you. Thornton I understand is moving eastward. Can't you re-enforce the Utica party and go out after the villains? Colonel Swain, of Chillicothe, is organizing a force for the chase.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864—10 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS PLATTSBURG AND CAMERON:

Information has just reached me from George Smith, of Caldwell, that Thornton's rebels are in possession of Kingston. Put every soldier and citizen on a war footing and march at once to attack the villains. Communicate and co-operate with the force at Cameron. Be prompt and vigilant. Let your force be as strong as you can make it. Answer.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Richmond, Mo., July 20, 1864.

[Brigadier-General FISK:]

GENERAL: We are now in an exceedingly critical condition. Our county is filled with guerrillas, estimated at from 300 to 600 strong. We earnestly request in this emergency that our available men of Fifty-first Regiment be called into service immediately. By available, we mean loyal fighting men. In haste. We need 300 stand of arms.

Your obedient servants, &c.,

A. J. BARR,
Colonel, &c.
CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Captain, Fourth Provisional.
M. T. REAL,
Captain.
ISAAC McKOWN,
Second Lieutenant.
WILLIAM F. ROLSTON,
First Lieutenant.
JAMES BAKER,
First Lieutenant.
JAMES T. LEMAR,
Lieutenant.
JACOB A. LEABO,
Second Lieutenant.
D. P. WHITMER,
Captain, Commanding Post.
PATTEN COLLEY.
ROBERT F. H. GOODE,
Second Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Richmond, Mo., July 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding, &c., Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have just called in the officers of Fifty-first Regiment who were present at this post and held a council, and we are of but one opinion, which is as expressed in the foregoing opinion. The devils are killing some of the best men of our county after taking them prisoners. The lives of our good men are worth far more than the expense of a short campaign. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G of our regiment will do to rely upon. H, I, and K are composed principally of sympathizers. But for the timely approach of the Colorado forces on Monday morning this post would have been attacked by some 300 guerrillas. They were approaching from the west and turned north when about two and a half or three miles from town. We had prepared to receive them and determined on a vigorous defense, but never to surrender.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. WHITMER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

UTICA, MO., *July 20. 1864—12.10 a. m.*

General C. B. FISK:

SIR: I have just received reliable information that the rebels made *a dash on* Captain Fortune's company, stationed at Black Oak Grove,

in Caldwell County, this morning (the 19th), and were dressed in Federal uniform. They came upon Fortune's men shouting for Jim Lane, and thus deceived them. When they were in the camp they opened fire on Fortune's men and killed between 60 and 70 of them. My informant saw the rebels ten or twelve miles southeast of Black Oak Grove, near the timber of Turkey Creek, on the road to Carrollton, about 4 p. m., supposed to be about 400 strong. No troops have arrived at this place yet. I have command of a volunteer company of citizens, numbering about 100, on duty now at this place.

Respectfully,

THOS. B. BRATTON.
J. J. CLARK.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 20, 1864.*

Captain BRACKMAN,
Macon:

Let every man who has a gun be prepared for a fight. I hardly think Thornton will go near Macon. He is now in Livingston County, and will probably turn southward to cross the Missouri River. Keep your men well in hand and give me all the information you can gather.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON CITY, MO., *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have been ordered by Brigadier-General Douglass to call out two companies of Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, of Macon County; one company is here. I wish to get an order to draw blankets, clothing, and camp equipage from Lieut. W. H. Feagans, quartermaster of Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, at this post, for 200 men. I have telegraphed to Brigadier-General Douglass, but have received no answer, and in order to place the men on duty I must have blankets, &c. I have no arms and must have them to protect citizens. I do not know where I can reach General Douglass. I have telegraphed to him to Glasgow yesterday, but have received no answer. The clothing, blankets, &c., are at this post except arms. There is a rumor that the rebels are coming in large force this way.

R. J. EBERMAN,
Colonel Sixty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, July 20, 1864.*

I. Colonel Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from the command of the post of Fort Leavenworth, and will turn over all books, papers, and property of the post to Colonel Goodwin, One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

* * * * * * *

III. Colonel Jennison and Lieutenant Mackle will, according to the provisions of General Orders, No. 34, headquarters Department of Kansas, join their command in the District of South Kansas.

IV. The general commanding takes this occasion to express to Colonel Jennison and Lieutenant Mackle his high appreciation of them as officers in their earnest desire to faithfully perform every duty assigned to them.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAWRENCE, *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Works at Olathe located. Leave here for Paola to-morrow morning.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Omaha City:

Governor's call for militia would be more speedy and proper. I have no authority for such a call. Order Collins with most of his force down to Fremont's Orchard and Camp Collins. Make the overland stage route as secure as possible. Confer with Governor Evans, who ought to move his militia in the same way. Direct all your cavalry to be armed, and, horses or no horses, let them move up to take care of posts. Stop any trains that seem to be going into danger. Keep me posted as to your movements and the facts relating to Indians.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 20, 1864.*

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Denver:

General Mitchell is moving up the valley, and I have directed Collins to move down from Laramie, so as to increase forces at Fremont's Orchard and Camp Collins. Keep me advised. Strike with your militia.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 20, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have ordered that as soon as practicable Tucson as a depot shall be discontinued; that one company of cavalry, Merriam's, be stationed at Tubac; that Major Gorman, with Kennedy's company of cavalry, take post at Fort Goodwin; that the supplies now in and to come into the District of Western Arizona, so-called, shall be distributed pro rata, according to the strength of the garrisons, between Tubac, Fort Bowie, and Fort Goodwin; that Colonel Coult will then come to the Rio Grande with French's and Tidball's companies. I

have ordered that Companies D and H, First Infantry, and C and E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, be sent in from the Apache campaign, so as to be mustered out of service at Las Cruces, N. Mex., on the 31st proximo. It will be necessary to have Captain French's company (A), First Cavalry California Volunteers, relieved from duty at San Elizario and marched to Las Cruces in time so that it may be mustered out on the 31st day of August, 1864. Captain Stombs' company can be ordered by yourself to take the place of Company A (if you think it advisable to keep up San Elizario, as you doubtless will), having a detachment at Franklin; it is said to be a large company. Care should be taken to have these movements made so as to economize the transportation as much as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., July 20, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the commanding general, dated 14th instant, and would respectfully inform you that I had already dispatched Scout D. R. Kennedy, with instructions, to the scouts' camp, on the Redwood, and shall closely watch their movements in future. The detachments at Fairmont and Chanyuska have only been waiting for transportation, and shall remove to their new stations within a few days. I have to apologize for the apparent carelessness with which our tri-monthly reports have been made up heretofore, and hope that hereafter there will be no cause for complaint in this respect. Special Orders, No. 160, have been received, and I take the liberty to submit article I of the same to the reconsideration of the commanding general, as I think it wrong to deprive the garrison of their savings in favor of the subsistence department. The post bakery has always been carried on under the supervision of the council of administration, and has only lately been newly regulated in such a way that it can be successfully managed without the interference of the subsistence department. I hope, therefore, that as there is no desire for a change on the part of the garrison, the commanding general will revoke the said order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 20, 1864.

Maj. C. P. ADAMS,
Commanding Hatch's Battalion, Present:

MAJOR: You will proceed without delay to take command of the corps known as Hatch's Independent Battalion, making your headquarters at Fort Abercrombie and relieving Capt. C. H. Mix in the command of that post. You will devote yourself assiduously to restore the discipline and morale of the battalion, which are represented unof-

ficially to be in a very low state. General Sibley depends upon your exertions, aided by those of other officers, to bring the command into a condition of efficiency and entire subordination. The post of Fort Abercrombie is an exceedingly important one, and its commandant will be required to exercise a wise discretion in dealing with the questions which are continually arising outside of the routine of his duties inside of the garrison. Copies of instructions heretofore given from these headquarters to Major Hatch and Captain Mix will be furnished you herewith for your guidance. You will bear in mind that the exercise of vigilance is absolutely necessary at so remote a post where the large amount of public property on hand is a great temptation to the hostile Sioux, who are in the habit of roaming through the country from Devil's Lake down the Cheyenne and along other tributaries of the Red River of the North, and who would not hesitate to assault the fort if a want of due caution on the part of the garrison or other contingency should lead them to believe they would succeed. You will be especially careful, should the post be visited by Indians under the semblance of peaceful intentions, to allow no opportunity of examining the defenses or obtaining other knowledge which would give them an advantage in case of attack.

The Chippewa Indians from Leech Lake and from other bands have lately manifested a desire to open communication with the Sioux camp, near the Big Bend of the Cheyenne, who have acceded to the terms of peace offered them by the Government, and are now encamped with the scouts. Their professed desire is peace, but it would be contrary to the plainest dictates of public policy to encourage any intercourse between the Sioux and Chippewas in any form whatever. You will, therefore, kindly but firmly intimate to any Chippewas who may be known as endeavoring to reach the Sioux camps that they will not be permitted to do so, but that they must confine themselves to the country in which they have hitherto lived and hunted. There is an evident intention also on the part of the Chippewas to trespass upon the region of the upper Minnesota and its tributaries, from which the Sioux have been lately expelled. This should be prevented as far as practicable, for it not only affords facilities for conference with the Sioux, but is attended with constant danger of collision with the whites, most of whom cannot be expected to distinguish between Chippewas and Sioux. You will perceive that the policy of General Sibley is to discourage all attempts of the Chippewas to take advantage of the course of events, either in extending their area of hunting to country not belonging to them or in inaugurating new associations either with the whites or with the Sioux. Much will have necessarily to be left to your judgment in carrying out these intentions, so that while no harshness or ill usage can justly be complained of by these Indians on the part of the military, yet that they must be led to understand that the wishes of their great father, the President, must be listened to and obeyed. Under the orders of the major-general commanding the department ammunition is allowed to be taken through the country to the British possessions and to the settlements within our own boundary upon filing at these headquarters a proper bond that none of it shall be disposed of in any way to the Indians in arms against the Government. This being done, a permit is issued from these headquarters, which will, of course, be respected.

There is said to be a suspicious individual among the Chippewas who was at Fort Abercrombie lately when a party of that tribe visited the post, and who encamped with some of the half-breeds near the fort.

He is said to speak both the Sioux and Chippewa languages, is dressed in leather, and is altogether an astute and intelligent man. He is said to have been with those Indians since December last, and as he has no family connections with them and his conduct is singular in itself you will endeavor quietly to obtain evidence or information of his object in remaining in that part of the country. Should circumstances be such as to indicate that he is a rebel emissary, or engaged in any manner in stirring up disaffection among the Indians, you will not hesitate to arrest him, should he venture within reach of your command, and send him under guard to Fort Snelling, making a minute report of all the facts. He is designated among the Chippewas by a name which signifies "the last comer," or "the man who comes last." The investigation into this man's conduct, &c., must be prosecuted so quietly and carefully as to preclude all suspicion of the object, otherwise the individual, who is doubtless on the watch if he is really an improper character, would take the alarm and decamp. You will be expected to make frequent reports to these headquarters embodying all the information of importance you may obtain from time to time relative to the movements of the Indians, the general condition of things, &c. Captain Donaldson, commanding Company D of your battalion, has been assigned with his company to special service to patrol the region along the Red River and keep open the communication on that route.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PORT HUDSON,
July 21, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

In obedience to instructions from department headquarters, July 14, 1864, I have the honor to state my views of the subject-matter of the report of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman on the defenses of Port Hudson, May 14, 1864. A becoming deference for the dicta of an old and accomplished officer like General Sherman might lead me to too ready compliance with his views, but the few and simple suggestions he has made are so obvious to even an unpracticed observer that I would respectfully recommend their immediate adoption. The platforms, hewn timber, sand-bags, and hurdle revetments referred to have been removed, except at a few guard posts. I would recommend that the removal and destruction be made complete, and that that line of works be abandoned except for use as rifle-pits in case of an attack. The general's mention of the radical defect on the river-side defenses will be readily appreciated by the departmental commandant, who will recollect the effect of his own batteries when directed on that point while in the enemy's occupation. Having no accurate military knowledge of my own, I referred the report of General Sherman to Col. J. C. Cobb, officer late in charge of engineering and construction at this post. I submit his hastily prepared views herewith as received from him under date of yesterday. I concur with Colonel Cobb in his suggestions for cutting out the ravines, but would advise that the rifle-pits on the crests of the ravines be made part of the plain instead of an alternative. The colonel states the exact present state of preparation of the river-side

defenses. I regard the necessity of additional protection of the magazines as immediate; "any time," as stated by Colonel Cobb, may be some time too late. Although the magazines are mostly below the surface and the entrances indirect, it seems to me that a shell from the opposite river-bank might be lodged in dangerous proximity to the contents of either one of them. I would also recommend, as a measure of primary necessity, the construction of a new and commodious magazine. This should be done without loss of time. There are tons of loose powder and projectiles here above ground stored in modern buildings. Two of the service magazines are left in a very exposed state by the removal of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, in obedience to department orders (Special Orders, No. 138). They were uncovered to make some alterations, and are left in that condition, all work on the fortifications and road having been suspended for the same reason. The necessity of an engineer officer, with competent assistants and ample working force, at this post, is too obvious to require mention from me.

Submitting the foregoing crude views with respectful deference,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Have ordered one infantry company from One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois and seventy cavalry as additional guard to hay-makers. Hemingway thinks this will be ample. His work will be only a mile or two from the other party, where there is already a guard of 100 cavalry from Eighth Missouri. Have a small scout out toward West Point, also one to Crockett's Bluff; a small one east.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 21, 1864.

Col. M. M. TRUMBULL,
Commanding Ninth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers:

You will send immediately a scout to a point about three miles on the opposite side of the river to capture some bushwhackers said to be there. The scout will consist of two commissioned officers and thirty mounted and twenty dismounted men. The officer in command will report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 21, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The scout that I sent to ascertain what force was in south of this place returned at 3 o'clock this morning. They were attacked at midnight ten miles south of here and lost 3 men. The rebs followed them

out to the prairie. Captain Miller thinks there were at least 300 in the party that attacked him. He also reports Monroe's regiment of Cabell's brigade between Clear Lake and Dudley's Lake, and thinks the whole of the brigade is in that neighborhood. Captain Miller was on Plum Bayou, two miles from Clear Lake, and his report is reliable.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 21, 1864.*

Col. O. WOOD,
Brownsville:

There has a force of Ninth Kansas Cavalry gone in the direction of where you report Cabell as being.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scout in from Red River; went within few miles of Kinderhook; report 500 rebs in the forks of Red River. Shelby moving up White River, with rumors of part of his force in Batesville. Colonel Schnable reported in Richwoods on the 19th. Rebs appear to be gathering north of Red River. All quite here.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 21, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: Information has reached here that the rebels have crossed a force over the Arkansas River at old Fort Coffee. The general commanding directs that you detain the train at Fort Gibson until further orders from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It will take me to-morrow and next day to complete my inspection properly here. To-day have been inspecting company books, papers, &c., and means of transportation in quartermaster's department. To-morrow I inspect troops, and shall then have subsistence and provost-marshal's departments to look after. Reports received here say that Arrow Rock was burned last night by Yeager and a band of 160 guerrillas. The guerrillas are reported to have gone west.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MADRID, *July 21, 1864.*

Major-General EWING, *Saint Louis:*

Between fifty and one hundred guerrillas, under Captains Guthrie and West, have passed up five miles west of here and got into the James Bayou region and between there and Cairo just after a party from here, under Captain Edwards, came out from that region. I dislike leaving them there and will, if you think it advisable, move with my whole available force here in three or four columns after them, and have forces move on them from Bloomfield and Charleston at same time. This would delay some three days the more important expedition, but we could then move, leaving the country in our rear in safer condition. Inform me at once if you would be satisfied with this arrangement, as I shall move in some direction to-day.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I sent your last messages to Fisk and Brown, via Sedalia, on Missouri and Western line. Operator at Sedalia said he thought he could get them through, but was not certain as to Fisk's message. The trainmaster of North Missouri road informs me he will have cars here at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning for the 300 mounted men. The First Iowa Cavalry are now at Mexico, and will leave for Macon City as soon as trainmaster can give his conductors orders.

O. W. PAXSON.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 21, 1864.*

General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

If you have the two companies of infantry at Jefferson City I wish you to have two companies of cavalry from Jefferson cross the river and bring away General Douglass from Columbia, where the bushwhackers are trying to capture him. It might be done secretly and promptly. Let me know if it can be done at once. If so, do it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Copy sent Colonel Hall with the following additional: You will comply with the above if practicable. Answer and let me know what direction the guerrillas took from Arrow Rock.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The sheriff of Saline County reports to Captain Parke, at Boonville, that Arrow Rock was burned last night. There was a company of ninety citizen guards and a squad of soldiers at that place. The soldiers are said to have made their escape.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Saint Louis:

The following dispatch has just been received:

GLASGOW, *July 21, 1864.*

I have just arrived. Lieutenant Woodruff, First Missouri State Militia [Cavalry], was attacked by about 200 guerrillas at Arrow Rock last night. He fought them three-quarters of an hour, losing 3 men missing, and all his horses. He and his men are here. I shall take him to Frankfort. I have placed the garrison of Miami and Cambridge at Frankfort. I brought 120 men, under Captain Wyckoff, from Lexington, who marched from Miami, at 7 o'clock this morning, in pursuit of the rebels, 150 strong, under Todd, who passed at 5 p. m. yesterday five miles south of Miami on the gallop east. Captain Queen marched with fifty men from a point opposite Chicken Point and six miles below Waverly at 5 a. m. this morning for Marshall. Ferguson with eighty men I met at Waverly at 7 p. m. yesterday and ordered him to Marshall. I leave for Miami soon; will return early to-morrow morning. Thornton's band, 300 strong, were at Mandeville yesterday at 12 m., marching east. Citizens of Carroll County are armed and willing to defend themselves.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

I have ordered Colonel Hall to look out for a raid on the railroad towns east of Sedalia. Major Suess is in command of the Fanny Ogden.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ON BOARD STEAMER OGDEN,
Glasgow, July 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg:

I have just been to Cambridge and Frankfort. No news at either place. I shall now run down to Saline City and Arrow Rock. Will report again to you to-morrow morning.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

HOLDEN, *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Todd, Gazes[?], Cockrell, and Greer, with 100 men, passed through Chapel Hill last Monday morning. Fed at Wagoner's, three miles east of that place, and remained there until 7 o'clock that evening. Had Wagoner reported as he should we could have come up with the guerrillas early Monday night. They passed by the way of Hopewell and last heard of at Ewing's.

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain.

PLEASANT HILL, *July 21, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Foster left here at 2 o'clock this morning with seventy of his own men and twenty-five Second Colorado for Chapel Hill and vicinity.

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just learned that Captain Ferguson, with seventy-five men, is on the track of Todd's guerrillas, which, he says, are reported 200 strong, and were within a mile of Waverly last night. I have made the order and he will go west when he returns.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Lexington:

Arrow Rock reported burnt last night. The general commanding thinks that the concentration at Lexington of more than two companies is not necessary. We must hold the country and know what is moving in it.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Lieut. D. P. Woodruff telegraphs from Glasgow that he was attacked at 7 p. m. last evening by about 200 guerrillas (Todd's) at Arrow Rock, and compelled to retreat to Glasgow. Has three men missing and lost all the horses. I have ordered his command here. Come up as guard on first boat.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia:

The commanding general directs me to suggest to you that the band of guerrillas that were at Arrow Rock will try a raid upon the railroad towns east of Sedalia, and to be prepared for such a move by throwing a heavy scout out in the vicinity of Syracuse.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *July 21, 1864.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Captain Parke, at Boonville, is informed that Captain Gazes [?], commanding the guerrillas at Arrow Rock, was reported mortally wounded. The band is said to have gone from Arrow Rock, about 160 strong.

Three men who were witnesses against Pat Mullins at Tipton were killed last night about nine miles south of Tipton. Two men were robbed near California this morning. These acts are said to have been committed by Brunnli's [?] and Wilson's gang.

GEO. H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

KANSAS CITY, *July 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

There are about 500 good loyal men in this vicinity who will organize themselves into companies for the protection of themselves and property if they can be furnished with arms. Can they have the arms? If so, where can the best arms be got the soonest? The above has been sent to General Curtis.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD, *Kansas City:*

Where in the vicinity are the 500 men who will form into companies? How many arms have they, and how many will they want?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

The 500 men are in this place and Independence. The men referred to have no arms at all, and should have one gun with accouterments to every man if they have any.

JAS. S. CLEVELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Colonel FORD, *Kansas City, Mo.:*

Telegram just received from General Fisk stating that Thornton last night turned back from Livingston County, and this morning with about 1,500 men was ten miles south of Cameron, on the Hannibal and Saint Joe Railroad. He is probably somewhere on the road running from Plattsburg to Kingston. The general desires you to keep all men that you have had north of the river, and add more of your men, if you can possibly spare them, and march without delay upon the enemy. Acknowledge receipt hereof, report at what time you march upon Thornton, and afterward report from time to time your operations as circumstances permit.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tell operator at Kansas City that if Colonel Ford is not in town this dispatch must be forwarded to him without delay wherever he may be.

KANSAS CITY, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. Colonel Ford left this place for Liberty about noon. I will send your dispatch to him immediately.

JAS. S. CLEVELAND,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

General Fisk says the rebels are at Plattsburg, probably 1,000 strong. He wants 1,000 stand of arms. I can let you know about your 500 stand in an hour or two.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
In the Field:

Thornton was at Plattsburg at noon. He may turn toward Blue Mills or Liberty Landing. I am after him with a few hundred militia, but my force is not sufficient in number or morale to cope with the increasing force of fiends. Let your men go into the chase and stay in it until we can exterminate the whole clan.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
In the Field:

Move toward this point with your command as rapidly as possible. Thornton's forces are concentrating near Plattsburg. Communicate with these headquarters without delay.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Thornton's band turned backward from Livingston County, and last evening at 5 o'clock occupied Kingston, in Caldwell County. Another band numbering about 200 were at Plattsburg and Mirabile last night with destruction in their brain. The two parties have united this morning, and are about ten miles southward from Cameron. There are probably about 1,500 well armed and mounted rebels who can concentrate in a day or two. I am making every possible exertion to concentrate a force against the increasing horde of murderous vandals. The defection in the militia is much worse than we could have anticipated. A part of Captain Claggett's company of Enrolled Missouri

Militia, on duty within the shadow of my own headquarters, went off to the enemy last night, and the balance of the company refuse to fight Confederates; I have them under arrest. Is it not among the possibilities to send me 1,000 reliable troops from some other district forthwith? Volunteers under my appeal are already coming in, but without arms and horses sufficient to go against such a foe as confronts us. We must crush this uprising swiftly and surely. Do you hear from Colonel Ford? He makes no reports to me.

CLINTON B. FISK.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE:

Thornton occupied Plattsburg. Our troops engaged him this morning and were driven back with some loss. Captain Turney, commanding the militia of Clinton County, was killed. He was among the truest of men and the most gallant and brave of officers. I had ordered him to retire from Plattsburg and unite with the force from Cameron, but fear the messenger was captured. I am exercising the greatest of vigilance in this city, where doubtless Thornton has a great number of Confederates who are ready to join him if he shows sufficient strength and the Government a corresponding weakness. I have a few loyal, brave boys here with me, and we shall make a good fight if Thornton comes this way.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joe, Mo.:

I have just dispatched Ford to resume the offensive and march upon Thornton at once; also to Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, at Glasgow, to march on Thornton at about the point you designate in your dispatch telling him of Ford's orders, and that he should endeavor to form junction with him. In addition, the First Iowa Cavalry and detachment of Sixth Missouri State Militia, in all about 600 men, will probably move west from Macon City to-morrow by rail and disembark at or near Cameron to join in the chase. Make your disposition and give orders accordingly. Orders must in many cases be given direct, but they are not to be construed as conflicting with your orders as immediate commander of the forces now in your district. Acknowledge receipt hereof and inform us of situation of affairs from time to time. We will do all we can in the way of sending you arms and ammunition from here, but I doubt if we can get them through. General Curtis has been asked by telegraph to supply you if he can.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch detailing your order and disposition of the troops moving against Thornton. I had ordered the Glasgow troops into the chase yesterday. They are well

out this way by this time. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes with one battalion to move up the Missouri River by steam-boat and get orders at Kansas City. Two hours since Thornton's consolidated clans were at Plattsburg. The country is moving and somebody will be hurt. I shall take the officers from my U. S. Volunteer troops to command the militia now gathering. I shall go with them myself and believe I can govern them. I shall not put in service any company I cannot make obedient and dutiful. I have quelled the junior conspiracy in Captain Claggett's company and have the leaders in prison, ironed. The detachments coming via Macon will be of great service.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joe, Mo.:

Such of the adjutant-general's orders as conflicts with your disposition will be made to conform to your dispositions and they will be carried out.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Can you send me 2,000 stand of the best arms to be had from the arsenal and ammunition therefor forthwith, under proper guard?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

What troops were engaged? Why don't you call on General Curtis for help? Can he give you the arms I asked for? What have you at command? Please answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Lawrence, July 21, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

Loyal companies forming near Leavenworth can share our arms and ammunition, but we have few or none to spare, as Kansas troops are being rapidly raised and we must arm them in preference. If another rebel force rises on your side all my guns will be immediately placed in loyal hands to help you. I am troubled with Indians, and feeling certain the bushwhackers are completely routed near the border I am going to look after the western portion of my command.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

I shall need the arms. Let me have infantry arms, if you can do no better, and send them to Saint Joseph under a strong guard if you can spare it. Thornton's clans have consolidated and to-day occupy Plattsburg. I judge there are nearly 1,000 rebels in striking distance. Can you give me any cavalry in an emergency? Colonel Ford's command should have pursued the enemy. We can hold mass-meetings after the war.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

The general has gone west; I send him yours and also one of same purport from General Rosecrans, to Lawrence, where he will be to-night. I think we can let you have some infantry arms, but none of cavalry. Shall you want them at Weston or Saint Joseph? Colonel Ford also wants 500 stand. Where is the enemy, and how strong?

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WEEKLY MISSOURI PLAINDEALER OFFICE,
Savannah, Mo., July 21, 1864.

Governor W. P. HALL:

DEAR SIR: It is all-important that you be advised of what is going on here. This section of country is already upon the eve of a bloody conflict, and the authority of the State set at defiance. General Fisk has issued an order calling for 5,000 men, for what he calls protecting the people and putting down guerrillas. He has verbally told citizens of this section that the men can come forward in regiments, or companies, or by tens, fives, threes, twos, or ones, and that he will furnish them clothing, arms, &c. General Ben. Loan spoke at our court-house last night, for the purpose of arousing a recruiting spirit among the people. In order to show what seems to be on foot, I shall give you a few points in his speech. He said, before leaving Washington he called upon the President and told him of the grievances of the loyal people of Missouri, and asked for help to protect the loyal people. The President told him the troops of the regular army were needed to combat the organized armies of the rebels; that he (Mr. Lincoln) could only transact such business through his subordinates; that Governor Hall and General Rosecrans were the parties whom to apply to; and that he (Lincoln) had confidence in Governor Hall and General Rosecrans. General Loan then said that on the way from Washington he came by way of Saint Louis, and in company with his colleagues, Boyd and McClurg, he called upon General Rosecrans; that they told the general of the same grievances; that General Rosecrans said he had no force; he had to depend upon just such troops as the Governor of the State furnished him; that when said troops punished rebels they were relieved from duty by the Governor; and that he, Rosecrans, could do nothing, and asked what could be done. Loan said he suggested to him the propriety of calling into immediate service the loyal men of the State. "But," said Rosecrans, "I have no law for so doing, and if I call them

out the Secretary of War (who is my enemy) will hold me responsible." Loan then told him that, let the loyal people of the league (among whom there was not a single traitor) take the matter in hand, and they would rid themselves of the scourge, and wipe out the last vestige of treason and sympathy. Loan said Rosecrans replied, "all power was derived from the people," and that the people had powers which he dare not assume, and that the people had a right to rise and defend themselves, and that he (Rosecrans) would not interfere. Loan then appealed to the infuriated crowd, and told them all power was vested in the people, and that they should no longer depend upon the Federal Government or the State authorities, who were conniving and operating with rebels in arms to carry Missouri out of the Union. W. H. De Witt, of this town, followed Loan, and made a wild and silly speech, but speaking the sentiments of the radicals. He said that they had the men—Loyal League Patriots—and that they did not want or intend to permit Paw Paws, rebel sympathizers, copperheads, or conservatives to join or go into service under this call of General Fisk; but that they intended to wipe out the Copperhead supporters of the provisional rebel government of the State. Governor, I think it is time something was done. If you fail to send us relief, Andrew County and the northwest will soon be drenched in blood.

Your friend,

CHAS. H. WHITAKER.

[Indorsement.]

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to General Fisk for the purpose of calling his attention to the alarm which is felt in Northwest Missouri by persons also entertaining Mr. Whitaker's views. There is no doubt of Whitaker's loyalty.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

OSBORN, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

We are ready to move to Kingston. Sixty bushwhackers were within eight miles of town yesterday. Our pickets ran across twelve last night. This post is threatened. Shall we move. A deserter came in here this morning and says that Thornton is about twenty-five miles south of here.

TURNEY AND POE,
Captains, Plattsburg.

OSBORN, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

Four hundred rebels passed Bedford six miles east of Plattsburg, going to Plattsburg, about two hours ago.

E. DUDLEY.

OSBORN, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

The rebels attacked Plattsburg and were repulsed and left in the direction of Haynesville. Our loss, Captain Turney killed and 1 man wounded. Loss of the enemy not known.

J. M. RILEY.

STEWARTSVILLE, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

Three hundred guerrillas attacked Plattsburg this morning; killed Captain Turney. The messenger from Captain Poe has just arrived, asking re-enforcements. All our mounted men left here for Cameron and Kingston this morning. We have no force to send.

P. A. JOSEPHS,
Major.

CAMERON, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

We have just this moment received intelligence that Plattsburg was sacked last night by a western force of rebels. They are concentrating with the eastern force, which sacked Mirabile, about eight miles south of this place. What are we to do?

GEO. SMITH.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

GEORGE SMITH,
Cameron:

Major COX is after the guerrillas with about 400 men from Chillicothe, and points eastward. Let there be a concentration of all our force, and a prompt attack and persistent pursuit of the fiends.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAMERON, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

We have just got the news that the rebels are about 200 strong, about eight miles due south from here, near Colonel Smith's farm. If we had a sufficient number of men we would move on them this morning.

C. E. PACKARD.

CAMERON, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

The rebels took possession of Mirabile last night about 10 o'clock, robbed the stores, and tore up the town generally. The citizens were in arms just out of town, but as their force was too small to make resistance they left and came to Cameron. Doctor Crawford's son was in the town when the rebels were there. He states that they scattered the plunder taken from the stores along the road leading this way about one mile from Mirabile, and then turned to the left toward Plattsburg. They probably have been in Plattsburg before now.

C. E. PACKARD.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

GEORGE SMITH,
Cameron:

Have the Plattsburg troops joined you at Cameron? Has Captain McDonald been heard from? What few troops can be spared from here

will be sent forthwith. How are you off for arms and ammunition? Do you hear anything from the Chillicothe troops ordered this way?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAMERON, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

The Plattsburg troops have not been heard from. Captain McDonald is here in person. His men, about thirty in number, are on their way here. We want powder, lead, and buckshot, and say twenty stand of arms, and 1,000 rounds ball-cartridges, caliber .69. We have just heard that about 400 men from Chillicothe are in pursuit of this band.

GEO. SMITH.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

GEORGE SMITH:

Captains Turney and Poe, from Plattsburg, will join you in an hour or two from Osborn.

FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HAMILTON, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

We have driven the guerrillas out of Kingston. They robbed the town last night of some $6,000. We have 400-odd men after them, under Maj. S. P. Cox. They are now threatening Cameron.

S. MILLER,
Lieutenant.

CAMERON, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

I am here with fifteen men. Plattsburg is taken. Please notify Jennison that they are aiming to cross the river at Liberty Landing or Blue Mills.

S. MILLER,
Lieutenant.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

Your telegraph order reached Trenton at 10 o'clock to-day. I immediately ordered five even companies of the Thirtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and requested all loyal men of the county to report here as soon as practicable. They will arrive 400 or 500 strong during to-morrow. They will come poorly armed; will await orders here. Pay no attention to my rank; I will work as best I can wherever I am placed.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel Thirtieth Regiment.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have heard nothing more from my men. Am confident they will drive Thornton south of the river. I will be in Saint Joseph in the morning. Armed three companies to-day in response to your call.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

STURGEON, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I received a messenger from General Douglass this evening. He wished me to say to you that he is at Columbia and unable to get away. The rebels have been guarding the road for the purpose of capturing him; he is in fortifications and will hold them until he can get re-enforcements. He is in no danger whatever while he remains there.

E. K. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. E. K. SMITH,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

Send an escort for General Douglass at once. Raise the siege at Columbia and bring him out. Tell him that the serious outbreak in the northwest required the Glasgow troops to be sent toward Chillicothe. Force will very soon be furnished you for the relief of all.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

Report condition of affairs in your district. They are bad enough at this end, and I may be compelled to draw force from you unless you are in equal danger. Thornton's forces number about 1,500 in different detachments, and increasing in magnitude and fury every hour. Answer immediately.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HYNES,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Thornton was this morning about ten miles south of Cameron, on Hannibal and Saint Joe Railroad, with a force reported at 1,500, probably exaggerated by several hundred men. You must march upon him with all your available force. Colonel Ford, of the Second Colorado Cavalry, with 500 or 600 men, is in the neighborhood of Liberty, Clay County, and has received orders to march on Thornton. By good marching you can probably unite with Ford in time to join in main attack. A force

of about 600 men is being organized to proceed as quickly as possible west from Macon City, and to disembark from the cars at about Cameron to join in the chase. Act promptly and vigorously. Your force is large enough to harass the enemy and be safe yourself, even if single handed you are not strong enough to make a full and decisive attack.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tell operator at Glasgow that if Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes is not in town to give this dispatch to the senior officer present, who will forward it by trusty messenger to Colonel Hynes.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Commanding Officer First Iowa Cavalry, on train of North Missouri Railroad, to reach him at Mexico, and be handed to him before anything is taken off the train:

Go on with your command to Macon City and wait further orders. Acknowledge receipt of this.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BETHANY, MO., *July 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Comdg. Dist. of N. Mo. and 7th Mil. Dist., Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: Having on yesterday received information that the rebels were in possession of and had perhaps burned Kingston, in Caldwell County, Mo., and that they were making their way north, and would doubtless pay this (Harrison) county a visit, and deeming that the exigency of the case required prompt action in providing measures of defense, and believing that if I waited to communicate with you before acting in the matter it would be too late for defensive purpose, I, upon my own motion, issued an order to the captains of the different companies of this regiment to call their men together, and to proceed to arm as many of them as possible, and for the purpose of thus arming these men for the defense of the county, to take possession of such arms as they could find. Under that order the captains of the various companies who have reported to me proceeded to take possession of such arms not belonging to the members of the militia as were fit for service. I directed the captains to inform persons from whom arms were thus obtained that these arms would be returned to them as soon as the present apparent danger is passed. I am aware, general, that in making this order, and in causing these arms to be taken possession of, I acted without competent legal authority, not being on active duty. I can only offer the apparent absolute necessity for my action in the matter as an excuse. Although I had not the opportunity to communicate with you in relation to this matter before acting, deeming delay in acting dangerous, I now at the first possible moment report my action for your approval or condemnation. We are poorly armed at best. We are willing and more than willing to defend our county from these marauders, but are in a poor condition for doing so. None of these cut-throats have yet been in our county to our knowledge, but they have been stealing, robbing, and burning on the borders of the county. We hope we may not be invaded, but are in hourly expectation of it.

We have taken steps to make the best defense possible in case of a raid. Please let me hear from you, general, at your earliest convenience, especially in relation to my assumption of authority. I shall feel anxious until I hear from you in relation to this matter.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. G. LEWIS,
Colonel Fifty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 21, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

General Fisk is making every effort to get arms, but with the present prospects I fear I cannot get them from here in time to do any good. I am in expectation that the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad will be cut very soon, if not already done. Cannot you send him at once 2,000 or 3,000 stand of arms with full supply of proper ammunition? Time is everything now.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Lawrence, July 21, 1864.

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have telegraphed General Fisk that I will share arms and ammunition to loyal troops raised near Leavenworth, but I have only arms to put in hands of Kansas troops now mustering. I am authorized to arm Kansas militia, which I will do as long as a gun remains, if necessary, and you shall have the guns in loyal hands to help you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 21, 1864.*

Lieut. G. T. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer, Paola, Kans.:

Come back by Wyandotte and lay out fortifications there for citizens. See E. S. Hubbard, at that place.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Lawrence, Kans.:

General Fisk telegraphs as follows:

Can you possibly in any way let me have 1,000 stand of arms, and ammunition therefor? The defection in the militia increases every hour. Thornton will soon have a formidable army. Give me all the help you can.

Colonel Ford also telegraphs to know where he can get arms for 500 loyal citizens in Kansas City and vicinity for home defense.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LAWRENCE, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Will telegraph General Fisk answering your dispatch. Our guns must go into the hands of our men who are mustering. If good men muster in Weston or Kansas City we may help to arm them, but we want no more armed rebels. We have routed what there were, and we are ready for them if they return, as they will not. See General Lane. Tell him we have driven the bushwhackers from the eastern border, and I go to care for the Indians and troops in the west. Let him devolve on you any matter of confidence, and try to carry out his views. We expect to move early to-morrow, but an orderly could overtake me with dispatches.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *July 21, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Lawrence, Kans.:

General Fisk says further:

Let me have infantry arms, if you can do no better, and send them to Saint Joseph under as strong guard as you can spare. Thornton's clans have consolidated and to-day occupy Plattsburg. I judge there are nearly 1,000 rebels in striking distance. Can you give me any cavalry in an emergency?

I am getting the arms ready.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LAWRENCE, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

If wanted, we would in three days concentrate 2,000 or 3,000 militia to go into Missouri, but in any case we must have our own commander. Rumor here that Indians have taken Larned and Walnut Station.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *July 21, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Lawrence:

I send you a letter* from General Lane by messenger. A boat is at the city with a battalion of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry for Saint Joseph. It leaves in the morning. I will send 1,000 stand of arms on it. What do you think of letting the militia arm and go over about 600 or 800 strong with our cavalry? I do not want any more to go unless commanded by our own men.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

---

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Lawrence, July 21, 1864.

General T. J. MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

Generals Rosecrans and Fisk are evidently alarmed. I see nothing new. The Paw Paws are gone to the brush, and we expected that. Be ready if they return after Ford's complete rout of them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Lawrence, July 21, 1864.

General T. A. DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

Generals Rosecrans and Fisk telegraph for arms. If new troubles arise we must be ready to give them arms, but I prefer that loyal Kansas men should carry them. Therefore help to encourage militia organizations in your district, and if danger again threatens let the militia be actually called and armed as prescribed by the Secretary of War for arming militia in actual service.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 21, 1864.*

Capt. G. J. WEAVER,
Atchison:

General Fisk has no authority to take any one in Atchison. If he catches them in Missouri he may perhaps have claims on them which would hold them.

S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp.

JUNCTION RANCH, *July 21, 1864.*

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Colorado:

SIR: I arrived at this point last night from Beaver Creek, where I had been with a detachment of my company. I found Lieutenant Chase here. He had succeeded in taking back most of the stock taken from Bijou Ranch and along the river, and drove them in. The Indians followed them and came in and killed most of the cattle belonging to Mr. Murray and then dashed down on a train and killed one man named Simon Gouldsberry. There were about 100 Indians in the party doing this mischief. We have here now fifty effective men, and our horses are nearly fagged out, having traveled about 150 miles in thirty-six hours. A few days will put most of them in traveling condition, however. I shall remain on the Platte River and try and have a fight with the Indians, or at least stop their thieving.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SANBORN,
Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. NELSON H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: From information which I have received, I believe that many Apaches have left the mountains north of the Gila, and are now in considerable numbers along the Sonora line, about and west of Lake Guzman. I am anxious that an officer of experience should command a small force and proceed against these Apaches. His operations in this respect will be independent of, but auxiliary to, the general movement now making against those Indians, which movement is under the command of Colonel Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers. You are selected to command this force, and will proceed to Las Cruces, and by my authority require of Colonel Bowie, commanding the District of Arizona, the necessary number of troops, not to exceed seventy rank and file of infantry, and not to exceed fifteen cavalry, with a proportionate number of officers. The necessary funds, subsistence stores, transportation, guides, and packers will be furnished by the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the District of Arizona on and according to your requisitions. The ordnance officer at Las Cruces will also furnish what ordnance and ordnance stores you may want. The time to be occupied on this expedition is left to your judgment, but it is presumed that you can accomplish all practicable purposes with regard to the Indians in, say, not to exceed sixty days from the time of departure from Las Cruces. I have heard that some rich placers of gold have been recently discovered on the Sonora line somewhere northwesterly from Corralitos; that these placers occupy the country on both sides of the line. I have also heard that in that neighborhood, or still farther westward, there are some very rich mines of silver. You will get all the information you can in relation to the truth of these rumors, as to the existence and character of these mines, as the next important consideration after the subjugation of the Indians is the knowledge of the mineral wealth of the country. This is now of vast importance to the General Government. Having completed all this and returned the troops to their proper stations, you will come to department headquarters and report the result in writing for the information of the War Department. If possible procure specimens of good size from any placers or mines which you may visit or discover, that they may be sent to Washington with your report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., July 21, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO:

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the department commander that Lieutenant Abeytia, sent from Fort Canby for Navajo Indians that were near the pueblo of Zuñi, reports that these Indians are using every means in their power to keep the Navajo Indians from giving themselves up and moving to their reservation, telling them that they are to be made slaves of, &c. Through their influence Manuelito has gone to Colorado Chico with from 300 to 400 Indians, and refuses

to go to the Bosque. These Indians were all willing to go before the Zuñis influenced them. I shall send for one that has been very conspicuous in this matter, and will keep him until I receive your instructions. It would be well perhaps to have an officer with a few men stationed at Zuñi until the Navajoes are all at Bosque. The Indian I am going to send for says he is going to the Apache country, and I believe for no good.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. EATON,
Major First Cavalry New Mexico Vols., Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Keep the Indian until further orders. Go yourself to Zuñi and inquire into this matter. If Manuelito does not soon come in, the Utes will attack him. If the Zuñi people discourage the emigration of the Navajoes they will be held to a strict accountability. Return this with your report after you come back from Zuñi.

By order:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., August 13, 1864.

This communication was received upon my return from Zuñi. It is undoubtedly true that some few of the Zuñi Indians have discouraged the Navajoes from surrendering (one of those I have here in the guard-house), but I believe the general disposition of the Zuñi Indians to be good. I also believe that all that has been said about them is not true. They did not wholly understand their position between the Government and Indians at war with the same. I had a meeting of all the principal men, headed by the acting governor (the governor being absent), alcalde, cacique, &c., and about 100 heads of families, and explained to them what was required of them by the Government as neutrals, and that they should not give them, the Indians at war, aid in any manner, not even by advising them not to surrender; that any Navajo or Apache Indians that came to their town they should either bring them into this post or let me know of their being there; all of which they willingly agreed to do. I told them that any other course would subject them to the same policy as the Navajo Indian.

E. W. EATON,
Maj. First Cav. New Mexico Vols., Comdg. Fort Wingate.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The equivalent of the Third Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps has been at this place for the past ten days awaiting transportation. I regret this delay, but it is occasioned by circumstances beyond my control. All the seaworthy transportation within

reach has been taken up and the transportation ordered by you from New York comes in very slowly. With the exception of a garrison of 1,200 men at Brazos Santiago, I have ordered the withdrawal of the troops from Texas. I will adopt the line from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff and thence to the mouth of White River as the line to be held in Arkansas. This will give General Steele for offensive purposes the 4,000 men now at Pine Bluff. As previously reported, I design reorganizing the Nineteenth Corps upon the nucleus of the Third Division. I can make it up to 20,000 in the course of twenty days. This reserve is necessary. I have authorized the enlistment of colored recruits from the plantations in this department. These men will be taken for garrison purposes and the number taken from each plantation so limited as to interfere as little as possible with its cultivation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., July 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a report of the information received at this office this 22d day of July, 1864, from the following sources: A paper from Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas, dated July 16, 1864; a paper from John M. Smylie, Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1864. The rebels had crossed 1,500 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition over the Mississippi at Buck Island, fifty-five miles above Helena, Ark., for the use of Shelby's command. The force sent in pursuit of the enemy were obliged to retire from Saint Francis River on account of superior force of the enemy. Shelby was increasing his force by conscription. The communications with Little Rock were cut again. Mr. Smylie reports a vigorous conscription going on in Mississippi, taking persons from the age of sixteen to sixty. General Wirt Adams expects an attack from Vicksburg. Colonel Hamilton's regiment is at Woodville, and that is all the force in the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. An attack was expected on Mobile and fully prepared for by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. So much of Special Orders, No. 63, current series, from these headquarters, as directs Capt. H. W. Closson, First U. S. Artillery, "to take command of his company, now awaiting transportation to New York," is hereby revoked. Captain Closson will report without delay to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers, for duty.

III. Brig. Gen. F. S. Nickerson, U. S. Volunteers, and Capt. J. H. Metcalf, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, are hereby relieved

from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. The operation of so much of Special Orders, No. 192, of July 20, 1864, from these headquarters, as directs the Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery, heavy, to proceed to Port Hudson, is hereby suspended until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Troops at this post as follows: Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, 1,438 for duty; cavalry force, 2,288 for duty; U. S. Colored Troops, 2,555 for duty; batteries, sixteen guns, 318 for duty; First Indiana Heavy Artillery, eight guns, 161 for duty; total, twenty-four guns, 6,760 for duty.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that information has been received that the enemy are in the vicinity of Butte à la Rose, and that they are constructing a road there.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MORGANZA, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Davis was at Morgan's Ferry yesterday; found the enemy on the opposite side with three pieces of artillery and a camp apparently of from 600 to 1,000 men. From indications he thinks that the reports we have had of a brigade of cavalry with three guns having gone down to the ferry for the purpose of making a demonstration on this side are correct. The brigade is said to be of three regiments. He

feels satisfied that a force of 500 or more have crossed the Atchafalaya, and that the three pieces were posted to protect their crossing and return. He further thinks there is reason to believe that about 300 have passed down the Fordoche, perhaps with a view of making a raid on the Plaquemine and Fordoche country. I sent 250 cavalry up to Williamsport to-day; they have not returned. If their report indicates a force of the enemy down the Fordoche, I will send 500 men after them in the morning. The heat of the weather goes hard with the cavalry.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
July 22, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

The Eighteenth New York have five companies here, three at Brashear, one at Houma, and one at Terre Bonne. It is in a very badly demoralized condition and should be taken back to camp of instruction. All the field officers and part of the line officers are in arrest, and it is lacking in arms, accouterments, virtue, and discipline, and sorely needs an energetic and high-minded commander.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., July 22, 1864.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Commanding Post, Brashear City:

SIR: I send you 700 copies of the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, with General Orders, No. 64, of 1864, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, in pamphlet form. These are intended to be circulated within the rebel lines and to reach, if possible, their soldiers in arms, that they may be made aware of the amnesty offered them by the President. To do this you will send out strong parties of cavalry whose sole business will be to distribute them among the citizens beyond our pickets, so that as many as possible may reach the region occupied by the rebels, and if possible that some may find their way into their camps. The general commanding the district desires that you will interest yourself in this matter and let him know from time to time what progress you have made.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Baton Rouge, July 22, 1864.*
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

Major-General CANBY:

My hard-earned reputation as a soldier is being frittered away hourly by Southern traitors and Northern thieves. Cotton is the corrupting element. These cowardly scoundrels have circulated the report that you

are going to close the lines on the 1st of August. The result is that this town is full of cotton, two-thirds of which belongs to the rebel Government, but all is sworn through. I am confident that there are not over twelve true patriots in the town outside of the army. In view of these facts I most respectfully request either to have permission to close the lines or be ordered to go in the field with the fighting party.

Respectfully,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:
(Care of commander of gun-boat fleet, mouth of White River.)

GENERAL: Price has crossed Ouachita River with the rest of his troops, about 8,000, and was in camp eight miles this side of Camden. Our scouting parties drove in his pickets. Buckner and Magruder are reported at Shreveport.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 22, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn that about 100 conscripts from the neighborhood of Saint Charles and Crockett's Bluff will rendezvous at Farley's, on the Arkansas River, about sixty miles from here, on Sunday, but I am not fully determined as to sending another scout that way. It ought to be a large one. Seventy cavalry and thirty infantry went to Ashley's Station this morning as additional guard to hay-makers. Shall visit the posts as far as Brownsville to-morrow, if I can.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 22, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

The dispatch received last read as follows:

Do not send any infantry toward the hay-makers if your infantry is needed to cut timber and complete the defenses at Devall's Bluff.

The guard had been ordered before your dispatch was received.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LEWISBURG,
July 22, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Taylor returned from scout to Red River; killed 4 rebels; reports Shelby on Black River, McCray with 1,500 men at West Point.

Rebels state that they captured 100 muskets and 90 prisoners lately near Searcy. Captain Hays smuggled 200 muskets from Memphis for McCray's command.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

I have shown your dispatch to General Steele. He advises a sharp lookout for Shelby by you. His force is greater than yours. Our reports of him agree with your dispatch. I would advise you to trust to your own scouts and not rely on us for information, but if any occurs will send to you. All well.

Yours,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DETACH. NINTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Hickory Plains, July 22, 1864—9 a. m.
(Via Brownsville 7 p. m.)

Colonel LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Huntersville:

Just returned from reconnaissance north and east at Bayou Des Arc. On trustworthy information from prisoners and others Captain Flesher was sent to Searcy and I struck across country toward West Point to take Captain Rayborne and get information. Near West Point, hearing that Rayborne had quitted it with rumors of my parties below being cut off, I returned. Shelby's entire force certainly concentrated at Jacksonport. His small scattered parties coming in rapidly; reported 1,500 Missourians and 1,500 others all mounted on horses or mules. Reported seven to nine pieces artillery one week ago, three or four companies posted on the westward bank without artillery. Crossing is by flat-boat pontoon bridge over Black River at the confluence of the White. They cross the White at Augusta, Nigger Hill, and Peach Orchard Bluff in flat-boats. Cross Little Red in a poor flat-boat at West Point, but generally ford two miles above. Captain Mosely with fifty men is about Searcy; Major McCoy with a few about West Point; Captain Rayborne with forty across Little Red from West Point, but constantly moving. He has mustered his company into the Confederate service as McCray's body guard. It is said McCray has ordered all bushwhackers shot when taken. Every road leading south between the Austin and Searcy road and White River has fresh tracks of from two to forty men going south. Prisoners report that no parties set out from the north to tear up the railroad. In my opinion no force of the enemy larger than fifty is in the country between Austin and Brownsville, probably none so large. Numerous small parties of the enemy continually passing between Fairview and Searcy. Shelby reported to have crossed at Augusta when he attacked Colonel Stuart and to have recrossed.

JAMES M. POMEROY,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Little Rock, Ark., July 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for information at department headquarters. All my reports agree that Shelby has lately concentrated at Jacksonport. Some of them say that he is moving up White River via Batesville.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 22, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

Colonel CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

We have reports that all or a part of Cabell's brigade is at Clear Lake, about due north from Pine Bluff.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 22, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

There is a scout from the Ninth Kansas in the vicinity of Clear Lake.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 22, 1864—1.15 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Our pickets on Napoleon road were attacked last night. A rebel captain was killed. After a brief skirmish the enemy retired. No loss upon our part.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
July 22, 1864.

Lieutenant FROST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I sent out a scouting party, thirty men, this evening on Benton road in search of some horses that had strayed from my camp. A little distance this side of the brick house they discovered a small party of bushwhackers, gave chase, fired a few shots, and run them into the brush, where they were soon lost. No casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. BLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 22, 1864.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has ascertained that no force has crossed the Arkansas, as was reported yesterday. You will at once send forward to this place the mule train loaded with quartermaster's stores. The Second Kansas Colored is ordered to proceed on the road toward Mackey's Lick to meet and reenforce the escort to the train. You are directed to report the number of days' subsistence on hand for the troops under your command. All is now apparently quiet in this vicinity. You are directed to be vigilant.

Respectfully,

OWEN A. BASSETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 22, 1864.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

What I feared and telegraphed you about has come to pass. We are having a very serious rising in North Missouri, and have grave reason to think a powerful co-operative raid may come from Arkansas. The following rebel officers are north of the river: General Jackman, Colonels Thornton, Perkins, White, and Percy. They are reported at Plattsburg and Kingston with 2,000 men yesterday. We had only eight companies of Missouri State Militia Cavalry north of the river when the movement began. I have sent two fractions of regiments of veterans up by the North Missouri Railroad. You must bear in mind that the stores, depots, arsenal, &c., of this place are now mainly guarded by raw militia called out for thirty days. It will be sufficiently obvious how this stands as a matter of military prudence. I think I have established some credit for prudence and foresight, and in my judgment I ought to have some troops from abroad to guard this depot and the prisons, and authority to call out and arm volunteers for some definite period in consonance with law and policy to meet exigencies which may arise. I want more cavalry arms here. Those now in the hands of troops are thrice condemned. To support troops and lose a large percentage of their numerical fighting power by bad arms is a military and economical error of the gravest character. Five thousand complete sets of arms and horse equipments should be sent here for issue.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have sent General Fisk 500 stand of infantry arms and accouterments and 20,000 rounds of ammunition; have no cavalry arms. They

went up this morning on steamer with Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. I cannot spare more without robbing myself, as I may have to arm militia. Colonel Ford says this morning that Thornton will have 1,500 or 2,000 men by night.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

After full consultation with General Blunt and other military men I have become satisfied that Missouri is in imminent peril of devastation. Ten thousand rebels are in course of concentration on the border and should be met by prompt action in calling out the loyal men of Missouri and arming them for the field.

J. H. LANE.

SEDALIA, *July 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Captain Blair, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, who was sent on scout last night to learn news of Yeager and his band of guerrillas, who were reported to have burned Arrow Rock, reports to Colonel Hall this afternoon from Boonville as follows:

Heard of no enemy on the way. Captain Parke, commanding at Boonville, says Colonel Yeager's command when last heard from was going toward Cambridge. Guerrillas plenty across the river. Ferry-boat at Boonville has stopped running.

J. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 22, 1864.]

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Hdqrs. Saint Louis, Mo.:

We, the undersigned, unconditional Union men of Audrain County, Mo., would most respectfully represent that, feeling a deep and personal interest in the permanent peace and future happiness of our county and State, we have watched the actions of men and the course of events in this section of our State from the outbreak of this most unfortunate, most unhappy, and causeless rebellion. And from all the evidences presented to our minds for the past few months, and now being crowded upon us in an unmistakable manner, we are thoroughly convinced and are now satisfied that there has never been a time since the commencement of this wicked rebellion when loyal men have felt so little security for their property and persons. There has never been a time when loyal men have been so frequently and so brutally murdered or stripped of all they possessed and threatened with immediate death if they remain in the country, and under this state of suspense and insecurity many are leaving the State, and unless some measures are adopted by which a speedy reaction can be brought about many must and will of necessity leave their homes with what little they can save, and seek safety for their families in some more secure localities. The general operative measures of this county for the past two years or more has made it safer and more profitable to the disloyal than to the truly loyal men of the county. By the actions of guerrillas and their

co-workers and sympathizers it has been rendered unsafe for loyal men to engage in the general trade and traffic of the county, while Southern sympathizers and known rebels could travel from one section of our State to another with all their valuables, buy and transport stock and the various products of the county to the Government market without fear or hinderance from their friends and co-laborers—the guerrillas and bushwhackers. The practical workings of their combined policy is growing daily more severe. The guerrillas and marauders make their raids into and through a Union neighborhood, plunder, rob, and brutally abuse and sometimes murder some known prominent Union man, with threats of further and more severe treatment when they again visit that locality. This, in the unprotected condition of the county, produces a feeling of insecurity for property and life. Then follows in their wake the Southern sympathizer, who has grown rich by his traffic with and through the Government, and has now become overburdened with the Government currency, known as greenbacks (and which they and their friends use every means to duplicate), and in an insinuating manner inquire of the much-abused Union man if he wishes to sell his farm or his stock, that they have been so informed. Their conversation and associations being of that character to force it upon the minds of all loyal men that they are in sympathy with the guerrillas, and their inquiries are but another link in the same chain, the object of which is to press out every Union man and finally drive him from the State. We feel persuaded that some speedy and more effectual remedy must be applied or the masses of the loyal men of Northeast Missouri must seek protection and safety for their families in some other and more congenial clime. We present the foregoing facts and ask your due consideration of the same, and that you will, in your judgment, adopt such measures as will in the future guarantee the entire safety of all loyal men.

JOHN P. CLARK,
Clerk Circuit Court.
J. W. DEARING.
J. W. McROBERTS.
W. D. CAMPBELL.
[And forty-four others.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 22, 1864.*

Under instructions from the War Department, dated June 10, 1864, a regiment of veteran volunteer cavalry, to be designated the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, will be organized with as little delay as practicable from the veterans of the Missouri State Militia force, and from such of the non-veterans of that force as choose to reenlist in the new organization, under the conditions prescribed in the letter of instructions.

The veterans of the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, now at Benton Barracks, will constitute the nucleus of the new organization. The veterans of all the other regiments of the Missouri State Militia will be at once sent, under commissioned officers detailed by district commanders, to Benton Barracks for organization into companies, after which, should the exigencies of the service permit, all who have not heretofore received it will receive the usual veteran furlough of thirty days.

In each of the Missouri State Militia regiments a captain and first lieutenant will be selected by the commanding officer thereof to recruit in the regiment for the new organization. These officers will be selected with care as the best representatives of their grade in the regiment, and will be eligible for appointment in the new organization should they succeed in securing enough recruits to form a company. These officers will report to Col. John V. Du Bois, chief of cavalry of the department, from time to time, their success in recruiting, and when they have enough men to constitute a maximum cavalry company will receive further orders for the discharge and remuster of the men.

The non-veterans who re-enlist will be required to enlist for three years, or the war, and receive the bounty of $100, provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1861 (see General Orders of War Department, No. 49, of 1861), the bounty to be paid under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 163, series of 1863, from the War Department.

In the new regiment no men will be received with private horses. The mounts will be furnished by the Government.

As a check upon improper selections of officers for the new regiment it is to be understood that all officers may be at any time ordered before a board of officers for examination as to their qualifications and fitness for command.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 201. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. The detachment of veterans of the Missouri State Militia force, under the command of Col. E. C. Catherwood, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will proceed without delay, via the North Missouri Railroad, to Macon City, Mo., where they will join the First Iowa Cavalry, now at that point. The combined force will proceed thence in conformity with verbal instructions received from the commanding general.

VIII. Maj. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Warrensburg, Mo., and relieve Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, U. S. Volunteers (temporarily), in command of the Central District of Missouri, to enable General Brown to avail himself of a leave of absence granted him from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to acknowledge your dispatch to rescue General Douglass, and have telegraphed Colonel Hall to carry it into effect if it is practicable.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Three citizens who were witnesses against Pat Mullins, a guerrilla, shot at Tipton, were murdered by the gang to which he belonged nine miles south of Tipton last night.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Suess reports from Glasgow that he has returned on the Fanny Ogden from Arrow Rock and will move up the river. The three missing men of the First Missouri State Militia have come in. Yeager is reported mortally wounded, shot through the head. The guerrillas took 40 horses and $20,000 worth of goods at Arrow Rock. They left for the west at 11 p. m. the 20th; moved twenty-two miles, halting to feed seven miles south of Miami. This morning they passed nine miles south of Lexington, going west. Our troops in pursuit. I have ordered fresh troops from Lexington to follow them, and that Colonel Ford cross the river from Liberty and intercept them and cover Independence and Kansas City. Major Dale with the Post Boy arrived at Lexington this morning. I have ordered him to disembark his troops and await further orders. The guerrillas will probably scatter along the Sni Hills.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully ask that Colonel Ford with his command be ordered back to his sub-district. There is not sufficient force on the border to protect it.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 154. } *Warrensburg, Mo., July 22, 1864.*

Col. John F. Philips, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will detail from his command a lieutenant, sergeant, two corporals, and twenty men, provided with shelter-tents and ten days' rations, to move without delay to Knobnoster and relieve the detachment of Company A, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now on duty at that point. Colonel Philips will also detail from Company A, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, a lieutenant and twenty-men, provided with shelter-tents and five days' rations, to move forthwith via Knobnoster (where they will be joined by the detachment of the same company ordered to be relieved by a detachment of Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia) to the water-tank at Mason's, on the Pacific railroad, and await his (Colonel Philips') arrival by train to-morrow, 23d instant.

The balance of Company A, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, at this station, will move, with transportation, camp and garrison equipage, without delay to Camp Brown, and report for orders to Maj. Henry Neill, commanding. On arriving at Mason's Colonel Philips will move with the escort above detailed to Rowletta, for the purpose of assisting in the organization of citizen guards at that point; thence via Kassil, Freedom Township, La Fayette County, to Camp Brown, and in the absence of further orders will assume command of the battalion of his regiment and section of Battery L, Second Artillery Missouri Volunteers, now under command of Col. James McFerran, and return to this station. Col. James McFerran, commanding troops in La Fayette and Saline Counties, will concentrate the battalion of the Seventh Missouri State Militia and section of Battery L, Second Artillery Missouri Volunteers, at Camp Brown as soon as practicable, where they will await the arrival of Colonel Philips.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *July 22, 1864—7.15 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
District of Central Missouri:

I arrived at Arrow Rock at 7.30 last night. Found the three missing soldiers of the First Missouri State Militia here. The rebels were under Todd and Yeager, about 150 strong. Yeager was mortally wounded in the head. They took about 40 horses and $20,000 worth of goods. One woman was wounded by the rebels. Todd left at 11 p. m., taking Yeager in an ambulance, and traveled twenty-two miles that night, camping about seven miles from Miami. No further news here. I leave here immediately for up river.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, *July 22, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Todd's force passed west, near Mrs. Neill's, this morning, 200 strong. Major Dale is here. I propose to disembark his cavalry and join them with forces from here and Neill's camp, and go in pursuit, also disembark his infantry to protect this town, while the cavalry is above.

JAS. MCFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

Send as you propose a heavy scout after Todd. Disembark the infantry and retain the steam-boat for further operations.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LEXINGTON, *July 22, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Scout west, under command of Captain Burris. All the cavalry in pursuit, except Captain Queen's, here. The Post Boy has about eighty passengers; heavy freight. River falling fast. Suggest the boat go in the morning with Major Dale and infantry, so that Major Suess can get orders to come here. The Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry may not return for several days. They can scout to Jefferson or go on first boat.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. J. McFERRAN,
Lexington:

On the return of Major Dale order him with detachments of Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia and One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois on board the Post Boy, with orders to return to Jefferson City. Order Major Suess, with the Fanny Ogden, to move up the river to Lexington and report by telegraph for orders.

ROBT. O. RIZER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *July 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

Arrived here at 6 a. m. Were aground fourteen hours and a half eight miles below Kansas City. Have seventy-one horses and twenty footmen on board in addition to the command I had with me. Heard of no enemy above here on the river. Seventy-five guerrillas were seven miles north of Liberty yesterday traveling east.

D. DALE,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

LEXINGTON, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I sent Captain Blair with 100 men toward Boonville yesterday. He reports from Boonville as follows:

Heard of no enemy on the way. Captain Parke says Colonel Yeager's command when last heard from was going toward Cambridge. Guerrillas plenty across the river. Ferry-boat has stopped running.

The operator at Tipton also reports that some more men are reported to have been killed about twelve miles south of Tipton last night. I propose to order Captain Blair with the above-mentioned detachment from Boonville to scout that country unless otherwise ordered.

GEO. H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS IN FIELD,
Liberty, July 22, 1864—2 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The people in the country north, east, and west of this place are largely joining Thornton, and his forces are continually increasing. I would respectfully suggest that all the forces in these counties be concentrated and placed under the command of one man, or else that large re-enforcements be sent here immediately. I shall move with my whole command in ten minutes. Please answer immediately. Thornton will probably have by night 1,500 or 2,000 men.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis.)

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Second Colorado Vol. Cav., Liberty, via Kansas City:

It is impossible to give positive orders for the concentration of troops, as you suggest, at present. When detachments of troops, however, come together on duty the senior officer present is obliged to assume command of all. Generals Fisk and Craig are operating against Thornton with all the troops and county militia they can raise. A battalion of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry is coming toward you and will try to effect junction with you. It started from Glasgow two or three days since. In addition a force of some 700 veteran cavalry will move west to-day on Hannibal and Saint Joe Railroad and disembark at Cameron or near there to join in the chase. This force will be under Colonel Catherwood, of the Sixth Missouri State Militia, who is aware of your orders, is perfectly acquainted with the people and country, and will endeavor to join you. I think the arrangements and force are sufficient to end the job soon, and, if done neatly, ought to cause a star or two to fall on somebody. I respectfully call your attention to paragraph 451, Army Regulations, relative to addressing communications intended for the commanding general to the assistant adjutant-general.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Organize the 500 citizens and send me requisitions for arms.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *July 22, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Yeager, Todd, and Cockrell, with 200 men, were eight miles south of Lexington, moving west, this morning. A heavy scout has been ordered from Lexington in pursuit. Cross the river with your command now

at Liberty and scout after them. I have advised Independence, Pleasant Hill, and Holden of the movement of the rebels. Send a steamboat from Kansas City to Liberty Landing to cross your forces. Take the ferry-boat if there is no other.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel Ford:

IN THE FIELD, NEAR LIBERTY,
July 22, 1864—2 a. m.

General FISK:

The people in the country north, east, and west of this place are largely joining Thornton, and his forces are largely increasing. Colonel Draper, with his command, is still with me. I shall move with my whole command in ten minutes. Thornton will probably have by night 1,500 or 2,000 men.

J. H. FORD.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

Colonel Ford left Liberty this morning at 7 o'clock and has gone north with his whole command.

By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. S. CLEVELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The general is fearful about arms going into Missouri, but has sent General Fisk about all we ought to spare. We have a rumor that Liberty was burned this a. m. What news have you? General Fisk says there are 1,000 rebels in Plattsburg and vicinity.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

KANSAS CITY, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Ford. He was at Liberty this morning at 4 o'clock, but has since left. He said nothing about Liberty being burnt. The colonel says Thornton has from 1,500 to 2,000 men. They have gone north. I start a messenger to Colonel Ford in thirty minutes.

Respectfully,

JAS. S. CLEVELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER KANSAS CITY, MO.:

Has the Evening Star passed Kansas City yet? If not, instruct her and any other boats coming up not to land on the Missouri shore unless they have troops to protect themselves. Where is the Emilie?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

In reply to your inquiries last evening am able to give you particulars that I could not on yesterday. One column of Thornton's guerrillas, numbering about 400, under one Thrailkill, approached Plattsburg from the east at 9 a. m. on the 21st. Two companies of Clinton County Enrolled Missouri Militia, numbering about 100 men, under Captains Turney and Poe, held Plattsburg. The guerrilla chief, by the following written communication, sent in by flag of truce, demanded the surrender of the town:

JULY 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT PLATTSBURG:

I hereby demand an immediate surrender of the town. We are not bushwhackers, but Confederate soldiers. Your men will be treated as prisoners of war.

JOHN THRAILKILL,
Major, Commanding Confederate Forces.

The following reply was returned by Captain Poe:

PLATTSBURG, *July 21, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN THRAILKILL:

SIR: We are not here for the purpose of surrendering, but to defend the flag of our country.

B. F. POE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Captain Turney, with a small detachment at the front, opened a vigorous attack upon the enemy and checked his approach to the town. Captain Turney was killed by the first fire from the enemy, and his detachment fell back to the town. Captain Poe rallied his few but brave boys, and with the loyal citizens who had promptly sprung to their arms, determined to hold the post. In the meantime our pursuing force from Livingston County were pressing the rear of the enemy. Captain Poe's vigorous resistance repulsed Thrailkill, compelling him to withdraw his force in the direction of Haynesville, carrying away his dead and wounded. Captain Turney was the only one of our party killed; one of our men was mortally wounded. Thrailkill and Thornton will probably unite this morning, but our force now after them, I trust, will make short work of them. Nearly 1,000 good men are on the chase from this direction. Colonel Ford and Lieutenant-Colonel Draper are moving upon them from Liberty this morning. My minute-men are responding with alacrity, and we shall soon have force enough for the emergency. I shall go into the chase myself as soon as the Iowa and Missouri State Militia troops reach Cameron. I called upon General Curtis for help, but he can do nothing for me. The Indians are threatening his western border, and the general himself has gone west. I shall receive 500 stand of arms from Fort Leavenworth to-night. One thousand five hundred good men have already reported at different points, with their horses, guns, and blankets, in response to my appeal.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Thornton in person was yesterday at Mandeville, two miles northwesterly from Carrollton, in Carroll County, with about 500 men in his increasing rebel horde. The Glasgow troops, re-enforced by our militia in Chariton County, will doubtless turn Thornton westward or fight him if he stands. I shall so dispose of my force as to surround, if possible, the parties under Booth, Thornton, and Thrailkill. Five companies of militia, under Colonel Shanklin, will move south from Chillicothe to-day to co-operate with the Glasgow force.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have you any news of Thornton to-day. I hear from Kansas City that he is moving north. Colonel Ford left Liberty with his command this morning.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

Thornton and Thrailkill have probably united their forces to-day in the north part of Ray County from 1,000 to 1,500 strong. I have nothing definite since last night. Am pressing him on all sides with my militia. I hope Colonel Ford will stay in the pursuit until we kill or drive out the last one.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

Steamer at Leavenworth City with battalion Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry for you. Send you 500 stand infantry arms and accouterments and 20,000 rounds ammunition by steamer. She leaves at daylight.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

I thank you for the shipment of arms. They will do me much good. I am anxiously waiting the arrival of my Illinois battalion. What time did they leave the fort?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CALDWELL,
Comdg. First Iowa Cavalry, Macon City, Mo.:

A detachment of cavalry under Colonel Catherwood will join you to-day, and assume command of an expediton for which he has verbal instructions. Await his arrival.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have orders from General Rosecrans to halt here until Colonel Catherwood arrives, when he will take command and join you. I am looking for him every moment.

J. W. CALDWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

Will you want to move any troops from here to-night? I have two trains ready now, and I find 400 troops with horses here waiting orders.

E. C. C[ATHERWOOD].

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER CAVALRY FORCE,
Macon:

Move to Cameron and debark troops. I will meet you there and join in the chase after Thornton. Lose no time.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., *July 22, 1864.*

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: Upon the receipt of your telegraphic order about 10 o'clock yesterday, I immediately ordered the captains of companies of the Thirtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia and requested all loyal men of the county who could procure horses and arms to assemble forthwith and report for duty at this place. I came here last evening and telegraphed you to the effect above. The men, 400 or 500 strong, will arrive here during this day. They will be but indifferently armed and short of ammunition, but will be ready for such service as you may assign them to. I am in rather poor health, but eager to do my whole duty. In giving my captains orders to assemble their men I gave them authority to press horses and arms if necessary to mount and arm their men. Some irregularities may grow out of this, but I assumed from the tenor of the order that the emergency was great and that immedi-

ate and effective action necessary. In disposing of my regiment you need pay no attention to my rank. I am willing to do all I can in this emergency in any shape that may be deemed best.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel Thirtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

You will assume command of all the troops from Grundy and Mercer Counties, and as soon as possible take the field in the direction of Carroll County, and find and exterminate the infernal bushwhackers that infest that region. The best of discipline must be maintained. Tell your men our mission is to put down, not to create, disorder. Keep your men well in hand, and all will be right. You will obtain from merchants in Chillicothe such ammunition as they may have suitable for the various arms brought in. We will send other ammunition from here by first train.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

The column of cavalry from Glasgow reached here just now, hearing much, but seeing nothing, on the way. I wait command.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

BRUNSWICK, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your message came by horseman from Glasgow at midnight. I had been ordered by General Fisk to move from Glasgow in the direction of Chillicothe. I came north to Keytesville and west to Boonville over the trail of bushwhackers who for three days had been reported to me. General Fisk, July 20, reported Thornton with 400 men in Livingston County, twenty miles south from Chillicothe. I expected to intercept him at some crossing on Grand River, north of Brunswick. If that was correct, your report makes him retiring westward toward Saint Joseph. Word came here yesterday that 175 men were moving through Chariton County northwest; numbers stated are wholly unreliable. My command is 136 mounted men. Major Leonard, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, from Fayette, is with me, having seventy men. We move at 6 a. m.; will cross Grand River eighteen miles north at Compton's Ferry, and as far as possible do as you direct.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

BRUNSWICK, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

I moved northward from Glasgow to Keytesville; learned of Thornton being near Carrollton. Moved to Brunswick; found it full of militia expecting to be overwhelmed from Carroll County. Colonel Moberly had destroyed all the boats for twenty-five miles. Supposed Carrollton captured. Cannot spare anybody from here to help us; so it is everywhere. The protection of their homes and horse stables is the great idea. My force is 136 and Leonard 70 men. Telegram from Assistant Adjutant-General Greene, Saint Louis, announces Thornton a few miles south of Cameron with 1,500 men. These have been on the back track from Livingston County. I am ordered to move toward Thornton, harass him, join with others named, but not make a full and decisive attack. General, we are poorly armed for this warfare, having no small-arms; cannot obtain them. I leave 6.30. I shall cross the Grand River eighteen miles north of this.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

LIBERTY, MO., *July 22, 1864—9 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. I start for Saint Joseph in one hour via Plattsburg. Have been detained by order of Colonel Ford. In my opinion it is now very necessary that the whole force at Colonel Ford's disposal should be kept together. Thornton is moving east, in my opinion, and should be pursued by the whole force, as he is constantly being re-enforced. I think the force between this point and Saint Joseph is inconsiderable, excepting directly north of this point near Plattsburg.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

PALMYRA, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

Bushwhackers to the number of thirty in northwest part of Marion. Several best Union men from Marion Township are refugees in Hannibal. Houses were visited for the professed purpose of killing them. We want orders to disarm disloyal men everywhere in our region. Ten good men in Warner Township are ready to take the brush and fight the devil with fire. What shall be done?

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

PALMYRA, *July 22, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

We have reliable information of the presence of guerrillas in the northwestern part of this county, whose numbers are variously estimated from 100 to 500. We have no Government arms and a very inadequate supply of private arms. Such as we have, the people of this city, under a voluntary organization for home defense, will use as best they can until furnished with better. Can't you send or appoint

some one with authority to raise one or more companies here at once under Order No. 107? We think from 400 to 500 reliable men might be raised in this county to meet the present emergency.

JOHN D. S. DRYDEN,
WM. CARSON,
W. W. LOIN,
JOHN BANGS,
Committee of Public Safety.

KIDDER, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

I found the brush full of bushwhackers at Kingston. They charged into town while there. I made my escape. Arms and ammunition have not arrived. Be sure and send by morning train. I await your orders.

A. J. BARR,
Colonel.

CAMERON, *July 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

At Kidder there are eighty men but no ammunition. Captain Truax with seventy men well armed are here. Shall I throw the two together and move upon the guerrillas to-night? Send arms, ammunition, &c., which I receipted for, immediately. Messenger just in reports the enemy 200 strong at Kingston. George Smith and Cox were at Plattsburg this morning.

A. J. BARR,
Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Colonel BARR:

Pitch into the enemy forthwith with everything you can muster. Colonel Swain will be on the morning train with abundance of ammunition, guns, arms, &c. Go in the morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Capt. J. TRUAX:

Move to Kingston to-morrow morning in company with Colonel Barr, who is now at Kidder. Make an early junction with the force pursuing Thornton and Thrailkill, and join in the extermination of every bushwhacker.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 22, 1864.*

Hon. A. KREKEL,
Saint Charles:

Thanks for your kind remembrance in this emergency. The loyalists of the northwest are coming to my aid generously and promptly. I may draw on Saint Charles County at sight. If so, I know there will

be no protest. A day or two will determine the magnitude of this new conspiracy. I hope it will not extend to your section. I am pressing Thornton from all sides, and hope to crush him soon.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Todd and Yeager with 150 thieves robbed Arrow Rock on the night of the 20th, and passed west through La Fayette County to-day. Yeager was shot through the head and mortally wounded. My troops are on the north side of the river, and General McKean should look out for guerrillas on the border.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lawrence, Kans., July 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Commanding District of South Kansas, Paola, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that at a mass-meeting of the citizens of this city this afternoon the citizens have pledged themselves to furnish fifty men to work upon the fortifications at this post. These men are to be paid by certificates of labor given by the superintendent of the works. The people have taken great interest in the matter, and I have no doubt but that the works will be soon completed. Assistant Engineer Rumus arrived this afternoon to take charge of the works.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. MCLAIN,
Capt. Indpt. Batty., Colorado Vol. Arty., Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER OLATHE, KANS.:

Keep a good lookout. Guerrillas reported passing west through La Fayette County, Mo., to-day 150 strong.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. S. W. SUMMERS,
Seventh Iowa Cavalry:

If state of affairs exists as per your dispatch, send an officer and twenty men to Plum Creek at once. Company A will be with you in three or four days.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, July 22, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

DEAR SIR: I have reliable information that the settlements on the Purgatoire River are much exposed to Indian depredations and apprehensive of difficulty from the Ute Indians, who are said to be much dissatisfied. If practicable you will please station a force at such place as may be proper to render the protection asked for. This will be handed to headquarters by Mr. Walker, deputy U. S. marshal, who will explain more fully the necessity of this case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have official dispatches from Major Clowney, commanding detachment to build and garrison Fort Wadsworth, of 14th instant, when his command with the train had reached a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River, and was making good progress. Everything was progressing favorably, both men and animals being in fine condition. No other signs of Indians have been discovered than the trail of a single horseman, supposed to be a scout. Major Clowney, in compliance with my directions, was taking every precaution against surprise. The column from this district, styled the Minnesota Brigade, reached the neighborhood of Swan Lake, the designated point of junction with General Sully's command on the Missouri, on 30th ultimo, twenty-four hours after the general's arrival, having marched by pedometer measurement 332 miles from Fort Ridgely. Colonel Thomas reports the command in admirable order, the animals having improved rather than deteriorated by the march. The Indians to the number of 1,800 lodges were reported to be on the west of the Missouri, five days' march distant from General Sully's camp. Ex-Lieut. Col. C. P. Adams, of the First Minnesota Volunteers, a fine officer and strict disciplinarian, has been appointed successor to Major Hatch in the command of the Independent Battalion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bayfield, Wis., July 22, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee:

MAJOR: After a series of unavoidable delays and detentions I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 16th instant, and up to this time, from frequent rain-storms and unusually inclement weather

generally, I am unable to report any progress in the investigations required by the major-general commanding. I shall proceed with the enjoined caution and hope at no distant day to be able to transmit a satisfactory report.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General BAILEY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you embark with your command on the first transportation that can be procured for Morganza, La., and report on arrival there to the commanding general. You will apply for transportation to the depot quartermaster at Vicksburg, who is authorized, in case sufficient transportation is not on hand at the moment, to seize for that purpose any steamers passing down the river, and, if necessary, any steamers coming from below. You will please to comply with this order with the utmost dispatch unless you have previously received orders from General Gordon to join his forces at the White River, in which case his order takes the precedence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Generals Slocum and Gordon.)

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I transmit herewith a copy of letter received from General Gordon and copy of communication sent by me to General Lawler last evening on Gray Eagle. Two steamers reported here early yesterday morning, but were seized by the master of transportation, Captain Rusch, assistant quartermaster. The matter was not arranged until afternoon, and the capacity of the boat being insufficient, the steamer Cheek was assigned to me. During the evening that steamer was taken away by the quartermaster, and the steamer Clara Bell assigned to me, but at 12 m. to-day had not reported. Through these delays my departure, which should have taken place twenty-four hours ago, has been prevented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
White River, July 20, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY:]

GENERAL: I am instructed by Brigadier-General Gordon, commanding the forces at this point, to direct you to embark your brigade as soon as possible on transports and report with it to him at this point in conformity with instructions from Major-General Canby, furnished you by Captain Gray, aide-de-camp. The general commanding further directs that you send to Morganza for the battery which has been placed under his orders and direct it also to report here. The transports Universe and Kate Dale are ordered to report to you, but, if possible, you will procure light-draught boats, suitable for the navigation of the White River, boats drawing three feet to three and one-half feet light and four feet to four and one-half feet loaded; and you will bring with you enough ammunition to make 250 rounds per man, also the necessary amount for the battery, and surplus if possible. You will bring ten days' rations and forage for animals.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Morganza:

General Gordon, commanding forces at White River, directs that the battery awaiting his orders now at Morganza be ordered to join him at White River without delay, with ten days' rations and forage and full supply of ammunition. I inclose herewith a copy of the order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I am satisfied from general rather than specific information that a movement of the enemy is likely to be made against New Orleans within the next month. The general movements of the enemy elsewhere naturally suggest a campaign of this character. There is no point on the Mississippi River north or south which offers to them so many advantages as New Orleans. It will probably assume the character of a raid destined for points upon the west bank of the Mississippi from Morganza to Algiers. The object of the enemy will be to destroy plantations, gather horses and mules, abduct the negroes, and lay waste the country occupied by loyal people. A successful interference with the election which is likely to take place on the 1st of September offers a sufficient inducement for such a movement if there were no

other. There are about 5,000 men, under General Bush, on the Teche, and probably other forces elsewhere, that could co-operate with him. It is not unlikely that a co-operative movement might be made from the direction of Mobile at the same time. It will be necessary at least to be prepared for an operation of this kind, which is suggested by movements of the enemy elsewhere, which offers such a rich booty if successful, and for which there is so strong a reason presented by the coming election. In addition to suggestions naturally presented in regard to the disposition of troops, I very earnestly ask your attention to the colored regiments. There are now about thirty regiments in this department. Although weak in numbers they are comparatively well officered and well drilled. If they could be filled to the minimum number by recruits it would be a very effective force. If the movement to which I have referred takes place there will probably be not less than 5,000 or 6,000 men who can be withdrawn from the plantations, or who will be driven into the enemy's country. These men can be used to fill the now existing regiments of the Corps d'Afrique. If they are disposed of in this way they become immediately effective soldiers. They cannot be used in any other way, as it will be impossible to organize them into regiments or companies even for service at this time. Placed in the existing regiments they will give a force to each regiment of from 500 to 600 men. My belief is that 500 or 600 negroes is as large a command as can be made effective by the company and regimental officers of our present organization. Regiments of 1,000 men each is a stronger force than can be used effectively. I feel perfectly assured that three regiments of 500 men each will render far greater service than two regiments of 1,000 men each. My impression is that the opinion of the officers commanding the regiments of this corps will sustain me in this view. There is another consideration which must be taken into account, although it has not the force of absolute right. The officers are very strongly adverse to presenting themselves before a board of examiners which is empowered to decide their claims to commissions in the consolidated regiments. Many will probably resign if allowed to do so, and if not may submit to arrest rather than voluntarily incur the disgrace of summary rejection, which they think they do not merit. This course is not to be justified or tolerated, but the probability of such an occurrence at a time when this force must be of great importance to the service certainly deserves consideration. It is impossible for me to describe, perhaps improper for me to allude to, the differences which exist between portions of the service in this department, which have been stimulated publicly and privately by the high officers of the Government. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that such differences exist, and that there are many loyal and patriotic men who would submit to a thousand deaths rather than incur the certainty of disgrace by voluntary submission to a tribunal influenced by considerations of this kind. The importance of the subject, as well as the exigencies of the time, impel me to call your attention thereto, which I have until now foreborne. I very earnestly recommend the suspension of the order of consolidation for a few weeks in order that the negro force which is now within the department may be made available to the existing organizations if the exigencies of the service require it.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: In answer to your communication asking for information in regard to the works at Brashear City, I have the honor to report that there are three works at that place—Fort Buchanan, above the town, the bastioned fort (no name) below the town, and the tête-de-pont, on the opposite side of the bay. Fort Buchanan is a small work and is constructed to mount nine guns; none are at present mounted. The bastioned fort, designed for about 800 men, is arranged for an artillery armament of thirteen guns; nine old smooth-bore guns are mounted in it and two howitzers. This work is below the city. Midway between the bastioned fort and Fort Buchanan, on the opposite side of Berwick Bay, is the tête-de-pont, designed to cover the ferry. It is a large work, very strong, arranged for an artillery armament of forty-three guns. Only two guns of light caliber are at present mounted there.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. C. HAINS,
Capt. of Engineers and Acting Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. So much of Special Orders, No. 192, of July 20, 1864, from these headquarters, as directs that the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry shall relieve the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and that the latter regiment shall be concentrated at Greenville, is hereby revoked.

6. The Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry will proceed without delay to Thibodeaux to relieve the Second Maine Cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. The Second Maine Cavalry, upon being relieved by the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, will proceed without delay to Algiers, and be reported immediately upon arrival to Colonel Sherburne, chief of cavalry, preparatory to embarkation. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

11. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, will cause the detachment of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, now at Proctorville, to be relieved from duty at that point and reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding U. S. forces in the field, New Orleans, preparatory to embarkation. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, July 23, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

I have the honor to report to the commanding general that all the *stores have* been removed safely to Brazos and a considerable quantity

sent forward by schooners to New Orleans. Refugees to the number of 250 have also been sent by these schooners, there being no way of keeping them at Brazos. The sick (200) and a number of ladies start this morning on the Alliance and Highlander. I will move the command to White Ranch on the river below and nine miles from Brazos, where they can camp until transportation arrives. I have at present sufficient to carry one regiment, and will start it in two days. The works at Brazos will be completed in one week, when I shall be ready to go forward myself. Brownsville has been entirely evacuated by the citizens, not a single family remaining.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 23, 1864.

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp, General Reynolds' Headquarters:

Colonel Crebs, who was at Williamsport yesterday, reports:

Mr. Patrick, living on Old River, told me to-day that the rebels had 20,000 men on the opposite side of the Atchafalaya, under command of General Walker; that their army was in every way well appointed. All statements made by him to me heretofore I have found correct. He is a large planter and a respectable man, and believes his statement as above true.

The Nebraska has just arrived with exchanged prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan, Nineteenth Kentucky, says there is no doubt but that the enemy are moving toward the Atchafalaya, and that they can bring 25,000 men if they wish. The colonel of the Twentieth Iowa confirms his report and says that they are mustering and sending into the field every available man. Magruder, it is reported, is to command. All the indications are that they are actually on the move; against what point is not yet determined. If here, I should have at least another brigade. I should then feel secure.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *July 23, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am holding the Ninetieth and Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry here until I can get answer to my dispatch of yesterday. The reports in reference to the movements of the enemy is an additional reason why they should be retained for the present.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 23, 1864—12 m.*

General LAWLER, *Morganza, La.:*

Your telegram received. According to our information your accounts magnify the rebel force, but it is well to be ready for the worst. Will telegraph you again this p. m.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 23, 1864.

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp, General Reynolds' Headquarters:

Has the lumber and ammunition been started? Say to the general that we are not scared up this way, but as he says it is well to be ready for the worst, I deem it my duty to send him all the information I get from apparently reliable sources. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The general need entertain no fears of our being surprised.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 23, 1864—3 p. m.*

General LAWLER,
Morganza:

Telegram received. More troops to join you immediately. Particulars by messenger to-night. Lumber and ammunition also attended to.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding Colored Troops:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general you will have one-half of your available force up and under arms daily at 3 a. m. until further orders. The men will be aroused without beat of drum and with as little noise as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., July 23, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER SEVENTY-THIRD U. S. COLORED INFTY.:

SIR: In case of attack you will on the first alarm cause your tents to be struck, and then all the brush to be taken to front of the color line and burned, and then deploy your regiment as skirmishers on the right of the road and hold the position until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Ullmann:

R. DES ANGES,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., July 23, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER SEVENTY-FIFTH U. S. COLORED INFTY.:

SIR: In case of attack you will on the first alarm cause your tents to be struck, and then all the brush to be taken to the front of the

color line and burned, and then deploy your regiment as skirmishers on the left of the road in advance of your present position, a little in rear of the Provisional Brigade, which position you will hold (after the Provisional Brigade shall have left their ground) until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Ullmann:

R. DES ANGES,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT PIKE, *July 23, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No enemy within sixty miles except squads of guerrillas, and few of them. People quiet and friendly.

E. BRIDGMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. SALOMON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Colonel Clayton reports the enemy as very active in scouting the country between Pine Bluff and the Saline. The brigadier-general commanding directs that you keep the country between here and the Saline River as far as Jenkins' Ferry and Pine Bluff well scouted. The requirements of General Orders, No. 50, from department headquarters, current series, must be observed and carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Withdraw the infantry as guard to the hay-makers and have no other guard than cavalry for the present.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. M. BEARDSLEY:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that the guard furnished from your command to the hay-makers be withdrawn and ordered to report back to camp immediately.

Very respectfully,

GUY S. ALEXANDER,
First Lieut., 62d Illinois Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 23, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

Capt. Charles A. Williams, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, has returned from scout to West Point; was there at daylight yesterday morning; no enemy there, but indications of some force on north side of Little Red River; Shelby's headquarters reported to be twenty-nine miles above, at Sugar Loaf Springs. Captain W. destroyed a ferry and two small boats at West Point. He did not think it prudent to go farther. He thinks Shelby's main force still at Jacksonport. Artillery can ford at Foster's (though no road), six miles above mouth of Bayou Des Arc. He found that news of the approach of scout preceded his arrival at West Point several hours, and had been sent to Sugar Loaf Springs. He had 106 men. Captain Goodykoontz, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, returned this p. m. with scout of fifty men from five miles beyond Crockett's Bluff. No rebel force in that neighborhood. He reports that Fagan is at Monticello; also that there are about 500 of the enemy lying between the Arkansas and Bayou Metoe.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 23, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I learn that Colonel Alexander, Fagan's chief of staff, passed Crockett's Bluff last Thursday week in disguise, on his way to Shelby, and said he would return in about ten days. His family is in Saint Francois County. He stated that Cabell was then near Tom Smith's farm, thirty miles below Pine Bluff. It appears that Fagan has fallen back to Monticello, and it is believed Marmaduke's forces are on Red Fork. Marmaduke himself has gone to Texas and Greene is in command. It is reported that Marmaduke's and Shelby's forces intend to attack this place. Dobbin is east of White River with from 300 to 500 men, and has his headquarters near Doctor Green's, about ten miles from Clarendon. A spy who had been in Pine Bluff reported there were 2,000 troops there, and that 500 of them would soon be mustered out of the service. A Captain Bateman, of Cabell's brigade, had been at Jacksonport and said Shelby had 6,000 men, half of whom were mounted.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

What news? My scouts report that Price has crossed Ouachita with the rest of his troops and was encamped eight miles this side of Camden with about 8,000 men. The scouts, seven or eight, live on the Saline. They drove in Price's pickets, and the whole command, while the rebels were looking for them at the front, got around to their rear and went within two miles of Camden. They believe that Price's objective point is Pine Bluff. Perhaps they think we are all going to Grant or Sherman, and they want to be on hand to help us evacuate.

Find a good place to rout them and I will send you re-enforcements. Major Scudder and his men will return to Pine Bluff on a boat which will be loaded with corn for you. Colonel Jenkins has gone to Kansas to be mustered out. Did he telegraph to you about sending up a young man with that race horse which is for sale, the owner being about to go North? Please let me know what he asks for the horse. I sent a dispatch to the President on the subject of your promotion.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 23, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General STEELE:

In a conversation with Mrs. Roane she stated that when she was coming from Texas to this place she passed troops nearly every day, marching from Red River toward Camden. She says that she believes that Walker's division and McCulloch's conscripts will be the only troops left on Red River; that the balance are coming this way. I have sent out a scout with instructions to strike the Saline near Mahoney's Ferry; to move down the Saline to Warren and circle in the rear of Monticello, returning to Pine Bluff along Bayou Bartholomew. If the enemy has crossed any force over the Saline in this direction, or in the direction of Arkansas River below us, they will certainly cross their trail and obtain some information that we can rely upon. In a dispatch sent about twelve days ago I stated that my scouts had reported Cabell as having crossed the Arkansas River; that information is incorrect; he is still upon this side. Some of Marmaduke's had crossed, but have since returned. There are three brigades of rebel cavalry encamped between Richland (a point on this side the river about fifteen miles below) and South Bend. I am inclined to think that they are there more for the purpose of foraging than anything else. Marmaduke is reported in the vicinity of Red Fork, probably for the same purpose. I feel under renewed obligations to you for your kind recommendations to the President. Colonel Jenkins did not telegraph me in reference to the horse. I will inquire into the matter and inform you of the result to-morrow.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hinkle, in from scout to Bayou Des Arc, near Searcy, Red River, &c., reports Shelby at Jacksonport, where he is to concentrate on the 26th instant to attack the railroad or Little Rock on the north, while Price is to operate on the south. Reports portion of McCray's forces gone to the Mississippi for arms. Shelby's spies run from Batesville to Peach Orchard Gap. The principal between these points is a cripple driver in a buggy, thence to Little Rock by females. At the Rock a man named Hartwell Peck sends by the women all the information, caps, and other little items that they need.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to send to Morganza the 2,000 white infantry mentioned in your communication of the 16th instant. It is desired that they be sent as soon as possible, and if sufficient transportation is not at hand at Vicksburg you are authorized to impress for this purpose any steamers passing down the river, and if necessary those coming from below.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that you are authorized to call out and arm for service, for such period as in your opinion the exigency may require, such force of volunteers in your department as may be deemed necessary for its security and for the protection of the depots, prisons, and public property therein, reporting to the Adjutant-General a copy of such call, and making upon the proper bureaus requisitions for arms and supplies. The 5,000 complete sets of cavalry arms and horse equipments, stated in your telegram of yesterday to be needed, have been ordered to be forwarded immediately for issue upon your requisition. In respect to the arms which you say are defective and have been thrice condemned, your telegram is the first information of the fact that has reached the Secretary, and you will please forward a copy of any report, telegram, or communication which you have heretofore made on the subject, if there has been any, in order that the matter may be inquired into. You should make requisitions for whatever supplies you need upon the proper bureau, and report to the Adjutant-General any delay or neglect in answering your requisitions. The Secretary further directs me to say that there are not any troops at the disposal of the Department that can be sent you from abroad, and that if there were any they would be sent. He directs that you communicate to Major-General Canby, commanding the division to which your department belongs, the military condition and necessity of your department, in order that he may render you any aid and supply any force that may be in his power.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry, now at Mexico, Mo., will proceed without delay to Macon City, Mo., to join at that point the expedition under command of Col. E. C. Catherwood, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

III. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 126, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1864, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District, will relieve Brig. Gen. W. A. Pile, U. S. Colored Troops, as superintendent of the organization of colored troops in Missouri. Brigadier-General Pile, on being relieved, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. TYLER,
Potosi, Mo.:

I have just returned from the West Fork of Black River, where the jayhawkers crossed yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Major Montgomery is on the right trail now, and crossed the same place about five hours afterward. He is pretty close after them. It was no use for me to proceed any farther, as I could not take any road to get in ahead of them, consequently I returned to this post. I am pretty sure Major Montgomery will get hold of some of them, as there is no doubt they have pretty much scattered.

KALLMAN.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Ford is actively pursuing Thornton, and commands the most important of several bodies of troops engaged in the chase. He cannot possibly be spared on a contingency from his present work.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Todd's guerrillas scattered in the Sni Hills in bands numbering from fifteen to twenty-five. Thornton was above Lexington, within three miles of the Missouri, yesterday noon. It is reported that he will cross the river between Sibley and Napoleon. The Fanny Ogden is on the way up the river from Glasgow. I have ordered her up the river to prevent a crossing of Thornton's forces and to ferry Ford's command if he arrives on the banks in pursuit and Thornton should make a crossing. If Thornton should cross the river and unite the different bands of Todd, he will be strong enough to make a raid on many of the border towns. Colonel McFerran's cavalry are still in pursuit.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Major-General Pleasonton and Capt. C. Thomson, of his staff, started on this morning's train to relieve you. Please direct one of your aides to secure rooms for them.

Respectfully,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

WARRENSBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Arrived here at 9 this p. m.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *July 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Todd's guerrillas disbanded in squads of from fifteen to twenty-five yesterday at Hutchinson's farm. Thornton was seen three miles above at 12 m. yesterday. His band will probably attempt to cross between Napoleon and Sibley. Post Boy left at 3 p. m. Major Suess not arrived. Fanny Ogden should be above. Cavalry in pursuit.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Lexington, Mo.:

Use the Fanny Ogden or the first boat that arrives to send troops up the river and prevent Thornton's crossing. If he does, to watch out for Ford, who is in pursuit, and ferry him across. Keep heavy scouts in the west. Your scouts must keep together or within supporting distance of each other.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 196. } *Springfield, Mo., July 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. J. J. Gravely, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the post of Springfield, Mo., remain in command of his regiment.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 23, 1864.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Comdg. Seventh Regt. Prov. Enrolled Missouri Militia:

Your favors of the 20th* and 21st† came duly to hand and contents are noted. I had communicated with General Rosecrans about the horses before receiving your letter. My impression is that it is not the design of the Government to purchase and furnish horses to those regiments or men that prefer to furnish their own, but that Congress simply repealed the law requiring men to furnish their horses and leave it optional with them. This may not be the correct idea, but if not I shall be corrected soon. If the Government should buy any horses it will be the horses the men have if they would sell them, for it would not do to increase the stock in this section by 1,000 or 2,000 horses. I do not think there will be any trouble about the matter or any change, so I would instruct the men to borrow no trouble until the full instructions come. In regard to the force on the border I thought I would not send from here now but have you get together 100 or 200 men from the posts in the southwest and have a reconnaissance made first to ascertain the number and position of the enemy. You can leave the posts pretty well guarded and get up a force of 200 men for the field from your section, Newtonia, Granby, Neosho, and Carthage, and this better be done. Colonel Harrison's forces whipped Pickler's forces and killed Pickler himself last week in Benton County, also Buck Brown's forces, and they may be the forces at Baxter Springs driven north. Send me all information you get.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HUGH CAMERON,
Commanding Post of Cassville:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 20th instant in regard to the irregular trading in horses, &c., by detachment of the First Arkansas Cavalry is received and contents noted. The necessary instructions and orders will be sent by next mail to the sub-district provost-marshal to enable him, with your aid, to suppress the evil. Both sellers and buyers must be arrested and punished for violation of military orders. I am not certain that I get the exact idea you wish to convey by the words "extra ultra," as applied by you to discipline or to my ideas of discipline. If you suppose that I have an idea that you make too great an effort to secure it or attempt to enforce too rigid discipline you are entirely mistaken. I freely acknowledge that I was very much chagrined at the fact that I had a regiment in my command for the first time since the war that was in so bad a state of discipline as to break out in open mutiny, and was forced to believe either that the officers in command had made no effort to secure discipline, which I could not believe, or that all efforts in this behalf have been made in the wrong direction, and I am still inclined to the belief that if proper efforts to secure and maintain discipline had been made in the right direction, that so disgraceful a manifestation of the want of all discipline as open

* Not found. † See Part I, p. 76.

mutiny would not have been witnessed. What complaint I made, and it was little, was not that discipline was enforced, but that there was strong evidence of a want of all discipline. You may rest assured that you will be sustained and backed in all your efforts to enforce discipline and order in your command and among the people in your section.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing definite from the guerrillas and the pursuing force this morning. I fear that Thornton's horde will break up into small parties as we press them. Maj. S. P. Cox, commanding the volunteers from Daviess County, fell upon a party of bushwhackers near Camden Point at 2 o'clock this morning and mustered out seven of the villains. We lost 1 man killed, 3 wounded. Our force will soon be large enough to make a regular fox hunt after the rascals. The troops from Saint Louis were slow in leaving Macon; they will reach Cameron to-night. I shall give Colonels Catherwood and Caldwell each a few companies of volunteers to mix with their veterans. In this way I hope to check the irregularities incident to moving so many militia through the country. Deserters from Thornton report that the young men of Platte, Clay, Ray, and Carroll are very generally flocking to Thornton with horses, arms, and ammunition. Is General Brown watching the crossings of the Missouri?

CLINTON B. FISK.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

General Brown is watching all the crossings of the Missouri to as great an extent as the force at his command will permit. There are two steam-boats patrolling the river, armed, and with troops aboard on the same duty. General Pleasonton left this morning for Warrensburg to relieve General Brown temporarily. I suggest your free communication to him of any news of rebel movements which furnish him data whereon to order his dispositions for co-operation with you.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE:

Dispatches from Palmyra indicate an outbreak in that section similar to the Thornton movement in Platte. I have directed General Douglass to order out the necessary force, but I learn from Sturgeon that the general is at Columbia in a state of siege, holding the court-house with a few soldiers and citizens, while the rebels hold Boone County. I have ordered Captain Smith, at Sturgeon, to raise the siege at Columbia forthwith. I am organizing companies at Palmyra and Hannibal *to-day.* I have arms and ammunition on the way to them. Col. J. T.

K. Hayward, Enrolled Missouri Militia, Hannibal, will direct the militia movements in that quarter until General Douglass can reach his headquarters. The volunteers are rolling into Saint Joseph and Chillicothe by the hundred. Old men with their squirrel rifles, bullet molds, powder horns, blankets, and horses are reporting singly and by dozens to join in the bushwhack hunt. I have received 500 stand of arms from General Curtis this morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to earnestly recommend that the proper authority be immediately obtained to raise four six-months' regiments of U. S. volunteers in this district. We shall need them, and it is an admirable time to inaugurate the movement, while I have the volunteers out on this bushwhack hunt. Please press this proposition upon the general commanding and the State authorities. We ought not to ask Missouri militia to serve longer without pay, and the State should receive National protection. By doing away with the militia service we will at once remove a fruitful source of quarrel and irritation. If thought best at department headquarters I will urge this measure in a communication to the President and Secretary of War, with whom I am persuaded I have some influence.

CLINTON B. FISK.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

General JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I learn that General Douglass is at Columbia, in a state of siege. I have ordered a force to his relief. In the meantime there are indications of serious trouble near Palmyra, and I have directed Col. J. T. K. Hayward, Thirty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, to promptly call out such force as the emergency requires, and direct movements until General Douglass can reach his headquarters to give the proper orders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

Colonel CATHERWOOD,
Comdg. Expedition, on train en route west from Macon City:

I have opened dispatches this morning bringing news from all the different commands after Thornton except Ford, whom I suppose is by this time actively engaged. A force of five companies moved south from Chillicothe yesterday. Troops and militia are moving in on Mr. Thornton in such numbers and on every road that he must be met with by somebody. Fighting is the next thing in order, and the work will be finished soon. Thornton was at Mandeville yesterday in person with 500 men.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

They are fighting at Allen. I have sent 100 men to re-enforce the militia. Operator says rebel re-enforcements just coming, but will hold out.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *July 23, 1864.*

General FISK:

Just arrived. Will leave in one hour for Cameron. Have you anything late?

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Macon, Mo.:

I have nothing new this morning. I need you much, colonel. Take the passenger train yourself and hurry forward to me to-night. Let the command stop at Cameron and retain their railway transportation until you return to them. They will not debark until ordered.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *July 23, 1864.*

General FISK:

I am delayed. Fighting at Allen. Will be up to-night.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

C. E. PACKARD,
Cameron, Mo.:

Do you hear anything from the enemy, or our force after them? Major Cox fought and whipped them near Camden Point last night, losing 1 man killed, 3 wounded. The major mustered out seven.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

C. E. PACKARD,
Cameron, Mo.:

Captain Brown will remain at Cameron until the arrival of Colonel Catherwood's command, and join in his column. The Sixth Missouri State Militia boys will be with you before morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 23, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Barr's retreat from Kingston yesterday was caused by the approach of a part of the men sent out from here on Tuesday. Their horses were worn out; they tried to stop Colonel Barr to make themselves known to him, but he outran them. The men have just returned and report these facts. No enemy between here and Kingston.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 23, 1864.*

General FISK:

I will keep the citizens of Chillicothe on duty to guard the town. Will have enough men to hold the place against any amount of thieves that is likely to come upon us. Will organize a company of 100 men of this county, well mounted, and send them home till I can procure arms for them.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 23, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Shanklin reports that he has 160 men within ten miles, who can be in to-night. He has 190 men expecting arms to-night. If advised at once of the direction you would have me move, I can move to-morrow morning with these 350 militia and my own 200 cavalry, including Major Leonard's command.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Rest your command and organize as large a force as possible from the militia to accompany you. Report by telegraph as soon as you are ready to move, and number you can move with.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Be ready to move to-morrow morning at daylight, in such directions as I may in the meantime order. I cannot tell definitely what direction. Shall get news from the field to-day, and you will be duly advised. Be prepared for a regular fox hunt.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Major L. C. MATLACK,
Chillicothe:

You will move with your command at daylight to-morrow morning and make such dispositions of your force as to scout the whole country between the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad and the Missouri River west of Grand River. Your detachments can march within co-operating distance. My plan is to scour the whole country through and kill every guerrilla you can find. A similar force to yours will move easterly from Buchanan and Platte Counties, and another southerly from Cameron. We must go hunt the rascals out of their hiding-places. You will of course have discretion to change this order of operations if by so doing you can find and fight the villains. Let the best of order be maintained. Do not permit any vandalism. Hold your men well in hand, and you can govern them, for never better or truer men came forth to fight in a holy cause than the brave boys who join you under Colonel Shanklin. I know they will do right, and as to the Seventeenth Illinois and the Ninth Missouri State Militia I am sure their old reputation will not be injured in this campaign. I am particular in charging you with extraordinary caution as to the discipline and conduct of your command from the fact that there is much of uneasiness in the community for fear my volunteers will be guilty of vandalism in their march. I have no such fears and I don't want the boys to disappoint me. Make frequent reports by sending messages to the different telegraphic stations on the railroad. Lieutenant-Colonel Swain can furnish you guides and information. You will go light and subsist on the country, giving receipts in due form for subsistence and forage. Lieutenant-Colonel Swain might send you a load of rations to Keytesville, or other point if he thinks best; I leave that for you and him to decide. If you strike the enemy follow him day and night. Let us make short work of this campaign. You will unite your column. Order any militia companies you may find in active service, if they can be spared from garrison duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes has arrived and his men take the field to-night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 23, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Thirty-eighth Regt. Enrolled Missouri Mil., Hannibal:

You will order out such militia and direct such movements as the emergency in Northeast Missouri may require. General Douglass is at Columbia in a state of siege; rebels all around him. He can't reach you with orders. In the meantime report directly to me.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

OPERATOR AT STURGEON:

Some five days ago a battalion of Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry was ordered to Sturgeon from Jefferson City via Columbia. If you can find any citizen public spirited and patriotic enough to take this dispatch post haste to Major Bartlett, commanding the battalion, he will

CHILL[illegible]

General FISK:

Colonel Barr's retreat from Kingston [illegible] the approach of a part of the men sent out from [illegible] Their horses were worn out; they tried to stop Colonel [illegible] themselves known to him, but he outran them. The men [illegible] and report these facts. No enemy between here and [illegible]

A. J. SW[illegible]

Lieutenant-[illegible]

CHILLICOTHE, *July 2[illegible]*

General FISK:

I will keep the citizens of Chillicothe on duty [illegible] Will have enough men to hold the place against [illegible] that is likely to come upon us. Will [illegible] this county, well mounted, and send them [illegible] for them.

[illegible]

Lieutenant-[illegible]

[illegible]

General FISK:

Colonel Shanklin reports that he has [illegible] can be in to-night. He has 190 men [illegible] vised at once of the direction you would [illegible] to-morrow morning with these 350 militia [illegible] including Major Leonard's command.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Rest your command and [illegible] the militia to accompany you. [illegible] ready to move, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]rt:
[illegible]ere
[illegible]der
[illegible] we
[illegible] for
[illegible]rses
[illegible] dis-
[illegible]more.
[illegible]an in
[illegible] have
[illegible] troops
[illegible]he office
[illegible]dent for
[illegible] and fight
[illegible]rely at the
[illegible]r orders to-

[illegible]WYER,
[illegible]*raph Operator.*

[illegible]N, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

[illegible]umber, entered Renick this [illegible] depot, and tearing down the [illegible]eeded to Allen, leaving word [illegible] train which was due about 12 [illegible] miles of Allen, was stopped by [illegible]ement of the intentions of the [illegible] Sturgeon and procured a guard [illegible]t to get telegraph line up soon.

GEORGE H. SMITH,
[illegible]in and Assistant Quartermaster.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

Major BARTLETT,
Columbia, Mo.:

What is the condition of your vicinity? Can you not bring away General Douglass? Go to Sturgeon and Renick and scout the guerrillas from the North Missouri Railroad, and keep open communication with these headquarters and with General Fisk; let me hear from you daily, if possible, giving full information of all that concerns us.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW. *July 23, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. F. DENNY,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

I sent forty men last night to meet the guns at Allen this morning, as you directed. They waited till noon and were attacked and lost eighteen horses. I don't know how they can stay there or get away without help. Have concluded to hold Allen till morning, and will then determine what to do. I cannot send any more force at present.

CHAS. A. MCNAIR,
Major.

TIPTON, Mo., *July 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Last night a man named Siceloff was shot by bushwhackers about five miles from Boonville; he was riding on the box with driver of stage going to Boonville. Will give you what information I can gather when I return.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES E. PROVOST,
U. S. Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Riley, July 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

The Indian difficulties west of this point are serious, and I have come here to rally a force on the border fifty miles west of Salina for the purpose of suppressing the mischief. The stages not coming through we have not definite intelligence. We only know they have run off our stock from Larned and Walnut Creek, murdering some men, and small parties of Indians have come within thirty miles of this place. I have ordered the quartermaster at this post to buy horses to mount dismounted cavalry, and requested militia colonels to call out 700 militia to join me. In this way I hope to raise 1,000 men. I go over to Salina to-morrow. I think stealing stock is the main object of the Indians.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Riley, July 23, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Fort Leavenworth:

Issue order creating District of Upper Arkansas, bounded as follows: North by the second standard parallel as laid down on Gunn & Mitchell's new map of Kansas; east by guide meridian east; south by the Indian Territory; and west by a meridian including Fort Lyon. Assign General Blunt to the command. I get nothing very definite from the west. The stage due yesterday has not arrived. I am collecting forces, militia and volunteers, at Salina to act further in opening the way and suppressing difficulties. Tell General Drake to send his 100-days' men back to Council Grove as soon as they are mustered and equipped. All well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } FORT RILEY, *July 23, 1864.*

I. Captain Dodge, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, commanding at Council Grove, will send one piece of artillery, and sufficient men to use it, in command of a lieutenant, and also all the well men of Captain Booth's cavalry, by the shortest and best route to Salina, where I will hope to meet them to-morrow night. See that ammunition and rations in haversacks be supplied. Keep remaining troops and militia on the alert and send me your latest news of Indian troubles at Larned.

II. Lieut. James R. McClure, quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kans., will immediately purchase a sufficient number of horses to mount all the available troops at that post that are without horses; the amount to be paid for such horses not to exceed from $145 to $150 per head.

III. The acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Riley will issue rations to the militia actually on duty, passing this post for the purpose of suppressing the Indian troubles at Salina and Larned.

IV. The commanding officer at Fort Riley will issue to Captain Booth, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, what ordnance and ordnance stores he may require for his command and take his official receipt for the same.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *July 23, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

I have not sent troops into Missouri yet, as I had information leading me to suppose that the movement reported by General Brown was intended to draw our force toward Kansas City, while they should assail some other points. I think if a few companies could be sent by steamer from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and afterward to join our forces if necessary at Oxford, it would be a good move. I cannot get much information from the commands east of us, and that not always reliable.

THO. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, *July 23, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. H. HOYT,
Olathe:

The following is just reported as the disposition of troops in Missouri east of you: Forty mounted and forty dismounted, at Pleasant Hill; fifty dismounted, at Hickman Mills; thirty dismounted, at Independence; eighty mounted and sixty-four dismounted at Kansas City.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WESTON, MO., *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Major Cox had a fight with the rebels at Union Mills yesterday; killed 2 and wounded 7. Our loss, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Rebels numbered 180, and are concentrating again at Skinner's Mills.

JOHN TUNISON,
Major 138th Illinois.

JULESBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

All my cavalry, mounted and dismounted, are in the field, except part of one company. From information gained from what I consider a reliable source there are within seventy miles of Fort Laramie 1,000 lodges of Missourias and Sioux, all hostile. I will go to Laramie as fast as possible and make the very best position possible.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE, *July 24, 1864.*

Capt. O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

Pursuant to orders received from the general commanding the Defenses of New Orleans, I send you to-day by a special messenger a statement of the position of the troops in this district: The Ninety-third [U. S. Colored Troops] are in the fort on the opposite side of the bayou, while we can re-enforce them by troops from this side or withdraw them to this side if the enemy should move down in such force as to make it advisable. The Eleventh Wisconsin, three companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, the Twenty-fifth New York Battery, and one company of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, constitute the reserve at Brashear, with three companies of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry for outpost and scouting duty. The remaining seven companies of the Thirty-third Illinois are detailed at the most exposed points along the railroad, with headquarters at Terre Bonne, where there is a telegraph office. Here also is one company of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry; at Donaldsonville there are the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, the First Louisiana Infantry, and three companies of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

The remainder of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry are stationed at Napoleonville to watch the various approaches. The reserve force here, which can move toward Donaldsonville or Brashear, consists of the Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, the Second Maine Cavalry, five companies of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry, and the Fourth Iowa Battery. I have been ordered by Major-General Banks to collect the Second Maine Cavalry at this place and keep them ready to move on short notice, as I could make a better disposition of them. I think, with this exception, the troops here are as well posted as they can be until we are aware of the points to be struck.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 24, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will start a scout of 150 men, under command of Capt. Charles A. Williams, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, at 10 this evening in the direction of West Point and Searcy. It will be furnished with three days' rations. Captain Williams will report at these headquarters at 8 p. m. for instructions. Have the detail kept as private as possible.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 24, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will start at daylight to-morrow morning a scout of 150 men to Saint Charles with three days' rations. The officer who will be in command will report to these headquarters at 7.30 o'clock this evening for instructions. Have the detail kept as private as possible.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Little Rock, July 24, 1864.

Lieut. CHARLES H. FROST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that a colored man came to our lines to-day from Dallas County. He reports that the rebels were about to hang him, and in consequence of which he made his way

to our lines. He also reports about 400 rebels stationed at Princeton guarding a large quantity of corn stored at that place. I have allowed the man to proceed to town.

Respectfully, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

T. G. BLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *July 24, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Reynolds, in from scout to eight miles beyond Camp Myrick, reports that all the citizens have been forced into the service. Many had gone down to operate on the railroad and had orders from Shelby to cut off all supplies to Little Rock. I forgot to report to-day that our scouts had killed 10 of Jackman's and Shelby's men. Reynolds brought in 3 prisoners.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

CAIRO, ILL., *July 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I left your headquarters 7th of May to pass through to rebel lines. This is first opportunity of reporting to you or Major-General Steele. On 10th of this month General Price started 7,000 cavalry under Marmaduke and Fagan. Two thousand infantry of Major-General Parsons' command guarding train crossed forty-five miles above Little Rock on 11th. Recommended to you by Governor Yates, of Illinois, Treasurer, Lieutenant-Governor, &c.

W. L. PARKER.

PILOT KNOB, *July 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I am daily in receipt of reports that Freeman is in Lawrence County, Ark., conscripting in Missouri and in Arkansas. He has about 1,500 men, and only about 200 of them armed. Nearly if not quite all of Shelby's force are west of Black River. Captain Leeper thinks that 200 men could scatter, and probably break up Freeman's command.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Salem, Mo., July 24, 1864.

Maj. J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: From deserters and scouts I learn the following information of the rebels in North Arkansas: In Fulton County, some twenty miles from Jacksonport, Col. Tom Freeman is raising some men by conscripting. He has some 1,500 men; some 600 armed, the remainder not armed; all badly clothed with country-made, except about 400, who

are dressed in Federal clothing. They have conscripted as far as Thomasville, in Oregon County, Mo., and gathered up all the wheat and cattle in the country, and every man who refuses to be conscripted is shot. Shelby is near Jacksonport, Ark., with some 2,500 men, four pieces artillery. From the best information I can get they aim to make a raid into Missouri. Those two deserters who came in to-day are just from Hookrum, Fulton County, Ark.; belong to Freeman's brigade; were conscripted on the 2d day of July. They deserted on the 20th of July, 1864. I think the information correct. Crops are favorable in North Arkansas.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain and Assistant Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, July 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the major-general commanding for his information.

I am satisfied that the statement within is in the main correct, as it is fully corroborated by information obtained from other reliable sources. Jacksonport, Shelby's headquarters, is 175 miles from this post, and seventy-five miles from Little Rock. I suppose General Steele is advised of his presence there. My opinion is that Shelby contemplates a raid into Missouri. When or where he will strike is of course a matter of conjecture, depending not only upon Shelby's views of policy but upon the views of those who control affairs at Little Rock.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 24, 1864.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 201, from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned relieves Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, U. S. Volunteers (temporarily), in command of the Central District of Missouri.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 24, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Comdg. Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Camp Brown:

COLONEL: Information having been received of several small bands of guerrillas on the Blackwater, the general commanding directs that you detach from your command two scouts of fifty men each, one to move via Basin Knob, the other via Columbus and Hall's Mills, and to thoroughly scout, mounted and on foot, both sides of the Blackwater toward this place, and having done so return to this station. With the remainder of your command and section of artillery you will move direct to this station.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 24, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from scout in Northwest Missouri. I have followed the enemy for four days and nights. Left Major Smith with 211 men on the trail of 130 guerrillas. He will probably be in Liberty tomorrow. Shall I keep my command over there, or bring them back? General Brown has ordered them to recross the river.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

KANSAS CITY, *July 24, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Can you tell me anything of whereabouts of Colonel Ford and his command? Nothing new here this morning. Rockets were seen on north side river all night. Supposed to be sent up by bushwhackers. I have the Minnehaha tied up here.

J. S. CLEVELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 24, 1864.*

Lieut. J. S. CLEVELAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kansas City:

I have no news from Colonel Ford since what you sent me. I have nothing late from Fisk. Some small squads of rebels have been seen in Platte within a day or two.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 24, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Fearing serious trouble in the eastern portion of the district, I shall at once withdraw Colonel Caldwell from the field and order him with his command to Mexico, to co-operate with General Douglass.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 24, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One-half of Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell's command will leave Cameron this evening for Mexico. The other detachment will follow as soon as I can withdraw them from the chase.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 24, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have heard of no collision between our forces and the guerrillas since *my last dispatches.* Thornton's Confederates, pressed on all sides, are

scattering in small squads. An intelligent and apparently honest-going man, who has been with Thornton since the capture of Platte City, surrendered himself to me this morning. He deserted from Thornton two days since. States that hundreds of young men who joined Thornton from Platte, Clay, and Ray Counties, under the belief that the Confederates were to hold Missouri, have, since our pressure upon the rascals, deserted, and are now hiding in the brush. This young man's name is James Spratt. He was an assistant clerk in our Legislature last winter. States that he was conscripted by Thornton, and that many others of his neighbors were taken in the same way; that Thornton has relied upon about 1,500 recruits, and that Jackman, Perkins, and others, are co operating in Northeast Missouri. Thornton has become greatly alarmed at the uprising of the loyal people, and is disappointed that Shelby has not reached the Missouri River according to arrangements. I moved 700 men from Chillicothe this morning under orders to scour the country between the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad and the Missouri River west from Grand River. Colonel Catherwood's command moves southerly from Cameron, and within a few hours I shall have nearly 1,000 men moving easterly and southerly from this direction. We shall thoroughly scour the country and ought to hurt somebody. Colonel Ford informs me of the general break-up of the rascals. We shall have to hunt them from their hiding-places.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *July 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I arrived here to-night. Left Major Bartlett at Middletown, some ten miles south of this place, in the heart of the rebellion. I have left Columbia entirely unprotected. Would like very much to have Major Bartlett remain in Boone until we can organize for self-defense. I understand Bill Anderson is in the western part of Boone concentrating a force. Please answer.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *July 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Major Bartlett is now in the Perche Hills in the right place. I wish to send his sick and disabled to Columbia and keep all his available force in the brush. My escort will return to him in a few minutes. Please answer, that I may send orders. These scoundrels are recruiting, and we must crush them at once.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, Mo., *July 24, 1864.*

Colonel SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General:

On the night of the 22d instant J. H. Davis, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, was taken from his house eleven miles from town by bushwhackers. I at once arrested four rebels as hostages, hoping that he

would be returned thereby to-day. I learn that he was shot dead. Tell me what I may do with the hostages. Grant me as much power as possible.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

CAMERON, *July 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have arrived at this place with my command. The bushwhackers were in Goslinville last night about 200 strong. My men are so worn out that I am compelled to send them home to rest. I captured a man named H. M. Herman, who claims to be a scout of General Curtis. He has a pass from Major Heath, provost-marshal, and some suspicious papers. Will you telegraph to Major Heath and ascertain whether he is all right, and let me know immediately by telegraph.

S. P. COX,
Commanding Scout.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 24, 1864.*

Maj. S. P. COX,
Cameron, Mo.:

Your telegram is received. Thanks to your brave and gallant men for the promptness with which they responded to my call, and the persistence with which they have followed the murdering fiends. Let them rest, while others are pushed after the enemy. Send Herman to me under guard. Come to Saint Joseph and see me. I want to shake the hand of Major Cox. God bless you and the boys with loyal hearts who accompanied you!

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER MACON CITY, MO.:

Report from Allen last night that Lieutenant Knapp with forty men, re-enforced, fought for an hour with a party of bushwhackers and lost 20 horses. Commanding general regrets to hear that more execution was not done by Lieutenant Knapp and his men. He trusts that hereafter they will do that work more effectually. Forty men ought to have killed all the bushwhackers in a fight of an hour, if a sufficient degree of coolness and certainty in firing had been used.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MACON, *July 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

Mr. Dwyer, operator at Allen, requested me to tell you that his office is closed; that all troops had left Allen, and he has left by sanction of Captain Smith to report to General Rosecrans. The guerrillas that attacked Allen yesterday told some of the citizens they only wanted the operator and repairer.

OPERATOR.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

I move in three columns. The first, under Captain Kelly, moves at 8.20 a. m. hence to Coloma, thence southeast near Grand River to Missouri River, and afterward west to the line of Ray and Carroll Counties, camping there on the third night, July 26, on a line with Carrollton. The second column, under Major Leonard, moves at 10 a. m. to Utica and southward to Mandeville and Carrollton, thence to the above county line, camping on the 26th six miles north of Kelly's column. The third column, under Captain Parker, moves at 10 a. m. to Utica, Austinville, thence diverging northwest to Breckinridge and southeast to Dawn, and southwest to Turney's Grove, communicating with the other columns on the evening of the 26th, moving afterward as instructions or facts may determine. Have you any new commands?

L. C. MATLACK,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 24, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Your disposition of the forces is approved. Concentrate the Glasgow troops, and on Tuesday, 26th, leave the other force in command of Colonel Shanklin and return to Glasgow as rapidly as possible. There are indications of serious trouble in Howard, Randolph, and Boone. Your presence will be required at Glasgow. In the meantime a sufficient force of volunteers are gathering to take care of this section.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MIDDLETOWN, BOONE COUNTY, *July 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Boone County is infested with rebels to the number of 200 or 300. I can only operate against them from Columbia or Sturgeon, as there is not enough water away from this place to supply my command. I killed Captain Angel, a bushwhacker, day before yesterday.

ANGUS BARTLETT,
Major, Commanding.

WARRENTON, MO., *July 24, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The soldiers left here and we have raised a company of loyal men to defend ourselves. We need arms. Can you furnish us with forty guns?

F. MORSEY,
Late Lieut. Col. Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 24, 1864.*

General MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

General Curtis does not wish any more of our troops to go into Missouri unless actually necessary. Colonel *Ford* has most of his troops

on the north side of the Missouri, and we cannot very well weaken this post while Thornton remains so near with his command, which now numbers 1,500.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., July 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT MOUND CITY:

Inclosed please find a requisition* for three companies of the Sixth Regiment Kansas Militia, to be called into active service under the orders of the commander-in-chief. Should you be called upon to move with your command you will date the requisition and put it into the hands of the commanding officer of that regiment for his action and report the date to these headquarters. You can make known to the officer in command the contents of the requisition at once, to the end that he may have ammunition provided and be prepared to act promptly when the occasion shall arise. A copy of the order of His Excellency, the commander-in-chief of the militia, is also herewith inclosed for delivery to the commanding officer of the regiment. Copies of these papers will also be forwarded for your own reference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP, COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., *July 24, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS:

SIR: I have the honor to report that last evening two messengers bearing different dispatches arrived at this camp from Cow Creek, 100 miles west of this place, informing that four Government trains, mostly ordnance stores, were surrounded by Indians, and that unless help was furnished very soon the trains would have to be abandoned; that many cattle had been killed and all had to be kept in corral. To-day I have, by volunteers of Kansas State militia, raised about 100 men, mostly mounted, who will join one section of my battery and proceed by forced marches to their aid. I will go with them in command. This morning Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, with one section, under command of Lieutenant Edington, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, marched to escort Major-General Curtis from Fort Riley en route to Fort Larned, upon the upper road. I leave some forty men, armed with muskets, to guard this camp till my return, under the command of Lieutenant Helliwell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Captain Ninth Light Battery Wisconsin Volunteers.

ABILENE, *July 24, 1864.*
(Via Lawrence 26th.)

Col. C. S. CHARLOT:

Further dispatches from the region of Larned show that Indians have attacked our trains and destroyed large amount of stores on

---

* Not found. Similar requisition for four companies sent to commanding officer *Olathe, Kans.*

they are murdering the whites wherever
d me in attacking the Indians but they

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

...S. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., July 2[illegible], 1864.

... First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers will
... Fort Canby, N. Mex., and relieve in the com-
... P. W. L. Plympton, U. S. Seventeenth In-

...mpton, U. S. Seventeenth Infantry, on being
... officer at Fort Canby, N. Mex., will proceed
Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor, and report for duty.

* * * * *

...adier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1864—[illegible] p. m.*

...NBY,
...nez, via Cairo:

... is of opinion that General McNeil should be sent to
...n be spared.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF SQUADRON,
Off Mobile, July 25, 1864.

...neral CANBY,
...mmanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

...AL: As the winds give some evidence in the last three days ...arly fall, time is very precious with us, and I cannot urge too ...y upon you the necessity of bringing all your forces up into ...ippi Sound and landing a force first in the rear of Fort Gaines. ...enace is good, for they are now transporting everything over to ...an from Gaines and doing everything they can to increase the ...gth of Morgan. But my reason is stronger than that. Gaines ...t fall to make my communication good if I get inside. I think a ...all force will only be necessary, say 1,000 men. When I once get ...side I can approach within three-quarters of a mile with the vessels ...f Gaines and as close as I please with the New Orleans monitors. I can give your forces perfect protection on Dauphin Island with the gunboats, and they can be supplied with everything by the steamers with great ease. For the last three days it has been rough outside. We sent a small party on shore the other night and captured one of their pickets near the place we suppose you would land, in the rear of Fort Morgan. Captain Stephens reports that the landing was very good. We

took the lieutenant and four men, horses, arms, &c., but unfortunately they let the horses go instead of killing them. I fear Asboth will meet with defeat for want of horses, and by having traitors in his midst, as we all have. He took four prisoners who arrived yesterday at Barrancas, and they stated that the rebels knew all about his expedition before it left, and sent to Mobile for troops, which were sent to Pollard to meet him. I do not believe that any intention of attack is mentioned in one of our departments that is not communicated immediately to the rebels. I send you a Mobile paper of the 11th speaking of you and myself, &c., as to our intentions, and how you will be prevented. But, general, do not send the vessels out of the sound until the weather is propitious and let a force be landed on Dauphin Island in the rear of Gaines. There is fresh water to be had by digging four or five feet anywhere on the island or on peninsula in the rear of Morgan. There are also the fresh-water ponds on the latter about five miles from the fort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. William H. Wood, First U. S. Infantry, is hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will have general supervision of all matters pertaining to the duties of provost-marshals at the posts on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, so far as these relate to the policing of the river and non-intercourse with the country beyond the Union lines.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 25, 1864.*

1. All officers and enlisted men, prisoners of war, who were delivered at Red River Landing, July 22, 1864, to Col. C. C. Dwight, commissioner of exchange, are hereby declared exchanged. Officers included in this exchange belonging to regiments of the Nineteenth Army Corps will report at once to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, to rejoin their regiments. Those belonging to regiments formerly comprising the Thirteenth Corps to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, for the same purpose. Those officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations whose terms of service have expired will proceed to their respective States, there to be mustered out in accordance with Circular No. 36, War Department, May 2, 1864. The officer in command of the Camp of Distribution in this city will forward all enlisted men thus exchanged to their respective regiments without delay.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 197. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 25, 1864.*

I. Paragraph 11, of Special Orders, No. 22, of January 26, 1864, from these headquarters, which details the Ninety-first New York Volunteers for duty as heavy artillery, is, in obedience to orders from the War Department, hereby revoked. The regimental commander will cause all officers who may be rendered supernumerary by the return of this regiment to the infantry organization to be mustered out of service immediately on the receipt of this order. Upon the return of the regiment from furlough the commanding officer will at once turn in to the proper officers all ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster's property in possession of the regiment as an artillery organization, and will then receive from the chief of ordnance infantry arms and equipments complete.

II. So much of Special Orders, No. 317, of December 19, 1863, from these headquarters, as directs the change of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers into cavalry is, in obedience to orders from the War Department, hereby revoked. The regimental commander will cause all officers who may be rendered supernumerary by the return of this regiment to the infantry organization to be mustered out of service immediately on the receipt of this order. Upon the return of the regiment from furlough the commanding officer will at once turn in to the proper officers all ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster's property in possession of the regiment as a cavalry organization, and will then receive from the chief of ordnance infantry arms and equipments complete.

III. So much of Special Orders, No. 314, of December 16, 1863, from these headquarters, as directs the change of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers into cavalry is, in obedience to orders from the War Department, hereby revoked. The regimental commander will cause all officers who may be rendered supernumerary by the return of this regiment to the infantry organization to be mustered out of service immediately on the receipt of this order. Upon the return of the regiment from furlough the commanding officer will at once turn in to the proper officers all ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster's property in possession of the regiment as a cavalry organization, and will then receive from the chief of ordnance infantry arms and equipments complete.

IV. So much of Special Orders, No. 29, of February 3, 1864, from these headquarters, as directs the change of the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers into cavalry is, in obedience to orders from the War Department, hereby revoked. The regimental commander will cause all officers who may be rendered supernumerary by the return of this regiment to the infantry organization to be mustered out of service immediately on receipt of this order, and will at once turn in to the proper officers all ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster's property in possession of the regiment as a cavalry organization.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., July 25, 1864.

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp, General Reynolds' Headquarters:

I sent heavy scouting parties out on all the roads yesterday. They found no enemy in force this side the Atchafalaya. Latest reports rep-

resent Walker at Marksville with one division of infantry, and Polignac's command somewhere this side. With the troops now here and those promised I shall feel perfectly safe and confident of success against any force they can bring. I am getting everything in good shape for a fight. In two days more will have all my arrangements complete. There is some difficulty in finding men to work the siege guns, but Major Holcomb, in charge of the guns of the fort, is drilling squads selected from the colored troops and may make them efficient. Captain Twining arrived this morning.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morganza, July 25, 1864.

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp to General Reynolds:

No additional force heard of this side the Atchafalaya. Our wire was cut to-day between this and Port Hudson. It will be repaired again in the morning.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, *July 25, 1864.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A reliable scout returned this evening from the Atchafalaya country. There are three companies of the Second Louisiana, Vincent's regiment, stationed at the park opposite Plaquemine, and the balance of the regiments are scattered along the Grossetete. General Wharton's cavalry, General Green's old command, are scattered along the Atchafalaya, some 5,000 strong. Major-General Walker reported in command at Alexandria. The citizens in the neighborhood of Bayou Goula, believing their horses may be taken by the Federals, are putting them where the rebels can get them and then report them stolen, but are perfectly satisfied with the thief.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *July 25, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE:

An intelligent contraband came inside of our lines last evening with information that about 200 of the enemy's cavalry were within twelve miles of our lines. I ordered out at once a cavalry force to watch their movements. I have not heard from them yet.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, *July 25, 1864.*

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The expedition sent out yesterday returned this evening. Major Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, commanding expedition, reports that *he arrived* at the Amite last night, found the river high, encamped

for the night, crossed at daylight this morning. Came upon the enemy's pickets one mile and a half from river; drove them seven miles to place of encampment, when he completely routed 300 strong, in command of Captain Doyal, capturing 150 stand of arms, which were destroyed for want of transportation, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, 4 horses, and 4 prisoners. He then fell back to the Amite River. Heavy skirmishing all the way, when he formed line of battle and delivered a volley, killing some 25. Casualties on our side, 4 horses killed.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *July 25, 1864.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. I made a personal reconnaissance yesterday seven miles beyond our lines. The inhabitants report that the roads are occasionally traversed by small bands of guerrillas and jayhawkers. We have news to-day from Clinton that Scott's force returned to that place on Saturday. Thirty-one contrabands came in this morning. They passed the picket-line without being noticed and came to the outer sally-ports. With such cavalry as I have now I cannot make my picket-line effective. A good cavalry regiment is much needed here for that purpose. Are contrabands to be an exception to the order against admitting persons from outside? As those that came this morning were in before I knew it, I have let them stay.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding, &c., Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The transfer from this division to the Army of the Potomac of a large number of troops makes it necessary that the remaining force under my control should be made as effective as possible. I have instructed General Washburn to send a sufficient force to the mouth of White River to replace the troops under General Gordon who, upon being relieved, will return to Morganza. It is my intention to keep a permanent garrison at the mouth of White River, for the purpose of effectually securing your line of communication. The line I have adopted to be held in Arkansas is the one from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, and thence to the mouth of White River; this will enable you to transfer the troops now at Pine Bluff either to Little Rock or to Devall's Bluff, and to keep in hand a respectable force to repel any attempt that may be made to invade Missouri. Please reduce the garrisons to the lowest possible number compatible with the safety of the posts to be held, and let all considerations, such as the protection of plantations, or any other not necessary to military success, be held in subordination. The abandonment of Pine Bluff is ordered under the supposition that there are no urgent reasons to the contrary, of which I have no information.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, July 25, 1864.

Col. W. S. BROOKS,
Comdg. Fifty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry:

SIR: You will march six companies of your regiment, with an average of sixty men to each company, with forty rounds of ammunition in their boxes and 7,000 cartridges additional in the baggage wagons, with a wagon train to carry five days' rations and forage, and march to Mott's Ferry and co-operate with Major Carmichael, who leaves at the same time in another direction to cross Big Creek, and capture any enemy he may find. Captain Lembke is directed to report to you with a section of light artillery to be subject to your orders. The further object is to capture any citizens who have been aiding in conscripting for or furnishing the rebel army. After consulting with Major Carmichael, you may, if you deem it practicable to cross with your artillery safely, go as far as Trenton. It is desirable to capture James Scaif, Berry Scaif, Wallace, Lieutenant Swan, Colonel Taylor, O'Neil, Corless, and all others who are giving active aid to the enemy. As this is the first march of our troops, you will go slow and in the night judiciously. In crossing Lick Creek you will take spades, shovels, and axes and cut down the banks of the creek and throw in brush so as to make the crossing safe, even if it detains you until to-morrow morning. You will take one ambulance and one surgeon, with proper medicines, &c. In foraging you will get evidences of the disloyalty of the party you take from. You may seize from disloyal persons horses fit for cavalry service and cattle fit for the butcher, rendering a strict account to the quartermaster as you return. You will return as soon as Major Carmichael has accomplished his expedition. You and he will act in harmony. Respect all private property. Seize any articles required for the purposes of war. Explore the creek as far as practicable to see a fit place for the establishing of a fort and brigade.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 25, 1864.

Having received a leave of absence of thirty days on surgeon's certificate, Brig. Gen. C. Bussey will take command of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 25, 1864.

I. The Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and Battery K, First Missouri Artillery, will proceed by land to Lewisburg, provided with three days' rations, and will report to Col. A. H. Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry, Lewisburg. The troops on the south side of the Arkansas River will cross at daylight to-morrow morning (July 26) and march together under command of the senior officer.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 25, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Nothing new from the enemy. Have sent a scout to Saint Charles. One moves to-night to Searcy. I am happy to report that the fleet that came up yesterday was not fired into.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Move Geiger's brigade to the vicinity of Brownsville, keeping Third Michigan and Third Wisconsin at Devall's Bluff. In case of necessity some of the Third Michigan can be mounted on unserviceable horses to picket Remount Camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *July 25, 1864.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

News in from Jacksonport on Thursday last. Shelby was then making preparations for a fight. His spies had reported a force from Little Rock marching to attack him. Part of Shelby's force are at Batesville. Lieutenant King in from scout to Point Remove, where he routed Burnett's gang without hurting anybody.

A. H. RYAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Much obliged for your letters. Most of the information from south of here is confirmed by that received from other sources. I have tried to write you several evenings, but have been interrupted by visitors. Will write you soon. Rebels attacked Clayton's pickets the other night, with the loss of one captain. No damage to us. I think Shelby is preparing to cross the Arkansas River. His scouting parties are demonstrating on Clarksville, according to one of his orders, captured by Third Arkansas Cavalry, and there is considerable bushwhacking about Lewisburg. If you can obtain any information in regard to Shelby, please do so, and telegraph me on the subject. I have spies out for that purpose. We have heavy scouting parties out on the Saline from Benton to below Monticello road. I think they are alarmed about Shelby.

Very truly, yours,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 25, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

COLONEL: Fleet of four boats and gun-boat arrived at Devall's Bluff last night. General Gordon has arrived at Saint Charles. There are dispatches for him on the train coming. News good. It is reported that Sherman is in Atlanta. A. J. Smith beat Forrest, killed and wounded 2,000, and lost himself 1,300. Raiders skedaddling out of Maryland, leaving all their plunder behind. Grant hammering at Petersburg. I think Shelby is getting ready to recross the Arkansas. It is reported that his forces will concentrate at Jacksonport to-morrow. He has sent a party to Clarksville, probably to make a demonstration, and they are bushwhacking around Lewisburg. We are looking out for him.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 25, 1864.*
(Received 31st.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

The troops now at the White River, under General Gordon's command, are very much needed in this part of the division, in consequence of the recent withdrawal of the large force for the Army of the Potomac, and I have to request that they be at once relieved by troops from your command, in sufficient number to secure General Steele's line of communication. I was much pleased to learn of General Smith's successful operations.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, White River, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to transmit for your information, herewith inclosed, copy of communication sent to Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey, commanding Engineer Brigade, at Vicksburg, Miss., directing him to proceed to Morganza, even if orders should have been received by him to join you at the White River. If General Bailey should already have joined you, you will be pleased to let him return to Morganza with the least possible delay. Instructions have been given to General Washburn to furnish you, in case of necessity, with an additional force.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Washburn has been ordered to send a sufficent force to the mouth of the White River to replace the troops under your command. Upon being thus relieved you will please, with the least possible delay, to re-embark your troops and proceed to Morganza, La., reporting upon your arrival to the commanding general.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 25, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. BAILEY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: On the 23d instant I had the honor to communicate to you the commanding general's order for the return of your command to Morganza, provided General Gordon, commanding U. S. forces at White River, had not previously ordered you to join him. I am now directed to request that you will return to Morganza in any case. Additional troops will, if necessary, be furnished General Gordon from elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

I returned yesterday from Liberty, where on Saturday I met at least 1,500 of the citizens. I regretted that neither General Fisk nor Colonel Ford was present. The great wish of the people was to know what was required of them by the military, and they stood ready to do it. Nine-tenths of them had been branded by Colonel Ford as disloyal and unworthy to be trusted with arms in their hands for the defense of their own homes and property. It was a gross and cruel misrepresentation of these people, and which I understand Colonel Ford has already taken back. Men subject to military duty to the number of 600 or 700 gave their names upon paper in the character of muster-rolls, and asked that out of these the military authorities select such as they wish to serve, and also the number, and they yield also their right to select their officers, but ask that such men as the military think can be trusted shall be appointed their officers, and that they be men who have brains enough to comprehend the scope of their duties in protecting the peaceable citizens in their rights. The rebels in a body have passed from among us, and the counties are comparatively quiet. The amount of damage done the people is in proportion of ten to one, and the misfortune is that those who came as our defenders and to drive out thieves, robbers, and bushwhackers damaged the people ten times as much in this way as did these rebels, from whom we had no right to expect better things. The officers, I hear, said they could not restrain the men; and this may be true, but I will say that an officer who does not do it is unfit to hold his place. I do not wish to be understood as applying these remarks to the whole force sent among us. Garrison and his myrmidons have been let loose among us, and it may be that they have done the chief work; such is the common opinion. I cannot believe that they were here by your authority, nor do I suppose it was by the authority of General Curtis, for he followed them, seemingly in a great rage, to Clay and put Garrison and his crew under arrest, and ordered them back to Kansas; but they cleaned up all movable property in their way as they returned. Some few went up on steam-boats, but the greatest number went by land. An inquiry by an honest military court into these things will develop the enormity of crimes of the most startling character. Robbery, murder, arson, and rapes will figure largely in the catalogue. I will never rest nor cease my efforts until in some manner these outrages are publicly exposed. I do hope you will send General Pleas-

onton, or some other man who has brains enough to comprehend the whole scope of our troubles, which are not so great as they have been represented. The people want an officer who will exact rigid military discipline of the soldiers, such as will inspire confidence, and then the whole people will give him their earnest and cordial support, and in such manner that the lawless and dissolute will find no place among us. I am not dissatisfied with General Fisk or General Brown, but we need a common head, and it appears to me Lexington is a proper place for headquarters. This arrangement certainly will only be temporary.

I am, respectfully,

AUSTIN A. KING.

WARRENSBURG, *July 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford telegraphs from Kansas City that a portion of the enemy crossed to the south side of the river on Saturday night, 23d instant, and that Todd and his band are in the Sni Hills and in the Little Blue. I recommend that Colonel Ford be ordered back to this district.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

TIPTON, *July 25, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg:

I have inquired at way-stations on the road to this place; no guerrillas heard of in the country. I learn that in the affair at Arrow Rock we mortally wounded four bushwhackers and severely and slightly wounded several. One house was burned by the rebels. The citizen guards saved all their arms and ammunition.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

I have just arrived. The rebels under Todd have returned to the Sni Hills. Those under Thornton are reported to be near the Saint Joseph railroad. I have no definite news in regard to the latter. I shall be at Lexington to-morrow morning. Shall I discharge the Fanny Ogden? Answer to Lexington.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

SEDALIA, *July 25, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts brought in some men who had stolen some horses and announced that they had gone into the brush, but who afterward returned the horses. Two men were robbing people near Clark Station to-day. Troops after them. Nothing else new.

GEORGE H. HALL,
Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *July 25, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Burris returned. Captured three horses. Todd gone to the Blue with twenty men. Rest scattered in parties from two to six along Jackson line and on Blackwater. Major Suess has been patrolling between Wellington and Blue Mills since Saturday night. Captains Queen and Peak, of the Seventh [Missouri State Militia Cavalry], and Cross, of the Fourth [Missouri State Militia Cavalry], are here and await your orders. No news from Thornton's force, north side. Small parties are reported all over the country. Perhaps his force scattered and will in that shape cross the river.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Lexington, Mo.:

Colonel Philips is en route to Camp Brown. Order Captains Peak and Queen, with their commands and section of artillery, to move forthwith to Camp Brown and report to Colonel Philips. Direct Major Suess, with Fanny Ogden, to patrol the river until further orders. Captain Cross and company will go down on steamer Minnehaha.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *July 25, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No artillery here. Major Suess has two guns on Fanny Ogden. The horses and carriages are here. The guns necessary on the boat. Shall I send horses and carriages to Camp Brown?

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CITIZEN GUARDS,
Leesville, Mo., July 25, 1864.

Colonel McFERRAN,
Commanding First Cavalry Missouri State Militia:

We have some trouble with bushwhackers. They snapped a gun at one of our men last Thursday within one mile and a half of this place. Their sign proves them to be on foot. They were seen the same day at one Mr. Fuel's, three miles from here. We have hunted them closely, both foot and horseback. Our town and neighborhood are in good spirits with the present prospect for protection. We received last Thursday, 21st, at Clinton, twenty-one muskets, nineteen cartridge-boxes, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, and three boxes, by your order. We keep twelve men on duty. Commissaries on hand will last some fifteen days hence.

Colonel, permit me to subscribe my name as your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAKER,
Captain.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received following dispatch from Major-General Pleasonton: "You will remain at Kansas City until further orders." But I shall cross the river in the morning unless I get orders to the contrary from you.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Your command must operate on the north side of the river for the present. General Brown was so informed some days since.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am getting pack animals and all fixed for a ten-days' scout in the brush on north side of the river. Will start over to-morrow early. They have three companies of troops at Liberty; can I use some of them if I want to? It would have been much better if General Fisk had left me Colonel Draper's command. I will do the best I can. What other troops are in that district? We should have signals or hailing signs, or we may get into trouble. All U. S. troops should carry guidons.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Express just arrived from Liberty. Major Smith has returned to that place. He ran on enemy's rear guard; killed three of them. They scattered in every direction. I start in the morning with my pack-mule outfit. Hope to give you a better report hereafter.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Pack-animal business approved. You can take the three companies of militia at Liberty, as also any other companies that are not in direct communication with General Fisk. It is too late to establish any system of signals between different detachments of our forces. The only way to prevent unfortunate collisions is to make use of caution and circumspection. Colonel Catherwood, of the Sixth Missouri State Militia;

Major Matlack, of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry; General Fisk's forces from Saint Joseph, and the local militia, are the only troops you can meet.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Pack animals and saddles all ready to start early in the morning. Will be able to have 300 mounted men with me.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., *July 25, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I received orders from General Rosecrans to operate on the north side of the river with what force I have here. Am ready to start early in the morning.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I received your order to cross my troops on this side. Received orders from General Rosecrans to remain with my troops north of the river. They should be here; we need them badly. I returned early in the morning with pack animals, fixed for a ten-days' scout in the brush. Have reliable information that some of the enemy crossed over to this side Saturday night. Todd and his band are in Sni Hills and on Little Blue.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

KANSAS CITY, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD:

The general commanding directs that you obey the orders of Major-General Pleasonton.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

JULY 25, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

Dispatch received. Notify General Fisk that I desire you to return to your sub-district soon as he can spare you, in order to cut off the

rebels when they cross. Your requisitions for pack-saddles and packs should be sent without delay. Make the number small as possible for a ten-days' scout. Packs with covers will hold 200 pounds easily.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing from Colonel Ford this morning. Colonel Catherwood was at Mirabile last night close upon a gang of guerrillas. Thornton's bands are scattered, and we shall have to drag-net the country to clear them out. The citizen soldiery are turning out by the thousands. I am selecting the best, under moderate, temperate, firm officers, and returning the others to their farms and workshops. Can we get the authority to organize U. S. regiments? It is important that I have a regular permanent force speedily, as it will be impracticable to keep the citizen soldiers in the field a great while.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE:

Were the arms and ammunition shipped to Colonel Hayward at Hannibal? Judge Dryden telegraphs me from Palmyra that no time must be lost in organizing and forming against the increasing guerrillas in the northeast.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Memorandum.]

Arms will go this afternoon to Hannibal.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The authority of the War Department has already been obtained to raise regiments of 100-days' men, and the necessary steps are being taken to put the matter in operation. Your orders for Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell are approved. Ford's command is to be retained on the north side of the river for some time yet. The general commanding hopes that your forces will make an end of Thornton very soon.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Edina, Mo., July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: At this time we have information that a camp of eighty guerrillas exist on the northeastern corner of this county (Knox). We

have also information that on the east of this county (in Lewis County) there has been seen and counted thirty-one armed guerrillas. To-day two armed men halted a man six miles south of this place and made inquiries for the residence of Mr. Wamsley, representative in the Legislature of this county. Other squads have been seen in other parts of the country. Our citizens have been keeping guard in our town for over a week. We keep up patrols and guards night and day for the protection of the town. All this we are doing without any authority, only under the law of self-protection. I wrote to Brigadier-General Fisk some month or so ago to invest some one in the county with authority to call out the militia in case of need. He answered by requesting me to name some good discreet captain to organize a company of Enrolled Missouri Militia for active duty, which I did. Since then I have heard nothing further from him. Afterward I wrote to General Douglass, Enrolled Missouri Militia, naming a captain to organize a company for active duty, and have heard nothing from his headquarters. Now, I think the crisis is upon us. What shall we do? We have held township meetings under your order, No. 107. The majority of the county is intensely loyal, and I can put in the field 500 good and true men if authorized so to do. I have about 100 stand of arms and some ammunition, but without some authority I am powerless, and only as a citizen can I act. We have no means of subsistence, should we go into camp without authority, and unless something is done immediately the loyal men of Knox will suffer greatly, I believe.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. M. WIRT,

Colonel Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Mr. CHARLES H. WHITAKER,

Savannah, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor with reference to affairs in Northwest Missouri. I had some days before the receipt of your letter received information to the same effect by telegraph from Colonel Scott, and I have already corresponded with General Fisk on the subject. You may rest assured that General Fisk will do all in his power to give protection to all law-abiding citizens. This task is one of extreme difficulty, for the people are so divided politically and so suspicious that it is next to impossible to satisfy all. You know how it was with me when in command; you know how it was with General Guitar. I am satisfied that General Fisk is an honest man and willing to do right if he can only find out what right is. He is, therefore, entitled to the confidence of our people, and I trust that you will apply to him without hesitation and advise with him. He will be glad to see you at any time and give what you say a patient and a careful consideration. It is perhaps proper for me to say that Judge William A. Hall is so thoroughly satisfied with General Fisk that he has written me a letter stating that it would be a public misfortune to have him removed, and further assuring me that with General Fisk in command peace would soon be restored to Northern Missouri. As you know Judge Hall, I trust you are disposed to give some weight to his suggestions. As to myself, you may rest assured that I will do all in my power to protect Andrew County as well as the other counties of Mis-

souri, but I must co-operate with the Federal authorities. I am prepared so to co-operate because I have confidence in General Rosecrans and his subordinate generals.

I will be pleased to hear from you at any time, but, nevertheless, let me urge you to correspond with General Fisk freely and fully.

Your friend,

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

[Indorsement.]

JEFFERSON CITY, *July 26, 1864.*

This is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Charles H. Whitaker. It is forwarded to General Fisk in order to inform him of what I write and say to the people of Northwest Missouri. General Fisk may rest assured that he will have my cordial co-operation in his efforts to preserve peace in his district.

WILLARD P. HALL.

MACON, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

The bushwhackers withdrew from Allen in the direction of Huntsville Saturday night. The squad composed of Illinois troops and four-months' militia, forty strong, followed them there yesterday morning. This body, re-enforced by some citizens from Huntsville, learning that the rebels were encamped two miles and a half south of town, went out to attack them in the evening. Messengers came flocking in telling me that our boys got whipped and had to fall back on Huntsville, and as I thought this movement was made to prevent the citizens from organizing I sent Lieutenant McKinsey with thirty men, well armed and provided with plenty of ammunition, urging upon him the necessity of organizing his company immediately. There are wild rumors here this morning of rebels being all around. I am on the lookout, but I think the force here is too small if the rebels should undertake to attack this place. Seventy-five of my own men are all I have. The militia here are without arms and of course no assistance to me.

ALBERT BRACKMAN,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Sturgeon, Mo.:

Major Bartlett ought to keep on the scout all the time until Anderson, Perkins, Davis, Holtzclaw, and all are killed or driven out of the country. They must not stay in towns or places, nor even follow the roads much. Let them operate from Columbia as a headquarters, if it is the best place to operate from, not otherwise. Apprise me daily of the movements and see that scouting parties are well instructed to guard against the stupid practice of moving only by daylight, and then on public roads. Night marches, unexpected routes, and concealing movements in the woods are the means of striking terror into the hearts of the bushwhackers.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEXICO, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Last evening, almost immediately after my report to you of the Davis murder, a force of guerrillas came within three miles of town, took some Union men prisoners, and sent one in here to report to me that if I did not release the hostages I held by 7 o'clock that evening, they would kill twenty-five Union men. Being determined to hold them at all hazards, I at once placed in close confinement about twenty-five rebels of this city, determined if their threat was carried out I would at once put to death those I had. I allowed one of their number to go out and inform them of the facts. This morning information comes to me that their threat was that if those men were shot for the murder of Davis they would kill ten Union men for each. I shall probably release the men I arrested last evening, but have not as yet. The whole country is alive with bushwhackers and all the Union men are fleeing for their lives. Without orders I will not release the four men held as hostages. I want more men. I send to you because I cannot get quick answer from above. I would recommend that a few citizens be held for a certain time till the rebels surrender the murderers of Davis.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 25, 1864.*

Lieut. ISAAC GANNETT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Mexico, Mo.:

You will hold the two most prominent and parole the others on bond of $2,000 each, with sureties, to secure the murderers of Davis, and return with and deliver them into your custody.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF BRECKINRIDGE,
July 25, 1864—10 a. m.

General FISK:

I met here a paroled man; got a copy of the parole, having on it twenty-six names. The name of Maj. John Thrailkill, commanding Confederate recruits, is named in it but not signed to it. I shall be at Kingston, and then go southeast to near Knoxville to-night. I hope to meet Catherwood's command, and through him get other orders from you. I am now with a troop of my north column; it will camp to-night together. To-morrow night my whole command will be near Knoxville. We shall then have scoured all of Carroll and half of Caldwell Counties.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 25, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
In the Field, via Breckinridge, Mo.:

Your dispositions are approved. On Wednesday consolidate your Glasgow troops with Major Leonard and return to Glasgow. Increasing

trouble in that section requires your early return. Colonel Shanklin will command the force when you retire. Other militia will be sent to his aid. The whole country is being aroused, and we shall make short work of the fiends. You are authorized to continue in this pursuit, if you consider the emergency is such as to demand it, regardless of the foregoing order to return to Glasgow. Be very careful to avoid collision with our own detachments.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTE, *July 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

Our soldiers are daily getting worse from impure vaccination. We have only those men for the defense of this place. In a few days they will not be able for that duty. What reliable citizens we have are worn out standing guard. Our rations are about out; none ordered. No one to go after them, if they were. The rebels are recruiting very fast; old and young are going to them. I am reliably informed that they contemplate an attack on this place between now and Wednesday. They robbed Colonel Williams' residence last evening, one mile and a half from town. We should be moved to where soldiers are or some sent here to help us. I can hear of them robbing citizens daily within one and two miles of town. We have no men to send after them.

H. S. GLAZE,
Captain Company H, Ninth Missouri State Militia.

HANNIBAL, *July 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

Can I rely upon the arms ordered from Saint Louis? We need them badly. If I knew they would come I would organize to be ready for them; I don't want to move until I can move quick. If you can insure their prompt delivery here with ammunition I will change things around here or go under. The country is full of bushwhackers and daily outrages committed. It should be stopped at once.

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, July 25, 1864.*

The District of the Upper Arkansas is hereby created, bounded as follows: North by the second standard parallel as laid down on Gunn and Mitchell's new map of Kansas, east by the guide meridian east, south by the Indian Territory, and west by a meridian including Fort Lyon. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *July 25, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

I would like to have two infantry companies sent to strengthen Olathe, if they can be spared from Fort Leavenworth. The rebels have commenced moving down south of the river and the militia cannot be depended upon.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Fort Leavenworth:

Our troops are concentrating here. I shall stay in camp to-night and hope you may be here to take command by to-morrow evening. The balance you will learn when you come.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, *July 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. H. HOYT,
Olathe:

The troops will concentrate here forthwith. I have ordered Major Anderson to send one company from Aubrey and wait your further orders in regard to the other one. I would like to have the company from the Mission and the one from Oxford and, if you can raise the militia to take its place, the other company from Aubrey also. You will get the papers in regard to the militia by this evening's mail, but don't wait. Call on Colonel Keeler for companies to replace the ones sent here and what is necessary to help secure Olathe. Remain yourself at Olathe until everything is straight and then report. Answer.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, *July 25, 1864.*

Capt. L. F. GREEN,
Commanding Mound City:

The troops will concentrate here immediately. Start your company and send messenger to Captain Rees to move his also, and if militia can be got out to replace them all send messenger to Company M, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, also. Call on the proper officer for militia companies. Papers on the subject will reach you by to-day's mail. You had best remain at your post yourself until the militia is summoned. Answer.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, *July 25, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

The enemy have commenced crossing south of the Missouri. I am concentrating some of our forces here, and have ordered the companies

from Mound City and Potosi, leaving things in the hands of the militia. Can you watch the lines a little about Barnesville and Potosi?

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., July 25, 1864.

Col. G. A. COLTON,
Comdg. Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 54, issued by the commander in chief Kansas militia, dated adjutant-general's office, Topeka, May 21, 1864, a copy of which is herewith inclosed,* I respectfully request that you immediately call into active service four companies of the militia of your regiment, to be commanded by yourself or a field officer detailed by you, and to be stationed according to directions from these headquarters. You will please have them report for service for the period of thirty days, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, July 25, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER SIXTH REGT. KANS. STATE MILITIA,
Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 54, issued by the commander in chief Kansas militia, dated adjutant-general's office, Topeka, May 21, 1864, a copy of which is herewith inclosed,* I respectfully request that you immediately call into active service three companies of the militia of your regiment, to be stationed according to the directions of the commanding officer at Mound City, Kans., to whom you will please have them report for service for the period of thirty days, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Copy furnished Capt. Louis F. Green, commanding post, Mound City, Kans.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, July 25, 1864.

Col. JAMES D. SNODDY,
Sixth Regt. Kans. State Militia, Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: I request you to take command of the companies of your regiment called into active service under my requisition of the 25th instant, and consider yourself as in active service with them, or to detail a field officer of your regiment for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Same to Col. J. A. Keeler, Thirteenth Kansas State Militia.)

---

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, July 25, 1864.

Capt. J. L. THOMPSON,
Company B, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav., Coldwater Grove, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: Move your company to this post immediately. If practicable notify the officer of militia so that his company can be out.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(Same orders sent to commanding officer Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at Rockville, July 25, 1864.)

PAOLA, *July 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. H. HOYT,
Olathe:

Send one of your companies here, and stay at Olathe with the other and keep things straight until further developments.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

OMAHA CITY, NEBR. TER., *July 25, 1864.*

Col. S. W. SUMMERS,
Commanding Fort Kearny:

Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, left this place for Fort Kearny on yesterday.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 26, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron, off Mobile, Ala.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday. The troops will be ready to leave here at the same time the monitors do, and I will send them on sea-going vessels, so as to conceal the destination as much as possible. I will send about 2,000 men, which will be sufficient to secure the occupation of Dauphin Island, and by the time that you are ready I will be able to send an additional force for operations about Fort Morgan. I see by the papers you send me that they are making every exertion in Mobile to be prepared for you and are trying to scare us off by demonstrations against our lines. Kirby Smith has been moving a large force down the Red River, I think with a view of crossing the Mississippi. He may, however, attempt to cross the Atchafalaya at Morgan's Ferry or Rose la Butte, at both of which places some demonstrations have been made within a few days. I am looking every day for about 3,000 troops from the coast of Texas, which will enable me to increase the force with you, if it should be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 26, 1864.

Captain RAMSAY, U. S. Navy,
Commanding District, Mouth of Red River:

SIR: We learn from various sources that a considerable rebel force has been moving down the Red River since the 20th instant, and from rebel papers east of the Mississippi, that General E. K. Smith has been ordered to re-enforce the rebel army at Atlanta. I do not believe that any such attempt will be made to cross the river, but it is proper that the naval officers on the river should be advised of these reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, *July 26, 1864.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. A scout just in reports some 300 rebels on Grand River the other side of Lake Verret, and that they are putting torpedoes in the bayous to prevent our gun-boats using them. What is the excitement at Morganza? I hear strange rumors.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

BONNET CARRÉ, *July 26, 1864—9.15 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have just received information from commanding officer Eleventh New York Cavalry, that on the night of the 19th instant his picket on the Orange Grove road was attacked, and 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner. He has strengthened the post to thirty men. With this exception I have no information to report.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:
(Care of Capt. J. R. Grace, U. S. Navy.)

GENERAL: Shelby's forces were to be concentrated at Jacksonport to-day, from 5,000 to 8,000, according to spies and others. I am unable to determine whether he designs going to Missouri or making an attempt to cross the Arkansas and rejoin Price with his conscripts. I think the latter. His forces are making demonstrations on Clarksville and Lewisburg. I have sent two regiments and a battery to re-enforce the latter place, as there is a large amount of Government stores which have been landed there from boats going to Fort Smith. There are very few rebel troops between the Arkansas and White Rivers below here now; otherwise their position has not changed materially since *my last dispatch.* General Gordon's command has arrived at Saint

Charles Bluff, a good position for him to hold and operate from. I think the rebels remaining on the north side of the Arkansas will cross immediately. Colonel Clayton is reconnoitering to ascertain some vulnerable point where we can make a dash upon the rebels. Can we get authority to exchange prisoners? Smith has proposed it to me.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:
(Care of Capt. J. R. Grace, U. S. Navy.)

GENERAL: Your communication in regard to bribery among the officers of my command is just received. If bribes had been taken it must have been by agents. I am satisfied that the officers mentioned know nothing of it. General Marcy, inspector-general, is at Fort Smith investigating the matter. Carr is chief quartermaster of my corps and a lieutenant-colonel. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson has slandered Carr on all occasions. I warn you to take with a grain of allowance anything that man may say in regard to me or my staff. He could have had affidavits in regard to the corruption of his own disbursing officers if he had wished them. I have seen such affidavits.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., July 26, 1864—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

SIR: I sent out a small reconnoitering party of 150 cavalry, 360 colored infantry, and one section colored light artillery in the direction of Big Creek. A squad of cavalry report that they left the command nine miles from here, fighting Colonel Dobbin, who was 2,000 strong, and that his force entirely surrounded mine. Should this report be true I shall be left with but 130 cavalry fit for duty, and but two pieces of light artillery, and for so extended a line a very small force, and that defended by colored troops in the batteries. I have 800 on the sick list. If possible send me re-enforcements immediately, as it is probable that Shelby may be near this place. I cannot protect the two small forts and the leased plantations without cavalry and light artillery.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
No. 52. } *Little Rock, Ark., July 26, 1864.*

I. The detachment of the Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers will report to Col. C. W. Kittredge, commanding post of Little Rock, for duty without delay.

II. Company G, Regiment Merrill's Horse, is relieved from duty as escort to the brigadier-general commanding, and will report to the

commanding officer of the regiment. The brigadier-general comm ing desires to express his thanks to the officers and men of the pany for their faithful performance of duty and so testify to their military discipline while acting as his escort.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-Gener

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 26, 186

[Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

COLONEL: I would respectfully recommend that requisitions be n for guns to mount in the permanent works in this district. I hav ordnance officer, and I think that the best officer to make the req tions would be the ordnance officer of the department, as being n permanent than any other and having every convenience for recei and issuing. I would suggest about eighteen guns for the defens Little Rock, twelve to be at least as heavy as 30-pounders, six for defenses of Devall's Bluff, 20, 24, or 30 pounders (these not to be allo to come to Little Rock to be shipped back), four or six for the defe of Pine Bluff, 20, 24, or 30 pounders. In case of an attack from enemy a powerful artillery will be a most important means of defe and if the troops should move the field batteries will have to go the army, in which case the presence of heavy batteries will produ moral and, if necessary, a physical effect of great advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commandin

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 26, 186

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Divis Seventh Army Corps.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commandin

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 26, 1864—8.30 a.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

A general court-martial for trial of cases in cavalry regime ordered by General Steele, has just convened here. I think the protection to the railroad is to keep the country well scouted f twenty to forty miles from it, which can be done if the cavalry is h It seems to me if the cavalry remained here ten days longer eve could get into better condition as to shoeing horses, &c., and the r pits could progress faster. I shall certainly have no means for sc ing unless another regiment besides the Third Michigan is left h It takes 209 men a day for picket and four squadrons for Remo Camp.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-Genera

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 26, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

I cannot understand why you hang back from obeying my orders. An officer of your standing must certainly comprehend that military affairs, to be conducted with success, must be under one head, and that his orders must be unhesitatingly and implicitly obeyed. I have given you command of a large force for some time, but you should be willing to part with a portion of it when required by the interests of the service. I may, and no doubt do, make mistakes, but I certainly act to the best of my judgment, and having been intrusted with the command of this district I must exercise it in my own way as long as I hold it. I am glad to hear suggestions and objections, and will give them due consideration, but they must not take the place of obedience to positive orders. The order to move Geiger's brigade was positive, and must be carried into effect. You would be very sorry if delay to obey it should prove to have caused us disaster. Give him a reasonable amount of transportation, not for tents, but for such necessaries as he requires in the field. Your pickets can be reduced. He can send scouting parties from his camp. The force at Saint Charles covers you on the south.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 26, 1864.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

General Carr's dispatch received. He greatly misapprehends me in thinking I hang back in obeying his orders. Colonel Geiger was early this morning directed to move, and he is only preparing to do so. Every order will be promptly obeyed; but at a distance, if my candid judgment differs from that of my superiors, I shall feel it my duty to express it frankly. This is the first time since I have been in the service that my promptitude in obeying orders has been called in question. My having command of a large force for some time, I trust, has not been done for my personal convenience. After troops get comfortable in camp and have taken great pains to dig wells it causes dissatisfaction to move unless it is really apparent that they thereby get nearer the enemy. Regimental and brigade commanders have remarked upon the labor their men have had in preparing neat camps within the past few weeks, and the dissatisfaction this has caused was one reason of my urging objections to moving.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

If there is a prospect of having the horses of Geiger's brigade shod at once those horses that require shoeing can remain, if not let them march with the brigade and when they arrive at their destination they can be sent here to be shod.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 26, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Geiger's brigade moved from here at 4 this p. m. for Brownsville.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 26, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

I hear nothing new from the enemy. The standing detail for the Remount Camp is four squadrons. It is now furnished from the Third Michigan, the commanding officer of which reports that he cannot furnish the picket for to-morrow. Seventy soldiers have died here during the nineteen days I have been here, but the health of the troops has improved within the past ten days. I ordered Doctor Foote, medical director for the division, over here, but I understand Surgeon Weeks thinks he is needed more at Little Rock, and directs him to remain there.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 82. } *Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 26, 1864.*

I. Col. W. F. Geiger will move with Third Brigade (excepting Third Michigan Cavalry Volunteers) to the vicinity of Brownsville, Ark.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GUY S. ALEXANDER,
First Lieut., Sixty-second Illinois Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 26, 1864.

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Huntersville:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a scout of about fifty men in the direction of Quitman, which is due north from here, for the purpose of covering the movement of troops to Lewisburg, the men to be provided with three days' rations. The general further directs that you close the lines at your post for at least three days. The Tenth Illinois Cavalry, most of it, has been ordered to Lewisburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 26, 1864.*

Colonel RYAN,
Commanding Lewisburg, Ark.:

It is reported that there is a large quantity of stores at your post, which has been taken off from boats going up the river to lighten them.

It is proposed in that case to send re-enforcements to you. Report what amount of stores there is and at what point, and immediately commence your preparations for defense.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 26, 1864.*

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Re-enforcements for you left to-day. You will probably receive definite instructions, but in our opinion you will be strong enough to act offensively or defensively as you may desire. Your reputation as a soldier depends upon your vigilance. Hang upon the rear and be careful to rest your men often.

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain, &c.

P. S.—Wheeler and the rest of your staff friends have an eye tight open on you. We must do something.

CLARKSON.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 26, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

The Twenty-ninth Iowa and Tenth Illinois [Cavalry] and Marr's battery marched from here to-day to re-enforce you.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Am out on expedition. Have with me battalion of the First Missouri Cavalry. Want to be out about one week longer. Cannot safely proceed further without them. They are ordered to Little Rock. Shall I send them back or retain them until I return? Send answer immediately. I start from here in the morning.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Have scouted pretty thoroughly during the last six days the country lying between this point, New Madrid, and Charleston, extending nearly up to Bird's Point, with a battalion of the Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, a battalion of the First Missouri Cavalry, Captain Preuitt, and a detachment of the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, under Captain McElroy. Captain

Hulse has been scouting on the upper part of the sub-district with detachments of the Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, from Cape Girardeau and Jackson. Total accomplished since my last report is, killed, 8 bushwhackers; captured, several stand of arms and between 40 and 50 horses and mules.

J. T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Ford is at Kansas City, and will remain to operate on this side. Please get the pack-mule train into use, and if possible arrange some mode of communicating by signals, smoke, or in some other way to get rapid word from point to point.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that the greatest difficulties from guerrillas, bushwhackers, and disaffected persons in this district exist in the three counties on the Missouri River, viz, Jackson, La Fayette, and Saline, and that the disposition of the troops should correspond with this condition of affairs. I shall therefore place the disposable troops on the following lines: From this point to Kansas City and Independence, via the railroad; then from this point to Lexington, via Tabo or Mount Prairie Church, with a line of temporary posts from Tabo to Pleasant Hill at such points as Lone Jack, Chapel Hill, Wagon Knob, &c. With the organization of citizen guards Saline and Pettis Counties can be kept quiet until Jackson and La Fayette have been cleaned out. The quiet possession of these latter counties will separate the guerrillas of this district from those north of the Missouri River, and do more to weaken them than anything else that can be done at present. I have directed a block-house to be built at La Mine bridge, there being none at that point. There is a battery here of four 3-inch guns and two mountain howitzers. The latter are of no use, and the whole battery is of little moment for this service, the horses being in poor condition, and the caissons loaded down with the men. A battery of horse artillery should be stationed here and made as light as possible. Two of the guns should be Napoleons. I have directed that a pack train of two mules to each company be organized for scouting purposes in the field, the mules to be taken from the wagons, the only additional expense being the saddles. I shall withdraw the force from Sedalia, the two companies of citizen guards being sufficient to look after that place.

Your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., July 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut. E. L. Berthoud, topographical engineer, will repair without delay to La Mine bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of selecting a site on which to erect a block-house for the protection of that crossing. Lieutenant Berthoud will prepare a plan of the building, and will visit the same from time to time for the purpose of giving it such general superintendence as may be required. The commanding officer at La Mine bridge will be placed in immediate charge of the work and will urge the same to completion as rapidly as possible. The necessary labor will be done by the troops stationed at that point, and all necessary tools and material will be furnished by the district quartermaster on requisition of the officer in charge of the work.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 26, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Sedalia:

An order issued to-day directing the building of a block-house at La Mine bridge. The company stationed there, together with Captain Newman's company of militia, will be required to build it. Forward requisition to district quartermaster for necessary tools and material.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel McFerran detained detachments of Companies B and M, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, at Lexington. I request that these detachments be ordered to join their command at Jefferson City. I hope this will be done before the last of this month.

GEORGE H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

[Indorsement.]

This has been done.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

I have the honor to report per orders from Rosecrans all my command at this station for duty. My men are very much fatigued and horses nearly barefoot.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 26, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Get your command into condition for active operations as soon as possible.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

I would respectfully ask how many days' march shall I prepare for?

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 26, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

The order did not contemplate any movement at present, but that you should get your command in condition as soon as possible and hold them prepared to move at a moment's notice.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 26, 1864.*

General FISK:

There was no reproof or rebuke intended to you in my telegram with reference to the calling out of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I do not doubt that the general authorized all you did, but unfortunately he scarcely had the power to do so. My object is to straighten the matter and put it on a basis which will secure the State of Missouri and the General Government from fraud or imposition in the way of after claims. All militia should be called into service by the Governor, upon formal requisition by the proper military commander. The department commander has no authority to call out militia in any other way. This formality should be observed, for otherwise all claims and accounts will be thrown out when brought before the auditors of the Treasury. I will furnish the copies of the letters and telegrams you desire, if your records do not have them. Since writing the above I have seen Captain Eno's dispatch of yesterday. It is not the intention in that dispatch to revoke any of your orders as to those troops which you have already called out, nor to direct you to disband any. My understanding of it is that you should report to these headquarters your needs of militia when you want them called out, and how many, to enable the commanding general to make the proper official requisition for them.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph:

You are authorized to raise two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in the western portion of your district; also one of infantry at Hannibal, all to serve for twelve months; men to be mustered into the service of the United States as fast as possible. The officers selected by you and approved by me will be commissioned by the Governor. Communications on the subject to go through General Gray, adjutant-general of the State.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am in receipt of your telegram authorizing the four twelve-months' regiments and will push their organization with all the vigor I have. I know Colonel Harding to be an excellent officer, but allow me to suggest, general, that the northwest will find fault at the importation of field officers from Saint Louis. If the Governor will let me manage that part I will put it through without friction and give him as good officers as ever drew swords.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 26, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The bushwhacker hunt is progressing successfully. Our forces are capturing and killing a large number of the guerrillas and securing their horses and arms. The brush on Platte and Fishing Rivers, and in the country between, swarms with the Thornton squads. Our drag-net will bring them out. What shall I do with young men who desert Thornton and surrender with the oft-told tale of deception, sorrow, repentance, &c.?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One-half of Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell's command will leave Cameron this evening for Mexico. The other detachment will follow as soon as I can well draw them from the chase.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
Hannibal, Mo., July 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: The Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, under my control, is in hands of rebels from forty to fifty miles out, and bridges and

depots destroyed. Beyond that I don't know how it is. Telegraph not working. I have assumed command of this part of the State by orders from General Fisk two days since as colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. I shall have 300 or 400 men under arms here by night. Have sent out a train and 200 men to see what the enemy are about. We ought to have a force of soldiers here as soon as possible to operate out in the country. In the meantime I shall do what I can with the means at command. It will necessarily be irregular, but I trust effective.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HANNIBAL, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Our road forty miles from Hannibal is in the hands of rebels. Bridges and depots burned. I don't know how far west. I have taken command under orders of General Fisk. We need a re-enforcement in this part of the State. I have sent out 200 men to look after the rebels. I shall do the best I can with my means at command, and until I can communicate with General Fisk I will report to you. Don't regard the howl of rebels. I won't do anything improper. I hope you can arm men in Pike County at once. They are ready and there is no time to lose.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

CROOKED RIVER, RAY COUNTY, *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have scouted the country along Fishing River and between here and Missouri City. I also have sent a scout over to Claysville. I have only heard of one small squad of guerrillas on Rocky Fork, and have sent fifty men after them. You can be assured there are no guerrillas in force in this section. I move from here to Salem, thence up the river. I sent 200 of the First Iowa [Cavalry] through Hainesville to act upon information they might obtain. Please order by telegraph to Cameron ten days' rations for 650 men from 1st to 10th of August. I have gathered all the information in the country. I think the number of guerrillas greatly exaggerated.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

BROOKFIELD, *July 26, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Engine just come from east, and reports that rebels came into Shelbina and tore up track and burned two trains and raised the devil generally; said to be 500 strong. Will try and get other reports for you. My men are all out after a band of bushwhackers. Hope they may come in to-night.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain.

STURGEON, *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Bill Anderson's gang of rebels was in Monroe County yesterday. I will have 100 picked men after him on to-morrow, with instructions to follow him until they kill or disband him.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Sturgeon, Mo., July 26, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I learn that Bill Anderson was in Monroe County yesterday on his way to Paris. I have men out watching him to get his course. In the meantime I have sent to Major Bartlett for 100 picked men and horses to report to me to-night with these men. I propose to put them on his track with instructions to follow them day and night, never losing his track until they come up with him and compel him to leave the north side of the Missouri River or suffer annihilation. The most of Anderson's men are strangers in the country and they cannot separate and meet together with that facility that those can who are well acquainted with the country. The balance of Major Bartlett's command I will keep in the western part of Boone County, in the Perche Hills, with such other forces as I can get to assist them. I have this day written to General Guitar for his consent to let me have Captain Reed's company, of Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, who are now at Rolla. Captain Reed is a good man, has a good company, and they are well acquainted with the geography of the rebel strongholds in North Missouri. I would very much like to have this company here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

Do as you propose.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Sturgeon, Mo., July 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: Bill Anderson, with his band of robbers, was in Middle Grove yesterday evening and left in the direction of Paris. Major Bartlett's battalion, Third Missouri State Militia, are in the Perche Hills. I have just ordered him to send me 100 of his best mounted men, with a view of putting them on the track of Anderson, and to follow him until they capture and kill or disperse the whole gang. Anderson is recruiting rapidly, and he must be driven out. His best fighting men are strangers here and do not know the country; conse-

quently they cannot scatter and meet at a given point like the ordinary guerrilla, but are more likely to keep together; and I propose to put a good body of men after him who will give him no rest, day or night, as his force is sufficiently large to be tracked. I have left Columbia entirely unprotected, except by the citizens. We must make the citizens of the towns in a very great measure defend themselves, and get all our available forces in the field and keep them there until these bands are thoroughly driven out. Would be pleased to hear from you and receive any suggestions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Lieutenant CLARKE:

Glad the general is out of the siege at Columbia. Hope he will speedily bring order out of chaos and exterminate the guerrillas. Will need all the good troops he can bring out. The First Iowa Cavalry will be sent to Mexico as soon as we can withdraw from the field.

FISK.

MEXICO, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Douglass tells me by telegraph that he has asked you to send me some arms and ammunition. Permit me to urge it upon you. I have applied to General Fisk. He says General Douglass will furnish them. The above is his reply. I have but twenty soldiers. There are from the country and town about forty Union men, who temporarily purpose, until an organization can be effected, to volunteer to defend the town. Once the enemy threatened us, but approached no nearer than two miles. Since they have increased in strength, and any day may see them upon us. Fifty pounds of buckshot and a proportionate amount of powder we should have at once, and men can be found to stand behind forty stand of arms if you will send them with ammunition. Overlook my want of official courtesy in addressing you direct, for our case demands immediate attention.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MEXICO, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General:

In view of certain things since transpired, the want of sufficient force here, and the urgent request of Union men, I am constrained to withdraw my request to hold hostages, and request you to permit me to release them on conditions which I shall propose. The Davis murder was not known or expected when they were arrested. My reasons and a report of the case I will make in writing at the first opportunity.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MEXICO, MO., *July 26, 1864.*

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I have learned that a gang is organizing to rob the Kirksville and Hannibal banks. Suppose their headquarters are at Quincy, Ill. H. Clay Price is prominent in C. Will give in full by mail to-morrow.

ISAAC GANNETT,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Salina, Kans., July 26, 1864.

General H. W. HALLECK:

The stage has just arrived from Larned. The damage done by Indians amounts to 10 teamsters killed, 3 wounded (2 of them scalped), and the stealing of about 300 head of cattle. Our posts all safe.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 26, 1864.

Maj. R. H. HUNT,
Commanding Post Artillery:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, by direction of General Curtis, that on the 13th instant verbal orders were given to you to send a detachment of artillery to Weston, Mo., immediately, for the purpose of accompanying an expedition against guerrillas, under command of Colonel Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry. Also, that on the 22d instant you were ordered to proceed to Saint Joseph, Mo., with a detachment of artillery as an escort to a quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores. The above orders have both been complied with.

Very respectfully,

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 26, 1864.*

General MCKEAN,
Paola:

What news of the rebels this morning? I wish you would communicate by express messengers with General Curtis, who was at Salina Sunday night, if you deem it important to change the location of troops. If an emergency overtakes you telegraph me to send you troops and I will do it.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *July 26, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No positive news of the rebels to-day. Enough was discovered last night to prove that I have acted upon the correct hypothesis so far,

but I cannot tell what effect the weakening of certain points may have upon their plans. I would like to have a better force at Olathe, but must get along without it if we cannot have this. I think the express could not overtake the general now if started; at all events it would be too late for the crisis.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS McKEAN,
Paola:

You asked for two companies of infantry yesterday. Our small forces have to command this place and Leavenworth City, and lending troops to General Fisk, with the rebels opposite to us, makes it doubtful whether we can spare any more troops from this place. Let me know your necessity, and if you think it imperative we must do something for you.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., July 26, 1864.*

I. Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will take command in person of the troops of the Second Brigade, temporarily stationed at this post.

* * * * * * *

III. Col. C. R. Jennison, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, having reported for duty in this district, under orders from department headquarters, will proceed to visit the several companies of his regiment now stationed on the eastern and southern border of the district, with a view to informing himself by personal inspection of their condition and wants in regard to equipments, &c. On the completion of this duty Colonel Jennison will report by telegraph or letter to these headquarters for orders, unless he shall have received orders previous to that time assigning him to other duties.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *July 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. H. HOYT,
Olathe:

The trail of the rockets seen corroborates other evidences of the rebel plan to make feint of attack on Kansas City, but to concentrate on Grand River. They may change their programme in part owing to the weakening of my command; hence the importance of your position. I have no especial instructions for Waterhouse. It is an object to ascertain as much as possible of the rebel movements east. Look to Aubrey and advise the major.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the county of Audrain, held in Mexico on the 26th day of July, 1864, on motion, Ambrose C. Eubanks was called to act as chairman, and John W. Gamble was appointed secretary. On motion of Capt. John W. McRoberts, it was

Resolved, That as the situation in which we as unconditional loyal citizens are now placed is of such danger that it is absolutely necessary for us to be relieved, or our lives, our property, and all will be sacrificed to the ravages of the incarnate demons who are roaming through our county as soldiers and friends of the rebel cause;

Resolved, That O. A. A. Gardner, our fellow-citizen, be requested to go to Saint Louis and lay our case before Major-General Rosecrans, and if possible procure some arms and ammunition for our use for a few days until we can complete the organization of a company of men from our county;

Resolved, That we are opposed to serving under other than unconditional men as company officers.

A. C. EUBANKS,
Chairman.
JOHN W. GAMBLE,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 199. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 27, 1864.*

1. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, contained in letter received July 21, 1864, by the chief mustering officer of the department, the officers of the organization known as Headquarters Troop will be mustered out of service from the date of reception of the instructions above mentioned by the chief mustering officer. The organization is recognized by the War Department, and will continue in its present duty under command of such officers as may from time to time be temporarily assigned to it. Recruiting for the organization will cease from this date.

* * * * * * *

16. The Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry will proceed without delay to this city, and will be reported to the brigadier-general commanding the Defenses of New Orleans, who is charged with the duty of equipping it for duty in the field as engineers. As soon as equipped the regiment will be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Corps, for embarkation. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *July 27, 1864.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General REYNOLDS:

In consequence of the interruption in the communication, I could send you no report yesterday. If there is nothing new in reference to the enemy, no force this side of the Atchafalaya, will send an expedition of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to Morgan's Ferry in the morning to break up their camp on the other side. Sent 200 cavalry to

occupy Waterloo this morning, and 200 to intermediate stations to protect telegraph. McGinnis' command arrived last night and have encamped on the right. From the best information I can get, the enemy have abandoned the idea of an attack on this place for the present. I hope to have something definite by to-morrow night.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, *July 27, 1864.*

Capt. O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts returned late last evening and report that Scott has returned to Clinton with his command. This morning I sent out a scout with instructions to go into Clinton, if possible.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

41. Capt. John F. Lacey, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, Army of Arkansas, for assignment to duty with the First Brigade, Third Division, of that army.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

There must be a battalion of dismounted men of the Third Michigan now at the Bluff, who can be sent to Remount Camp and do picket duty on broken-down horses until others arrive. Direct your first attention to cutting down trees, giving good range for your artillery. When that is done, should the health of the troops continue bad, a part can be removed. The building of earth-works can be done by a few men. Doctor Foote is on the morning train.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

Three transports came without escort from Saint Charles, not annoyed at all. Colonel Ritter came with 218 veterans armed and mounted. General Lee writes me: "Rumor says a force of rebels

moved yesterday (25th) from Arkansas River to Prairie Landing; also a force moved to a point on the river above here." I cannot credit his apprehensions; will send a copy of his letter to-morrow morning. I have reason to believe Fagan has returned with his command to Camden. Two deserters from Shelby report he was at Batesville Saturday last with his whole force, and that there were no indications of a movement. I hope, general, you will let me have a good force of cavalry here. I want to make it unsafe for the enemy to venture within twenty miles of the railroad. Latest news from the North is that Sherman's guns command Atlanta, and it is reported that General Washburn has a dispatch that the place is in our possession. It appears that Colonel Wilkin was killed in the late battle with Forrest.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Three transports have arrived without escort this side of Saint Charles. They were not fired into or annoyed at all. Colonel Ritter, with 218 veterans, equipped and mounted, came up. He has 285 horses. They are unshod and fifty have the distemper. General Lee detained my scout of 150 men, Ninth Iowa, under Major Ensign. I shall order it back. General Lee was apprehensive of attack, but from the information I have I think there is no danger of his being troubled. Information received this p. m. renders it probable Fagan fell back to Camden two weeks ago, and that Cabell moved up a little toward Pine Bluff. An officer who was down to Saint Charles with Major Ensign states that the scout saw nothing of the enemy going down.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Allow Colonel Ritter to come forward with his command by land and join his brigade.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 27, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am camped with my brigade half a mile north of this place; arrived there at 1 o'clock this p. m. I will be obliged to move in the morning to Bayou Metoe on account of the scarcity of water.

Respectfully,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 27, 1864. (Received 8.20 p. m

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

There seems to be some apprehension that Shelby is going to c the Arkansas near where he went up. He is evidently concentra for some purpose, but I doubt the probability of his going west sin because it has been so much hinted. I want your brigade kep readiness to move, and information to be obtained by small scouts would much prefer to have you near Brownsville, but you canno course, stay there without water. If Shelby is not moving we would rather have you on Bayou Two Prairie than on Bayou Metoe, would prefer some point from two to five miles from Brownsville. Y camp should be moved every few days. Try to get your brigad condition for active service with as many men as possible. Sen many horses here to be shod as you please. Let the commanding of report to me or my quartermaster. Telegraph me to-night what intend to do to-morrow, and how many effective men you have. If can remain near Brownsville to-morrow I will be glad, but do not your troops suffer. It might be well to march to Bayou Metoe and c there for a day or two. Colonel Ritter, with 218 men, has arrive the Bluff, and will be moving along the road toward Little Rock.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commandin

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville, July 27, 1864—11 p. m

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

Dispatch of general commanding just received. I can remain two or three days. I have with me 700 effective men and 150 men were sent on a scout to Saint Charles, who should be here to-morr also the same number who were sent to Searcy that should return morrow. I have 230 men belonging to these three regiments guar hay-makers on the prairie. I will send about 200 of the horses bel ing to the Eleventh Missouri to Little Rock to-morrow to be shod.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colone

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 27, 186

Lieut. Col. G. MOYERS,
Commanding Third Michigan Cavalry:

I wish a detail from your regiment of one or two commissioned cers and fifty men for an important scout, to start this a. m. as soo 5 o'clock, to go about thirty miles and co-operate to-morrow wit small force of infantry to move early in the morning on a steam-b Please send one of your best officers. Have him report to me in son immediately for instructions, and have the men get ready with days' rations.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commandin

LEWISBURG, *July 27, 1864—5 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shelby is reported to be in Oil Trough Bottom. I think he will cross the Little Red at Hillyer's Ferry, and report says he expects to cross the Arkansas River by Sunday.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

(Copy to Col. W. F. Geiger, at Brownsville, Ark.)

LITTLE ROCK, *July 27, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Any news of Fagan? Commander Phelps writes that part of all his troops have crossed the Arkansas, and that Arkansas Post is occupied by the enemy. General Lee writes General Andrews that rebel troops have gone to Prairie Landing, and that another force has struck White River above Saint Charles. I don't believe any of these stories. Fleet just in. Report says that Sherman has possession of Atlanta; his guns commanded the place. Shelby is reported by deserters at Batesville with his command. There is also a report from General Andrews that Fagan has returned to Camden. By flag of truce yesterday I learned that there was a considerable force this side of Camden.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, *July 27, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 p. m. 28th.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout came in to-day from the direction of the Saline River who reports that eighteen pieces of artillery were sent week before last from Camden to Red Fork, on the Arkansas, and that rebel troops are numerous on the Saline. General Price still at Camden. Our pickets and the rebel pickets on the Napoleon road are about three miles apart.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 27, 1864.*
(Received August 2.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

I inclose herewith copy of dispatch* just received from General Steele. I do not know to what troops he particularly refers in speaking about diverted re-enforcements, but if any such have been stopped at Memphis I have to request that they may be sent to him at once, together with the troops received by you from Missouri during the last month. The enemy, under Kirby Smith, is moving down the Atchafalaya in considerable force, but I think that his movements, as well as

* See p. 231.

those of Taylor on the White River, have in view the crossing of the Mississippi River for the purpose either of interfering with our operations against Mobile or of joining the rebel army at Atlanta.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

13. The One hundred and forty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. D. C. Smith commanding, is hereby ordered to proceed forthwith to Helena, Ark., and report to Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

CHAS. H. TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

44. Capt. William T. Kittredge, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report without delay by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, and in person to Brigadier-General Sanborn, U. S. Volunteers, at Springfield, Mo., for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *July 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Saint Louis:

A deserter from Shelby's force says that Shelby is at Jacksonport with 2,000 or 3,000 well armed men. Thinks Shelby wishes to get toward Springfield. Reves and Freeman are near Pocahontas with 2,000 or 3,000 conscripts partly armed. Some eighty paroled prisoners will arrive here to-morrow. They were captured near Devall's Bluff.

J. F. TYLER.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *July 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Have wasted nineteen hours trying to hear from you. I now start with my command, about 500 strong, including battalion of First Missouri Cavalry, for Arkansas. I hope I am right in taking that battalion. They have been with me six days, and are needed much more during the remainder of the expedition. Any dispatch from you received here to-day will be forwarded to me to-night. I expect to be out about a

week longer. Do not think the prospect very flattering. You must not expect too much of me, but I shall accomplish something if possible.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

ROLLA, *July 27, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am just advised that a band of twenty bushwhackers robbed Vienna, the county seat of Maries County, about daylight this morning. The band moved west when they left.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., July 27, 1864.*

Sub-districts of the District of Central Missouri as heretofore existing (with the exception of the Fourth Sub-District) are hereby discontinued and the district is resub-districted, and until further orders will be commanded as follows, to wit: The First Sub-District will comprise all that portion of the district lying south of Saline County and east of the eastern line of Johnson, Henry, and Saint Clair Counties, headquarters at Jefferson City, Col. John S. Wolfe, One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, commanding. The Second Sub-District will consist of the counties of La Fayette and Saline, headquarters at Lexington, Col. James McFerran, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding. The Third Sub-District will be composed of the counties of Johnson, Henry, and Saint Clair, headquarters at Warrensburg, ——— ——— commanding.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg:

The guerrillas are concentrating in eastern portion of my district, and yesterday burned large bridge on Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad near Shelbina. I am of the opinion that but few of the rascals can be left on your side of the river. General Rosecrans assured me that Colonel Ford's command would remain on this side until we were out of this trouble, but I learn from the telegraph operator that he has returned to Kansas City. Can you inform me of his whereabouts and contemplated movements? If I cannot rely upon him, must ask General Rosecrans for other forces. Please answer.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., July 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The headquarters of the Second Regiment Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers will be established at Springfield, Mo., until further orders,

and the regimental staff officers on duty at the present headquarters of the regiment will proceed with the regimental books and papers to this post. Col. John E. Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry, will, in addition to his duties as member of the general court-martial now in session at Springfield, Mo., command his regiment. Lieut. Col. H. Cameron, Second Arkansas Cavalry, will remain in command of the post of Cassville, Mo.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 27, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

In reply to your telegram* the general commanding directs me to say there are plenty of infantry arms here, but no cavalry arms.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 27, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Saint Louis:

The guerrilla hunters are doing good service. Small squads of the rascals are raked out of the brush and mustered out on the spot. The damage to the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad was the destruction of the Salt River bridge, and the railway property at Shelbina and Lakenan. There are many bands of guerrillas in Monroe, Shelby, Marion, and Ralls Counties. Colonel Hayward is calling out the Enrolled Missouri Militia of his regiment. I have citizen guards at the other bridges, and have directed that the North Missouri Railroad be guarded by citizens until General Douglass can get the militia on duty.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Just received letter from Macon City. Rebels burned Shelbina and Salt River bridge, on Hannibal and Saint Joe Railroad yesterday. Threatened to attack Macon City. Two hundred militia at Macon City without arms. Those rebels are Bill Anderson's band. Macon City is cut off from telegraphic communication.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One hundred rebels passed north of here toward Mexico last night. I go down by this evening's express with a few troops. Great danger of bridges being destroyed to-night.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

---

* See Part I, p. 174.

HANNIBAL, MO., *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have positive information that Salt River bridge, 150 feet long, is burned. This suspends all business on the road at present.

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

HANNIBAL, *July 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

The damage done so far as I can learn, is as follows: Salt River bridge, 150 feet span, burned, with water-tank and block-house. Depots at Lakenan and Shelbina burnt. One house burnt at bridge. Only thirty-six bushwhackers engaged in it. We have the man here who fed the party last night, a rebel. I shall send passenger trains regularly and transfer at bridge. It will take from three to five days to make bridge passable; and bridges should be guarded. A small force will do.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 27, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal:

I ordered guards to the bridge last night. We must take care of the railroad. The rebels of Monroe and Shelby Counties must rebuild the bridges. Such will be my orders all along the line, and I will enforce it, unless my superiors stop me.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 27, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal:

Please make me schedule of bridges and block-houses, together with the number of men required at each point.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HANNIBAL, *July 27, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

I think, if possible, you should put guards in all block-houses on the road at once. A few men would hold them. I have ordered Lancaster to make his company as full as possible, and to mount his men; those who have not horses, to borrow from men of known disloyalty and to report here for duty. Captain Thacher, of Canton, has 100 stand of arms. I have ordered his men on duty. Colonel Kutzner is here with authority to raise a regiment of six-months' men, headquarters here. I shall have to borrow some horses for Meredith and send them into the

country. Captain Lair's company will come up as fast as they can be gathered. I have here 400 stand of arms for Saint Joseph. Have you any directions to give about them?

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 27, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD, *Hannibal:*

Your dispositions are approved. Can't you send me the arms for Saint Joseph under guard to Macon? I have guards from there. I hope Colonel Kutzner will push the organization of his regiment. We must lose no time.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *July 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

I send with the next train forty men to the Chariton bridge and twenty to the Carbon bridge, on the Hannibal road. There is a bridge two miles from town, on the Saint Joseph road, I think I have to guard also. Last night I had my men in line of battle. Our forces are now reduced to seventy-five men fit for duty, hardly enough to defend the town. The militia have no arms. I hope Colonel Eberman will bring them up to-day from Saint Louis. I have also twenty-five men in Huntsville, helping Lieutenant McKinsey in raising a company. Your adjutant-general complains of my returns not being sent in regularly. The sergeant-major tells me that he has sent them in time. My energies have been a little overtaxed of late, as I was the only officer for the regiment, post, two companies, the militia, and scouting business.

A. BRACKMAN.

MACON, *July 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

I received a dispatch from Captain Fowkes, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, from Hunnewell, stating there were thirty-five rebels within seven miles north of that place and forty within twelve miles south of it. He says he has only seventy-five men, thirty-five of whom had no side arms. He asks for re-enforcements; so does Captain Stanley, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Keytesville. He sent me word by special messenger that he had sent out a scout of fifty-five men after forty-six of Holtzclaw's and Anderson's men, and that he came up with them near the Union brick church in Fork Chariton. They took in the bush, dividing up in small squads. Captain Stanley followed them until he perceived it was their object to draw him into ambush. He learned at the same time that they had united with another gang consisting of sixty-one under Captain Jackson. He then withdrew to Keytesville. He says he cannot follow them to any advantage unless re-enforced. He wants from 150 to 200 men. I shall furnish the escort for the arms according to their numbers.

A. BRACKMAN,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., THIRD MISSOURI STATE MIL. CAV.,
July 27, 1864. (Via Sturgeon.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Scouts sent out last night have just returned. They report that the guerrillas are moving in small squads toward the Missouri River. I have sent my wagons and sick under proper escort to Columbia. We will kill the robbers off as soon as possible.

A. BARTLETT,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Edina, Knox County, Mo., July 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The greatly disturbed condition of the country has produced great excitement in this county. I have had deputations from different parts of this county to-day urging me to call out the militia under my command into active service, and a large meeting was held to-day in our town in which resolutions were passed requesting me to call out eighty-five mounted men for immediate service. I am placed in a most unpleasant position, as people think I ought to do something for the country. I have taken the responsibility to order out eighty-five mounted men for present duty. I have also given orders to those men as far as possible to take all fire-arms from the possession of disloyal persons and those who are exempt from military duty. There is no doubt but that the country is filled with armed guerrillas. Shelbina, thirty-five miles from this place, was burned yesterday and other depredations are being done daily, and unless we have authority to call into service the militia of the country Northeast Missouri will be a desolation. Already all our merchants are moving off their goods and the best horses are being moved off and a general terror pervades the whole country. I request, therefore, general, that you issue an order authorizing me to call into active service my regiment, so long as the necessity of the case may require. I would also request that you authorize me to take all the guns in the hands of the disloyal or sympathizers, and that I am authorized to subsist my men off the country until arrangements can be made to get Government subsistence. And I would further request that this order be dated from this date, July 27, 1864, to cover my present action. I am aware, general, that the usual formula would be to have the order made through General Fisk to General Douglass, and from him to me; but the emergency requires that whatever is done should be done forthwith or the county is destroyed (and our faith is not strong in our State government). Therefore we make the application direct to you, believing that you will make the order and I can report then to General Fisk by letter. Reverend McManary will carry this letter. He will be able to give you a full history of affairs in this country; is a true Union man. The loyal men of Missouri have full faith in you and believe that you will do everything in your power to keep us from destruction.

I have the honor, general, to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. WIRT,
Colonel Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

P. S.—I wrote to you last Monday bearing on the same subject, and only the great terror of the country induces me to again trouble you before hearing from my first letter.

S. M. W.

At a meeting of the citizens of Edina, held on the evening of the 27th of July, 1864, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the condition of the country and for the calling out of the Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, or a part of them, for active service, Peter Early, sr., was called to the chair, and James C. Agnew was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman and others present, on motion it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the chair appointed E. V. Wilson, esq., John Dougherty, and John Winterbottom said committee. The committee retired for the purpose of drawing up resolutions to submit to the meeting. During their absence appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Hillis, Colonel Wirt, Captain Poe, Peter Early, sr., Peter Haines, and others; all showing the necessity of immediate action in view of the present condition of affairs in our county and in the bordering counties. The committee as above returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

First. We deem the loyal citizens of our county at this time in danger of personal violence, and of having their property stolen or destroyed.

Second. We suggest as an effectual guarantee against the murder of our citizens and the theft of their property, that Col. S. M. Wirt, commanding Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, be requested to place on duty forthwith one company of eighty-five men (mounted), together with such officers as may be necessary to take command of said company.

Third. That said company will be sufficient to scout over the county and learn of the presence of any hostile force, their number, designs, &c., and report the facts, and in the event of there being a larger force of the enemy than said company can rout, the captain or officer commanding said company shall call to his assistance a force sufficient to do whatever service may be necessary, which may be done by calling for volunteers or by an order from Colonel Wirt.

Fourth. Deeming the residence in many cases of the families of the rebels now prowling in the brush among us and the residence of their friends and sympathizers being here the principal inducement to cause them to return to this part of the country, we deem it nothing more than justice that these relatives and friends of the guerrillas be called upon to defray a portion of the expense incurred necessary to subsist said company. They would willingly, if they dare, give aid to these thieves and fiends in human form, and ought to be compelled to subsist the force their presence makes necessary.

Fifth. We suggest the appointment of a committee of three to raise contributions of provisions, forage, and horses to supply the company proposed to be called out and placed on active duty.

Sixth. We recommend that as many members of this company as may not have horses call on the committee above named, make known the fact, and that said committee, if possible, procure whatever number of horses and equipments may be needed.

The chairman appointed, on motion, a committee of five, William Hillis, esq., chairman, to draw up a memorial or petition to Major-General Rosecrans, requesting him to issue such orders as may be for the good of this community.

The chairman, also on motion, appointed a committee of three in accordance with the fifth resolution. On motion of Col. S. M. Wirt, Father McManary was appointed as messenger to proceed forthwith

to Saint Louis and confer with Major-General Rosecrans, and if possible procure such relief as it is in his power to give us under the circumstances in which we are placed.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

PETER EARLY, SR.,
Chairman.
JAMES C. AGNEW,
Secretary.

CARROLLTON, MO., *July 27, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: The undersigned committee, appointed at a mass-meeting of the citizens of Carroll County, Mo., under General Orders, No. 107, would beg leave to make the following report of the condition of things in this county:

We have had two raids into our county by rebel bushwhackers within the last two weeks. The first by Anderson, with a band of twenty or thirty cutthroats, who crossed the river from Saline County in the evening, made a circuit of about twenty miles through the county, murdered nine of our best citizens, and passed out of our county into Chariton the next morning early, closely pursued by our militia. This raid startled the whole county, and the people of all parties met en masse to devise some means of redress and prevent future raids. We organized the people of every neighborhood into home guards, but found themselves in great measure without arms and almost totally without ammunition. About the same time Thornton's band made their appearance in the western part of the county and advanced about eight miles in the direction of the county seat, Carrollton. All the citizens of the county turned out to aid the small force of the militia at this post, and Thornton retreated back into Caldwell County the same night without, so far as we can hear of, seeing a man in the county, every citizen having either fled at their appearance or reported here for duty where that was practicable. Under these circumstances we think we can safely say that the whole people of this county, with the rarest exception, are utterly opposed to bushwhacking and are anxious to aid you in exterminating such bands of marauders and sustaining the authority of the Government. We are sorry to add that on the 23d day of this month a band of men, claiming to be Union soldiers, entered this county under the command of one Captain De Bolt and one Major Ramage, ostensibly to hunt bushwhackers (they were told by every one here that the bushwhackers had left the county), and commenced a system of indiscriminate plunder on the people of the county without regard to party, burning houses, and finally murdering one of our oldest and best citizens, insulting and abusing all classes of citizens, including our own militia. At a low estimate they have plundered the county of $40,000 or $50,000 worth of property. The loyal citizens of this county look to you for redress of these outrages and hope they will not be disappointed. The citizens are very much exasperated, but will do no act in violation of law and military order. It is but just to say that Colonel Shanklin, Major Leonard, and Captain Kelly also had commands in this county at the same time, but so far as we can learn did no act in violation of law, and acted in a very gentlemanly manner toward all of the citizens. We earnestly ask that the above charges be investigated and properly punished. We also ask that you send to us a permit authorizing the companies of home guards to purchase arms, to

be used under the direction of the military authorities of the county in fighting bushwhackers and thieves; also a permit authorizing our county court to purchase $500 worth of ammunition for the use of these companies, to be issued out under the direction of the post commander at Carrollton, Mo. If the above suggestions are followed, we are satisfied, general, you will not be troubled with any disturbances arising in this county.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEORGE DIEGEL,
DAVID GILBERT,
J. L. CALVERT,
I. H. GRAHAM,
JONATHAN HILL,
Committee.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Ellsworth,
July 27, 1864.

I. The troops assembled in this campaign of the upper Arkansas will be organized and in line of battle form as follows: First, regiment of volunteer militia, Colonel Price, on the right; second, right section Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Edington; third, Colonel Scott's regiment volunteer militia; fourth, all the U. S. Volunteers, forming a battalion under Captain Booth, on the left. Firing in camp will be avoided.

II. Hunters will be detailed for killing game, but the troops must not scatter and break down stock to chase buffalo. Indians at war with us will be the object of our pursuit and destruction, but women and children must be spared. All horses, ponies, and property taken will be placed in charge of Quartermaster P. Z. Taylor, who will have it properly collected, or sent back to safe places for future disposition. This is necessary to prevent the accumulation of useless baggage.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, *July 27, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Following just received:

Lieut. J. A. WILCOX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived here to-day. I find the difficulties much more than I anticipated. There is scarcely a day passes but what depredations are committed. Is Company D, Second Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, full? Has the Governor ordered any militia subject to my orders? All the thoroughfares must be patrolled for hundreds of miles.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. R. R. Livingston has tendered the services of the veterans of his regiment, now here on a furlough. If accepted, can horses to mount them be taken and a competent board of officers appraise them, so that if any are lost such can be paid for?

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Just arrived here. Find Colonel Collins' troops almost all on the different lines of communication. His battalion extends on this line over 500 miles of country. He has also three companies on the Denver line from Julesburg to Fremont's Orchard. The only safety to emigrants, stages, or telegraph lines will be to patrol the whole country from Kearny to South Pass, and to do this I must have more soldiers. The Governor of Nebraska has kindly offered to call out two companies of militia. Depredations are committed daily on the lines of communication. From present appearances you may expect a general Indian outbreak in all this western country.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP, NEAR SHANGHAI, CARROLL COUNTY,
July 27, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

About 130 of my men were left by Major Matlack at Turney's Grove; the remainder are here. Major Matlack leaves me here in the morning, when I will be adrift without orders or instructions. I propose to leave here to-morrow morning and move in the direction of the railroad. I will camp to-morrow night at or near Turney's Grove, where I propose to await orders and instructions. Men and horses considerably jaded. Keep us at work while you keep us in the field. My messenger will await your reply.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., July 28, 1864.

Upon the representation of the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf, General Orders, No. 17, of the 7th instant, is so far modified as to suspend, with the exceptions hereinafter indicated, the consolidation of the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique until the 31st of August proximo.

I. The Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth Regiments, Corps d'Afrique, will immediately be broken up and the enlisted men distributed among the remaining regiments of that organization. The medical officers will be assigned, so far as there may be vacancies of the respective grades, to the retained regiments, and the supernumeraries, if there should be any, will be retained in service until further orders. The other commissioned officers will at once be mustered out of service, but such of them as may desire it will be examined, and if approved will be appointed with their original date to any vacancies that exist or may occur in the retained regiments.

II. Measures will immediately be taken by the commander of the Department of the Gulf, under such regulations as he may establish, to fill up the retained regiments by colored laborers from the plantations in this department.

III. The organization of the retained regiments will be the maximum prescribed by the instructions from the War Department, but under the circumstances of the case the enlisted men transferred from the disbanded regiments and the recruits obtained from the colored laborers on the plantations will be distributed so as to equalize the strength of the retained regiments, and any further consolidation of these regiments that may be necessary will be determined on the 31st proximo.

IV. In order to facilitate the examination of the officers of these regiments the instructions given in General Orders, No. 17, are so far modified that the field officers will be examined by a board of officers to be assembled in this city, and the company and regimental staff officers by a board composed of at least two field officers of the regiment, who have been examined and approved, and a medical officer. It is expected that these examinations will be completed and the organization of the regiments effected by the 31st of August. The commander of the Department of the Gulf will take the necessary measures to give effect to this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., July 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. The company of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry now serving in the Department of the Gulf will be put en route to Helena, Ark., to be reported on its arrival to Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 201. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 28, 1864.*

1. In compliance with orders from headquarters Division of West Mississippi, the company of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry now serving in this department will be on board the steamer W. R. Arthur by 4 p. m. to-day, en route for Helena, Ark., where it will be reported to Brigadier-General Buford, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas. All officers and enlisted men of this company on detached service will at once rejoin their command. The chief of cavalry Department of the Gulf is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

22. The commanding officer of Company I, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, will, on the receipt of this order, turn in to the ordnance department the four mountain howitzers and all artillery ordnance stores for which he is responsible, and report his command to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty as cavalry.

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, July 28, 1864.

By direction of the commanding general of the department a camp of instruction for reserve artillery is hereby established near Carrollton. Capt. J. T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, is hereby assigned to the command of this camp. The following-named commanding officers of batteries will report in person without delay to Captain Foster for instructions and assignment to positions in the camp of instruction for reserve artillery, viz: Lieutenant Jacoby, commanding First Indiana Battery; Lieutenant Stillman, commanding Company G, First Michigan Artillery; Captain Beach, commanding Second Ohio Battery; Captain Twist, commanding Sixteenth Ohio Battery; Captain Fish, commanding Company A, First Missouri Artillery; Lieutenant Dorman, commanding Company F, First Missouri Artillery; Lieutenant Steger, commanding Company E, Second Illinois.

By command of Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold:

E. R. CRAFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 28, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

General LAWLER,
Morganza:

We have rumor that a party from Woodville propose planting a battery at Tunica Bend. Give it to you for what it is worth.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

THIBODEAUX, *July 28, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of twelve or more rebels came within ten miles of Donaldsonville last night for the purpose of robbing a trade store. They succeeded, and have made off with the booty. This store was no doubt kept for their accommodation, and they have only robbed their friends of what they would have sent them in a few days.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

THIBODEAUX, *July 28, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The reported rebel raid after horses on this side of Lake Natchez yesterday proved to be a myth. Rumors which I hope to get more tangible indicate a movement toward Morganza. The amount of smuggling [going] on from plantation and other trade stores where there is no garrison is immense, and the stores ought to be broken up. One man reported to me yesterday that he saw sixty barrels of pork and ten cases of goods on Bayou Sorrel, going from Plaquemine to the rebel army.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General.

THIBODEAUX, *July 28, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Fiske, at Donaldsonville, telegraphs that it is current in Plaquemine that General Taylor is crossing the Atchafalaya with a large force. Deserters to-day report Colonel Bush has gone up the Teche with the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry. The prevailing impression is that General Taylor is east of the Mississippi and Walker is in command.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, *July 28, 1864.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of some twelve or fifteen guerrillas came into a store eight or ten miles above here last night and took all the goods. All quiet here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., July 28, 1864.*

I. Company D, Third Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will rejoin the headquarters of the regiment, at Memphis, Tenn., or wherever it may be serving, with as little delay as possible. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 28, 1864.*

General C. C. ANDREWS:

Clayton says the rebels took eighteen pieces of artillery from Camden to Red Fork week before last, and that there are plenty of rebels on the Saline now. I believe nearly all of Price's army is near the Mississippi, and that they do not intend going to White River. Ryan reports Shelby as having crossed to this side of White River at Jacksonport. Do you believe it?

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 28, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

A scout returned from Searcy and West Point to-day, bringing information that Shelby with his main force as late as Monday last was

east of White River, and that Shelby himself was stopping at Doctor Pickett's, half way between Augusta and Jacksonport. I expect later news from that direction to-night or in the morning.*

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 28, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent this morning 150 horses belonging to the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry to Little Rock to be shod. They will reach there some time this afternoon. I would like to have permission to relieve the men belonging to the Eighth Missouri and Ninth Iowa who are on hay guard by men from the Eleventh Missouri. I am having horses shod as fast as possible at Brownsville Station.

W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Brigade.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 28, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General STEELE:

Fagan's headquarters are about ten miles this side of Monticello. He frequently visits his troops on the Arkansas, which, as I before told you, I think consists of about three brigades. I do not believe that any considerable force is upon the opposite side of the Arkansas. I crossed a train of fifty-four wagons over the pontoon bridge yesterday morning and brought in a fine lot of forage. The train is on that side to-day for the same purpose. The bridge is a splendid one. I could cross my whole command over it in an hour and a half. One of my scouts has just returned. He went down forty-five miles between Bayou Bartholomew and Monticello. He reports the roads leading from the Arkansas River toward Monticello as being very much cut up with trains. He says the enemy is hauling forage and other supplies from the Arkansas Valley toward Monticello. Sixteen pieces of artillery were sent about ten days ago from the other side of the Saline, either to Monticello or the Arkansas River; this is reliable. The enemy has gathered in and stored at Princeton a large amount of wheat and corn—about 10,000 bushels. They have about 300 men guarding it; this is reliable. In my opinion the enemy's cavalry is very much scattered. I think a command of 2,000 mounted men with a proportionate amount of horse artillery could (if concentrated with secrecy at some central point and moved with rapidity) cut them up in detail. There is certainly an infantry force at or near Monticello. I am unable to give their strength; it is reported from 2,000 to 3,000. Will you please answer my dispatches in reference to the mustering out of the First Indiana Cavalry, the four companies of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, the purchase of horse equipments in the possession of private soldiers, and whether or not I have authority to retain officers on my staff after the terms of service of their companies have expired.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

---

* See also Andrews to Dyer, Part I, p. 174.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding Division, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you embark your command without delay and proceed to Morganza, La., reporting to the commanding officer at that place. The steamers Diana and Fairchild will be ready at 5 o'clock this p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17th ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1864.

The troops of this command will embark at 5 o'clock this p. m. on board the steamers Diana and Fairchild.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis.

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1864.

I am instructed by the general commanding to say that the troops of this command will not embark until 5 a. m. on the morning of the 29th instant. The delay is occasioned by the transportation failing to report in time to embark to-night. The troops will embark in the following order: The Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Seventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, First Kansas Mounted Infantry, Thirtieth Missouri Infantry Volunteers upon the steamer Fairchild; the Forty-sixth and Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry upon the steamer Adams; the Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, L Company, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and the headquarters of the First Division on the steamer Diana.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Saint Charles, Ark.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your favor of the 26th instant yesterday afternoon. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry has moved to Brownsville, and the detachment under command of Major Ensign is needed with it. I must therefore request you to send it back at the earliest opportunity. I wish Major Ensign to return to this place. I can hardly think there is good ground for apprehending an attack on Saint Charles. I learn that Fagan has fallen back to Camden. Dobbin, with a few hundred men, is below Clarendon, opposite you. It is reported that Shelby is at Batesville. The rebels have succeeded in making the people believe we are all to be driven out of the State

shortly, and, in fact, the time for our departure, as set by them, some time ago passed. Perhaps, after all, their forward movement was only to procure conscripts and cattle. They have succeeded well in both of these objects. I hope you will have good success, and I shall be happy to co-operate with you in every way I am able.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 28, 1864.*
(Received 3 a. m. 29th.)

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Our counterfeit money investigation has proved a great success. Am working with General Rosecrans in the matter of burning public property. Think I shall discover the incendiaries. Shall return as soon as possible.

L. C. BAKER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 252. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

50. Capt. J. M. Robertson, Second U. S. Artillery, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Missouri, and Col. William Myers, additional aide-de-camp, chief quartermaster at Saint Louis, Mo., to relieve Capt. C. H. McNally, Third U. S. Cavalry, in his duties as inspector of horses and mules. Captain McNally, on being relieved, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the field.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 28, 1864.*

MISSOURIANS:

I. Rebel officers and soldiers from Price's army have been sent or permitted to come among you to recruit, rob, plunder, and murder as best they can in violation of the laws of war and of humanity. Spread over the country, with robbers and desperadoes from home and abroad, they carry spoliation, terror, and death into districts where peace and quiet should reign undisturbed, and they add to the distress of the people, whom they drive to the brush or compel to abandon their crops and avocations, and to stand guard over their own lives, by terrorism, by threatening them with raids from Shelby and Marmaduke, or the invasion of the State by the rebel army. To enable you to cope with small roving squads of guerrillas, the commanding general urged you in General Orders 107 to organize and select trustworthy companies of your citizens to be armed and empowered to act as Provisional Enrolled Militia for local defense, and trusts you will complete the rolls, care-

fully revise and submit them, through the channels prescribed, for his approval, without delay. But to meet emergencies and outbreaks like those in North Missouri and to be prepared for future threatened dangers without the distressing, expensive, and inconvenient resort to calling out the militia on every occasion, he has received authority from the War Department to call out such number of volunteers and for such periods of service as he may deem necessary. Under this authority he calls on the gallant and loyal people of Missouri for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers, to be organized and mustered into the U. S. service at the following designated points: Two regiments at Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo.; one regiment at Saint Joseph, Mo.; one regiment at Macon, Mo.; one regiment at Hannibal, Mo.; one regiment at Rolla, Mo.; one regiment at Pilot Knob, Mo.; one regiment at Sedalia, Mo.; one regiment at Springfield, Mo. In all cases these regiments will be recruited for twelve months' service when they can be promptly raised for that period, otherwise they will be accepted for six months.

II. Organizations of volunteers by companies or half companies, whether from the militia or elsewhere, reporting to the district commander, will be at once accepted, subject to the U. S. mustering regulations, and on his approval mustered into the service of the United States by the officers assigned for that purpose. The officers will be commissioned by the Governor, on the recommendation of the U. S. district commander, with the approval of the general commanding the department.

III. Field officers of regiments and battalions, on like recommendation and approval, will be commissioned and mustered in, so soon as their commands have the legal numbers.

IV. The assistant commissaries of musters of districts are assigned to duty as mustering-in officers for this organization, and will make their reports in that connection direct to Col. E. B. Alexander, U. S. Army, superintendent volunteer recruiting service for the State.

V. Volunteers or militia now in service under the recent emergencies have the thanks of the commanding general for their prompt and patriotic response to the call of the country, in which they have periled life, serving at their own expense; and are informed that as far as practicable they will be mustered in to cover the period of their actual service as citizens.

VI. The commanding general calls attention to the great importance to all concerned of selecting for officers none but capable, brave, loyal, honest, sober, industrious, and law-abiding men. He hopes that every word of this may be fully weighed, assuring them that in his experience most of the demoralization, suffering, and inefficiency which it has been his lot everywhere to see, has arisen from not taking due precaution in the selection of officers. Let soldiers beware especially of good easy fellows, who have not the independence and energy of character to command. Misery, demoralization, and favoritism will be their lot under all such commanders.

VII. U. S. district commanders will give strict attention to this, aiding in the selection, and recommending none without satisfactory evidence of fitness for command.

VIII. The organization of these troops will be under the direction of the adjutant-general of the State, and correspondence, rolls, and recommendations for commissions, approved by the U. S. district commanders, as has been directed, will be addressed to Brig. Gen. John B. Gray, adjutant-general, Saint Louis, Mo.

IX. District commanders will make the necessary requisitions for arms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage and subsistence, and supply these volunteers in accordance with general orders and army regulations. The commanding general confidently expects a prompt and cordial response to this call, and invokes the efforts of the entire loyal people, uniting with their Governor and the department commander, to have these troops ready for service in a very few days.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *July 28, 1864.*

General EWING,
Saint Louis:

A deserter just in from Shelby's army says that Shelby has about 5,000 men, only 1,600 of whom are well armed. The others are nearly all conscripts. He has a good many shotguns and rifles among the conscripts, making over 2,000 men armed. Headquarters of Shelby's command is within ten miles of Jacksonport, between there and Batesville. Troops left Bloomfield yesterday morning at 8 o'clock to look after Shelby. I understand about 100 paroled soldiers will be here to-night or to-morrow.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 28, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER:

I would respectfully ask that I may be allowed to send my troops to their respective stations as they were before they were ordered to Northwest Missouri. As my command consists of detachments of every company in the regiment, their reports are back. By so doing I can reorganize and have a stronger force in the field than I have yet had. Please answer immediately.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Send your command to their proper stations and report by telegraph the strength of the command at each station.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATION HARRISONVILLE, MO., *July 28, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Comdg. Fourth Sub-District, District of the Border:

SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you that to-day, about 1 p. m., a company of men, represented to be Captain Curtis' company (F), of

the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, came into this place in the following manner: They entered from the west side of the town, and when they had ascended to the top of the hill, immediately west of town, and when in about fifty to seventy yards of our pickets stationed at the Baptist Church in the edge of the town, they were challenged to halt by the picket as many as three times. Not halting, the picket presented his gun at them, when they halted, but the company presented their guns at the picket, and told him if he fired on them that they would kill him, whereupon the picket ran into town, they following close after. The U. S. flag was floating over the public square at the time in full view of the company. It is due to the officer in command to state that he said that he did not hear the challenge to halt, but persons at a much greater distance profess to have heard it. It is further stated that the officer in command of the company while in town said that if his company had been fired on by the picket that he would have burned the town and killed every man in it; that the whole regiment was in the county. About 2 p. m. they left in a southwest direction. Several houses are on fire in the direction in which they have gone, no doubt fired by them—houses that have been unoccupied for from one to two years. Will you cause this statement, through the district commander, to be made known to the commander of the Department of the Missouri, so that if he thinks proper to do so he may call the attention of the commander of the Department of Kansas to these facts. While we are at all times pleased to have Kansas troops among us, and to have their aid in battling against a common enemy, we think that courtesy due to us which we are at all times willing to extend to them. We object, too, to the destruction of property, which can do the public enemy no harm, but can only result in the injury of the present loyal population of the county and those that may come in hereafter to repeople the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ROBINSON,

Capt. Company A, Enrolled Missouri Militia, Comdg. Station.

JULY 29—10 a. m.

Some eight or ten houses are known to have been burned on yesterday; others are being burned this morning in a west direction. I have no mounted force at my command, nor sufficient force not mounted to spare from the defense of the station to send out to prevent the burning.

I am, &c.,

A. ROBINSON.

PACIFIC, *July 28, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

I have authority to raise two twelve-months' regiments. I will commission company officers as soon as they enlist companies. Please give notice. Am on my way home.

S. H. BOYD.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following telegram from General Pleasonton:

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Ford has returned to this district and cannot be spared.

A. PLEASONTON.

Governed by your telegram of the 25th instant, which stated that Ford's command is to be retained on the north side of the river for some time yet, I ordered the First Iowa to remove to Mexico. Am I to understand that I cannot rely upon Ford for further aid and make my dispositions accordingly?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

You must arrange to do without Colonel Ford.

W. S. R[OSECRANS],
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Thornton's conspiracy is rapidly flickering out. A portion of his men crossed the Missouri River near Lexington. Others are in small bands in the brush, while great numbers are leaving him and sending their friends to my headquarters to plead for mercy and terms of return to the United States. Captain Ford and his entire company of Paw Paw militia have this day petitioned me from the brush to permit them to "return again and live." I have ordered that they with all others seeking deliverance be permitted to surrender and be protected in coming to my headquarters, when I will make proper disposition of their cases. Please advise me in this delicate duty. What can I do with them? The largest body of the rascals I now know of is west of Grand River (about 100), in the neighborhood of Hainesville, and the Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, under Colonel Catherwood, killed several of that party this morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. J. HYNES,
Weston, Mo.:

We had about 150 citizen soldiers moving south from here under Major Cranor, of Enrolled Missouri Militia, but they were only eight miles out last night. The party seen were undoubtedly bushwhackers. Some of Major Cranor's men will move in the direction of Iatan to-day. Be careful and avoid collisions. The established signals will be in use after to-morrow. Major Tunison has knowledge of them.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have moved my headquarters to this place by order of General Fisk. But twenty soldiers here and the town threatened with guerrillas constantly. I would like to have at least one company of soldiers. Can I have them?

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 28, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

The general commanding is in receipt of reliable information that Perkins' band of guerrillas is in the vicinity of Glasgow, also Holtzclaw's band. The First Iowa Cavalry is en route to you, if not already arrived. There are now at Glasgow seventy-five dismounted men of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. The general commanding is of the opinion that with the First Iowa and battalion of the Third Missouri State Militia in your section you can spare a force sufficient to drive off these bands from vicinity of Glasgow.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

With the First Iowa Cavalry I can drive the rebels out of the country. I have lost track of Anderson since he was at Shelbina. If you have any knowledge of his locality please telegraph. I think he went north from Shelbina.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Since the general wrote this he has got track of Anderson.

OPERATOR.

MEXICO, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major Bartlett, Third Missouri State Militia, writes to me from the Perche Hills in Boone and Howard and requests that I report him to you. I ordered him to leave his wagons and sick in Columbia and take the field without transportation. Up to last night's reports he had killed two, and the balance were terror-stricken.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CALDWELL,
Macon:

Your command will not move to Mexico until the other detachment comes in from scout and joins you. In the meantime move against the guerrillas in the direction of Keytesville. A large scout will move into

Chariton County from Chillicothe to-morrow morning. Captain Brackman can post you as to Anderson's movements. Exterminate the villains is the order.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HANNIBAL, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have consulted with Judge Wagner, of Lewis County, and called out three companies of fifty men each. They have 100 Government guns. They are ordered to furnish the additional number needed from disloyal men, to mount their men and scour the country, and not to hold towns or posts. They have your signals. Captain Meredith has his men mounted, and started out to-day; first to aid Captain Lair in getting his men together, and they will unite in scouring this county, which is now full of roving bands. I think 150 men should be called out at once in Ralls County, but my arms are not sufficient to arm so many men as I think should be had at once. I have 100 of railroad regiment, under arms at Salt River, working and guarding at same time. I think between 50 and 100 men can be got about Hunnewell. I shall try to arm them, and get them into six-months' service. Calling out the militia will lead a good many into six-months' service. I shall keep no active militia here in Hannibal. Can you send me 200 or 300 more arms? I can put them into good hands. I think all organized forces here will drill one hour and a half daily.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal:

You will order the rebels of Marion, on the line of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad, to guard the bridges until regular guards can be furnished.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Bill Anderson is said to have been at Milton this morning and to have left it in the afternoon. He is supposed to cross the railroad to-night. I think we ought to send a big scout after him so as to press him and force him to fight. Colonel Caldwell with his force is still here. If we notify the troops at Keytesville, Sturgeon, Fayette, and Columbia to move at the same time, we are bound to accomplish something. Small scouts are hazardous just now and cannot accomplish much. We can find out what direction Bill has taken, and he must be somewhere between the railroad and the river. I propose to stay out until we have caught him or somebody else. The arms for our militia will be here to-morrow, so they will be amply prepared to take care of the town. We ought to move anyhow, either north, south, east, or west. It almost begins to look as if we were afraid of these outlaws.

ALBERT BRACKMAN,
Captain, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Capt. ALBERT BRACKMAN,
Macon:

Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell will remain at Macon for a few days, and in the meantime his command will go out after the bushwhackers in Chariton. Aid him with information and guides.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
In the Field, via Chillicothe:

Unless you hear of bushwhackers within striking distance, report at Chillicothe from Turney's Grove. I would like yourself and what men can well remain with you to stay on duty for a little time. I will telegraph you further on your arrival at Chillicothe. Lieutenant-Colonel Swain will communicate to your messenger news that I have telegraphed him.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe:

What reports do you get from the detachment in the brush? Do you have any trouble with the volunteers? I have authority to raise four twelve-months' regiments for U. S. service. What can be done in the counties immediately about you?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Some complaints from the men sent out; nothing serious. The volunteer militia deserve great praise for their commendable conduct while at this post. I think we can raise some men for twelve-months' service. Am not able at present to state the probable number. Colonel Meller, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, with 230 men, armed and mounted, are waiting orders from you. Please instruct me where to send them.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe:

I am glad to hear so good a report from the militia. Keep a firm hand upon the boys. Let Major McLanahan come to Saint Joseph and see me. I will do the best I can for him.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

You will move the available militia to-morrow morning southeasterly into Chariton County, with directions that they immediately open communication by messenger with Colonel Moberly at Brunswick and Captain Stanley at Keytesville. There are about 200 guerrillas in Chariton to-night. Captain Stanley is begging for re-enforcements. I want your forces to arrange a combination of movements with Moberly and Stanley and Crandall, at Brookfield, that will thoroughly kill and weed the villains out of Chariton County. How many men will go in this expedition, and who will command them?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Colonel Meller will receive orders to-night. Let him be ready to march to-morrow morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe:

Captains Tate and Brady will be relieved, turn over their public arms and go home. Please communicate to them my grateful acknowledgments for their prompt coming forth to the bugle blast of danger. Ask them to hold themselves at home as minutemen. I fear we shall have hot work if Price's army gets into Missouri, of which, I confidently tell you, there is considerable danger just now. Thornton's conspiracy is rapidly flickering out. His men are broken up into small squads and are being raked out of the bush in Platte and Clay by the dozens and mustered out. Many are deserting him. One entire Paw Paw company sent me in a petition to-day asking that they might turn again and live. One party of about 200 crossed the Missouri near Lexington. The largest party west of Grand River is near Hainesville. They number about 200. The Sixth Cavalry are after them, with death in their train. I don't believe Mr. Thornton thinks he can hold North Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HAINESVILLE, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have just returned from Fishing River bottom. There was a small force of guerrillas here last night. Thornton has undoubtedly left. From all I can learn they are all leaving. We have killed several. I will remain here to-day; First Iowa at Salem.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAVANNAH, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

GENERAL: To avoid a vast amount of trouble to yourself, by appeals of Copperheads and rebels from this county, make it a point to listen to none only through the committee of five appointed for this county under Order No. 107, of General Rosecrans. They will address you on this subject this morning, and one other of vital importance to the permanent quiet of our county. Please arm as fast as you can conveniently all independent radical companies that apply from this county, and none others, and I will guarantee that the county will be kept as quiet as a graveyard.

Truly, yours,

W. A. PRICE.

P. S.—Permit me, general, to recommend Capt. W. P. Hobson as a suitable person to recruit for the regiments you are authorized to bring into the field for Federal service. It is a splendid time just now to make a commencement.

STURGEON, Mo., *July 28, 1864.*

J. P. SANDERSON,

Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: A man thought to be Anderson, the notorious bushwhacker in this part of the country, or one of his band, left Renick on the train yesterday for Saint Louis. He is tall and slim, dark hair and complexion, and black eyes and whiskers; had, when he left Renick, a large leather valise, with the words "New Orleans" marked in large letters on one end. He claimed to have been in the Fort Pillow massacre.

E. K. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding.

WEST QUINCY, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

We have two important bridges on this road between Quincy and Palmyra, and cannot obtain men or arms to guard. I understand guards have been placed at all bridges and in the block-houses on Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. Cannot you do something for our protection, as we are in equal danger? Please answer.

J. LOOMIS,
Superintendent Quincy and Palmyra Railroad.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

J. LOOMIS,

Supt. of Quincy and Palmyra Railroad, West Quincy:

I have ordered guards to your bridges, and shall hold the rebels of your section responsible for any damages done your line.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have you got the rebs about cleaned out? We have nothing definite for several days. Has the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad been injured? When shall we withdraw from Weston? I have been thinking of letting Captain Fitzgerald go after his family with a small command. What do you say?

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 28, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

The Thornton conspiracy is fast flickering out. We are drag-netting every brush patch and killing a good many of the rascals. Captain Ford's Paw Paw militia have to-day sent in a petition asking that they be permitted to turn again and live. What shall I do with them? The Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad is all right, excepting Salt River bridge burned, and I have 200 distinguished rebels rebuilding it.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Walnut Creek, N. Bend of the Arkansas, July 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have arrived here, within thirty miles of Larned, with a force of nearly 400 and two pieces of artillery. The Indians have scattered. The 400 wagons which were besieged at Cow Creek are with me all safe, except the loss of 2 men and some 300 head of stock belonging to Mexican teamsters. I go to Larned to-morrow, when I will prescribe further measures of caution and security for the trains and travel and safety of the settlements on the frontier.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP ZARAH, NORTH BEND OF THE ARKANSAS,
July 28, 1864. (Via Lawrence August 1.)

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Just arrived. All well. Besieged trains relieved and with me en route to Larned. Have written fully.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Zarah, North Bend of Arkansas, July 28, 1864.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS CARNEY:

Being informed of the attack on Larned by the Indians, the murder of many drivers, and destruction of property belonging to trains passing on this great Santa Fé road, and also ascertaining that these hos-

tilities had approached the border settlements, I called on Colonels Price and Scott to furnish me with militia to assist my Federal troops in checking, and, if possible, chastising the savage foe.

I have the honor to report that these officers very promptly reported with about 300 men, and have marched with me nearly 200 miles to this the region of hostilities. I trust the prompt arrival of this force will frighten the Indians, as it will at least convince them that the border settlements are prompt in their own defense. They have scattered before our arrival, but we will try to make them feel the severe chastisement due for their offenses.

I will turn the force homeward to their needy homes as soon as their presence can be spared from this vicinity, which I trust will be in a few days.

Hoping that you will sanction the conduct of your officers, and excuse my direct call, which has greatly expedited and strengthened my exertions,

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 28, 1864.*

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry:

I have no reliable information. Report says eighty thieves crossed at mouth of Little Blue last Saturday night. Snibar Hills full of them. Will send you all the information I get. I have been absent so long I am poorly posted.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. M. FISHBACK,
Kansas State Militia, Olathe, Kans.:

GENERAL: In consequence of the threatening position of the rebels east of the border it has become necessary to concentrate a portion of our small force, and I respectfully request that you call into active service, to take the place temporarily of the companies of volunteers thus withdrawn, portions of the militia of your command, as follows, viz: Five companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, four companies of the Fifth Regiment, and three companies of the Sixth Regiment, to be stationed as the commanding officers at Olathe, Paola, and Mound City, respectively, may direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. M. FISHBACK,
Kansas State Militia, Olathe, Kans.:

GENERAL: Major Ross, district inspector, will call upon you with *my request* for militia to be called into active service. The necessity

is pressing. The major will explain to you the circumstances attending the call already made by me on the colonels of regiments under an order from the Governor. The call has been fully answered, I believe, in this and Linn County; but I understand that there is some difficulty in Johnson. The order of the Governor was made during a vacancy in the office you hold, and my call upon the colonels was made to save time, and with no intention of ignoring your authority or position. The call requested is to cover the same call made by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr., July 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

DEAR GENERAL: There is a good deal of excitement up the Platte Valley, in consequence of continued depredations on the part of the Missouri Sioux and, perhaps, other tribes of Indians. Several murders have been committed and much stock run off and property destroyed. Brigadier-General Mitchell is now near the scene of these depredations, and has called on me to send to his aid a few companies of our militia; but these men would be only about half clothed, half armed, and half mounted, and would not be able to [render] half the service that older soldiers could. Colonel Livingston with about 350 of his veterans of the Nebraska First Cavalry are here on furlough. Their furloughs expire on the 13th of August; but the colonel offers to call in his men and proceed to the scene of the troubles without delay, if ordered to do so by you. The only thing that I can see in the way is the want of horses to mount his men. If horses can in any way be had I have no hesitancy in saying that the best thing that can be done in the case would be to use the colonel and his veterans to relieve our settlers. These boys have had a three-years' service against the rebels, and I would like to see them try their hands on the savage Indians. They, I find, are ready for the work, and only await your orders to go at it. I may have to telegraph you before this reaches you, but I thought it proper to post you in this way, as I could not be so explicit in a telegram.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 28, 1864.*

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Laramie:

General Curtis is at Saline, on his way west. Will probably be at Fort Laramie before his return. General Blunt has been assigned to the command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, embracing Forts Lyon and Larned and east as far as Council Grove, but does not disturb your district. Accept the services of all the militia you need and can get, and communicate, if possible, with General Curtis.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Laramie:

You have made a quick trip. General Curtis has gone west on southern route and will be at Denver in about ten days, at which place communicate with him. Indians very bad on the Arkansas.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *July 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Laramie:

The following just received from department headquarters:

Lieutenant WILCOX:

Yours of the 27th received. Also one from General Mitchell direct, same date, which I have answered. There is no law authorizing the seizure or impressment of private horses, except the "law of necessity," of which in this case General Mitchell must be the judge. Horses thus taken will be paid for if lost while in the service of the United States without any fault or negligence of the owner.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General, Colonel Livingston has tendered his service with 200 veterans. If you deem it expedient to impress horses to mount his men I think they can be ready in three days. Colonel Livingston says he will march without transportation or tents. You need not expect any aid from the Governor. He is non-committal. Please answer immediately.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieut., Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OMAHA, *July 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Laramie:

Company D not yet full. The Governor has not done anything that I am aware of. Colonel Livingston, First Nebraska, has tendered his services and regiment. I telegraphed this to General Curtis last night, and if accepted asked authority to take horses for mounting them. The Governor has been seen. No probability of his doing anything.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Lieut., Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *In the Field, July 28, 1864.*

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of the post of Fort Laramie, and charged with general supervision of all posts and detachments west of Julesburg, in the District of Nebraska, including both lines of communication westward through said district. Lieutenant-Colonel Collins will make such changes as he may deem necessary for the better protection of said lines, and will forthwith report all such changes so made to district headquarters for approval, and will make at least two *monthly* reports of the respective lines.

II. Maj. John S. Wood, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Fort Laramie. Companies D and F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, will comprise a part of the garrison and will be subject to orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, if necessary, for the protection of this line of communication. Lieutenant-Colonel Collins will turn over all books, papers, and other property belonging to the post to Major Wood on his assuming command of post.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

[JOHN K. RANKIN,]
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Abercrombie, July 28, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I arrived here late yesterday evening and assumed command of the Independent Battalion of Minnesota Volunteers, and also that I relieved Captain Mix, in command of this post, this morning.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Maj. Independent Battalion Minnesota Vol. Cav., Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 29, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comdg. W. G. B. Squadron, off Mobile, Ala.:

ADMIRAL: General Granger, with 1,500 infantry, two light and two heavy batteries, and a battalion of engineer troops, in all 2,400 men, is embarking to-day. We have much difficulty about transportation. Two of the steamers intended for the expedition have broken down and I have been obliged to substitute a heavy sea-going steamer, which will involve the trouble and delay of lightering. The rebels appear to be concentrating in considerable force on the west bank of the Atchafalaya; their object is not yet developed. No troops have yet arrived from Texas, but I am looking for them daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, La., July 29, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: Some days ago I reported that there were 7,500 effective mounted troops in the Department of the Gulf. I respectfully recommend to the commanding general that from this number 2,000 be assigned to what is termed the Defenses of New Orleans and to the post of Port Hudson, for the necessary outpost duty and duties of patrols for observation. In this estimate of the number required for the above duties I believe Major-General Reynolds, Brigadier-General Arnold,

and Colonel Sherburne concur with me. This number taken out 4,500 effective mounted men, exclusive of the Second Maine Cavalry, which is for special service, remain as a reserve force. This reserve force should, I believe, be concentrated at one or two points for discipline, drill, improvement, and rest. For this, I understood you to say, the proper orders would be issued as soon as circumstances required. Such of the force reporting to the defenses as becomes broken down from service can be replaced from time to time from the reserve, and thus given an opportunity to be ready for the coming campaign. The main point of this note is to recommend about how much cavalry should be "on the go" in the defenses, inasmuch as the matter of the reserve was assented to a day or so ago. Under no other plan than this will I be able always to answer the questions, "Is the cavalry in hand?" "What is its condition?"

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

NOTICE.] INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Lafayette Square, July 29, 1864.

All persons who have paid sums of money to any officer of the Government, or to any party purporting to represent the Government, for rent, assessments, commissions, passports, privileges, blackmail, or release from required duty, or any other, without consideration, will please hand to the undersigned, at his office, a concise statement of date of payment, property represented, time for which payment was made, amount, to whom paid, and any other information necessary to establish the amounts collected in this city and in the Department of the Gulf.

JAS. H. STOKES,
Inspector.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 29, 1864.*

General LAWLER:

What is the state of affairs with you this morning?

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

MORGANZA, *July 29, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General REYNOLDS:

GENERAL: From sources which I think are reliable I have learned that a movement on this place by the rebels had commenced on the 14th instant, but has since been abandoned, and that the enemy are now moving toward Black River to obtain subsistence. A portion of them have also gone to Arkansas. This information I deem entitled to credit. I sent out an expedition yesterday, under General Ullmann, on the Morgan's Ferry road. Met the enemy about 200 strong, had a skirmish and scattered them, killing 5, capturing 2, and wounding others. Lost 2 men killed, a few wounded, among the latter Colonel Chrysler, rather severely in the neck. Our force pushed on to the Atchafalaya. The enemy had three guns in position on the opposite side, and a camp apparently of 150 cavalry. Could do nothing with our artillery on account of the high ground and sharpshooting. In a day or two I shall organize a force to break up their camp effectually, if possible.

M. K. LAWLER.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 29, 1864—p. m.*

General LAWLER,
Morganza, La.:

Retain the Ninety-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry at Morganza until further orders.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *July 29, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BENTON,
Baton Rouge:

The general directs me to say that he hears nothing from Plaquemine, and at the same time reports are frequently arriving from La Fourche District that the enemy is crossing the Atchafalaya. If there be anything in these reports the commanding officer at Plaquemine must know the facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *July 29, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Baker, of the engineer department, who came from Plaquemine to-day, reports that the rumor is very current there that quite a force of General Taylor's command had crossed the Atchafalaya. He also states that most of the traders in Plaquemine are packing up their goods and sending them off. I send this report as received. Shall take every means in my power to keep thoroughly posted. All quiet at this post.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BONNET CARRÉ, *July 29, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet in my command. Several discharges of heavy artillery in the direction of Pass Manchac was heard here yesterday evening. I do not know the cause.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., July 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Fagan's headquarters are ten miles this side of Monticello. He has three brigades on the Arkansas, but very few on the north side of the river. We have a pontoon bridge too heavy to

move at Pine Bluff. The whole command could be crossed in an hour and a half. Clayton has fifty wagons a day on the north side hauling forage. Price still has a reserve near the Saline. Kirby Smith is reported at Camden. The rebels say there is to be a forward movement soon. I think they want to get Shelby out of the pocket he is in. Our troops are watching him. According to last reports of scouting parties he had crossed White River and was moving toward Searcy, probably to make a feint on the railroad, and then make a dash to get across the Arkansas. We have force sufficient to stop him at Lewisburg. Lee's apprehensions at Saint Charles are groundless. Devall's Bluff on his flank and Pine Bluff in his rear. If the rebels should cross the Arkansas with their whole force they would be in a cul-de-sac. The rebels are still collecting corn and wheat at Princeton. It is guarded by only about 300. Their cavalry is very much scattered, and a force of 2,000 well-mounted men could take them in detail and perhaps stampede Fagan's whole command. I shall attend to them as soon as Shelby can be disposed of. Rosecrans, I am informed, has detained the veteran portion of the First Iowa Cavalry, and sent them to Northern Missouri; also a part of the First Missouri Cavalry. General Halleck said my veterans should all come back to this department, whereas several regiments have been sent elsewhere, and from appearances the rest may be.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: I send a dispatch to your care to be sent to the squadron commander at the mouth of White River for General Canby.* Please detain the boat, if necessary, until this dispatch is received. Please inform General Lee or commanding officer at Saint Charles that there is no probability of his being attacked by any considerable force at Saint Charles. Clayton's scouting parties report no rebels, except perhaps foraging parties north of the river; besides they dare not cross in force and move up to White River.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 29, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

A scout returned from Searcy and West Point to-day bringing information that Shelby with his main force as late as Monday last was east of White River, and that Shelby himself was stopping at Doctor Pickett's, half way between Augusta and Jacksonport. I expect later news from that direction to-night or in the morning.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

---

* See next, *ante.*

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 29, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

A scout returned from Peach Orchard Bluff this morning; saw nothing of the enemy. Report Cache River fordable near Cotton Plant; also that there have been 400 rebels at Cotton Plant, 200 of whom were unarmed; that they were all ordered to report at Jacksonport last Monday to procure arms.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Major-General Steele.)

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I have ordered Major Ensign back; he would receive the order about noon to-day. I hear that Dobbin, with some of Shelby's forces, made a raid on the plantations below Helena a few days ago.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 29, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

Captain Williams returned yesterday noon. Two commissioned officers and sixteen men still missing, exclusive of the three who came into Brownsville. The attack was by Rayborne's men, about sixty. A scout returned from Peach Orchard Bluff this morning. Four hundred men at Cotton Plant were to have reported at Jacksonport Monday last. At the time Shelby himself, at best accounts, was at Pickett's, half way between Augusta and Jacksonport. Captain Williams had a hard march, but will probably start for Brownsville this p. m. General Lee detained Major Ensign because he had no cavalry. I have ordered the scout back and expect it in a day or two. Rumors that you are under marching orders; is it so? It appears this party of Captain Williams that got taken had no picket out, and was altogether too easy and confident. Impress upon the mind of every officer and man that watchfulness must not be relaxed in any instance in the enemy's country. Keep me informed of what transpires.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 29, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: I learn from report by citizens that Captain Young, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, was out in the direction of String Town settlement with a small foraging party, about twenty men, last Monday, and that he

was informed at McCombs' (who lives about eight miles from here) that Rayborne, with some ten men, had just passed down in this direction, taking a different road than the one Captain Young had passed on. Also that when Captain Young returned in the afternoon he was informed by McCombs that Rayborne had passed back with some horses a short time before. It seems Captain Young made no effort to pursue Rayborne, either going or returning, which I think ought to have been done. Please inquire and report upon the matter.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 29, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

Colonel Trumbull is here and I have had a talk with him. You had better go to Two Prairie Bayou to-morrow and camp there if you can find water. If there is no water you will have to go to the Bluff. I would like to have you encamp on the prairie for a few days even if you cannot stay there permanently. You can then rearrange the hay guard to suit yourself. Better select the weak horses for that purpose.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *July 29, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Mason returned from scout eighteen miles above Dover; killed 2, captured 4 horses. Reports 150 rebels on Illinois Bayou, conscripting, killing all men refusing or trying to avoid it. One of the men killed by Lieutenant Williams on Monday last near Norristown proves to have been the noted Capt. Ben. Jackaway, of Yell County. Nothing further from Shelby. I think boats can come up with light loads as far as Van's Bar, twelve miles below by land.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 29, 1864.*
(Received August 2.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

GENERAL: It is reported by scouts that Shelby has crossed White River at Jacksonport and is moving in the direction of Searcy. I shall endeavor to prevent his crossing the Arkansas. If you can send the force you spoke of to Jacksonport, it is my opinion that we could at least capture Shelby's artillery and scatter his conscripts, who are reported to be some 4,000 or 5,000 in number. I think he is aiming to join Price, who is making demonstrations in his favor. I am not certain but that the best movement you can make would be to land as large a force as you can spare at Napoleon or Gaines' Landing, and move in concert with a force from Pine Bluff and Saint Charles and *cavalry sent* from here to threaten his rear and destroy their depots of

supplies at Princeton. Fagan's headquarters are ten miles this side of Monticello, and his troops at that place and on the Arkansas below Red Fork. Marmaduke's command is said to be near Gaines' Landing. Price has a reserve near the Saline. A lady just from Camden says Kirby Smith is there.

Very respectfully,

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Can you send 100 infantry and 50 cavalry to aid me in executing writs in Montgomery and Fayette Counties, Ill.? I cannot enforce writs without such aid. No troops here. I hope the above request will be granted.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 29, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The military exigencies in my department at this time are very great. I cannot possibly spare a man, unless the emergency is very great and General Heintzelman is unable to afford you the assistance you demand. All my available men are in the field and actually in pursuit of an armed foe.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STATION HARRISONVILLE, MO., *July 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

SIR: Under a recent order of the Secretary of War some thirty-five companies of the enrolled militia of the State are authorized to enter the service of the United States for twenty months, running from the 1st of November, 1863, the permission extending, I believe, to our companies organized under your orders while in command of the District of the Border. On my return from Saint Louis I attempted the organization of a company under the order, but I find it the opinion of the citizens generally that the withdrawal of a company from the neighborhood would weaken it so much as to result in breaking it up entirely—a result that I should very much regret; and while I differ from them somewhat in opinion, I yet believe that it would be to some extent hazardous to the neighborhood to withdraw one company. While I should prefer service from here, I am willing to sacrifice my personal preferences for the good of the community in which I live. Hence, at the request of many of our citizens, I write to you to ask of you the favor to see General Rosecrans and ascertain whether the two companies here (those organized under your order, No. 20, headquarters District of the Border, dated November 20, 1863) would be received into the U. S. service, with the assurance that they shall remain here for the defense of the border so long as General Rosecrans shall remain

in his present command, or whether one company would be received upon those terms. It is needless, perhaps, to say to you that all, or nearly all, the men in and around this station are in military service, and if ordered away would remove almost all our male population, the most of them leaving families without any one to provide for them. Our two companies have worked together very harmoniously ever since their organization, and for a large portion of the time the defense of this station has been left to them entirely. We have every confidence that if accepted into the service of the United States we shall be able to defend this station and surrounding country without other aid, thus relieving other troops from that duty, and thus the men composing the companies, while serving their country, would be in the vicinity of their families, so as to be able to superintend their well-being, and, being immediately interested, would do all in their power to aid in repeopling the border with a loyal, self-sustaining population. Will you have the kindness to submit this to General Rosecrans for his consideration, and to add such statements as you may think proper to make from your knowledge of the condition of things on the border?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. WEST,

Capt., Comdg. Co. K, 77th Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., July 29, 1864.*

The disturbed state of affairs in this district requires that the citizens should distinctly understand their position in assisting to maintain peace and in securing protection to life and property. Two classes of citizens only will hereafter be recognized at these headquarters, viz, the loyal and the disloyal. All persons whose services are required in their respective districts for the citizen guard or other military organizations, and who refuse to serve, or who endeavor to excite insubordination and discontent in those communities, will be considered disloyal. They will be arrested by the commanding officers concerned and sent under proper guard to these headquarters, to be transferred out of the country or otherwise disposed of, as may be decided on. Aliens as well as others are expected to show a willingness to defend their own property, and will be required to do so by joining some of the military organizations for that purpose, or they will be obliged to leave this district.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *July 29, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information: Camp of bushwhackers near the Widow Renick's, about two miles east of Offutt's Knob, in Johnson County. Can force from Warrensburg strike them at 12 m. to-morrow? I can have intercepting force on head of Honey Fork of Blackwater, and in vicinity of Wagon Knob concealed. Will the force move from Warrensburg?

J. MCFERRAN,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 29, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS W. HOUTS,
Comdg. Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Camp Grover:

MAJOR: Information is received at these headquarters to the effect that a band of guerrillas is encamped near Widow Renick's, about two miles east of Offutt's Knob, in northeast corner of Johnson County. The commanding general directs that you detail 100 men under the command of an efficent officer to move forthwith and endeavor to reach the camp at 12 m. to-morrow. The commanding officer will be informed that a detachment of the First Missouri State Militia will be on the headwaters of Honey Fork of Blackwater in the vicinity of Wagon Knob, and will be instructed to co-operate, and so move his command as to drive the enemy in that direction. Colonel McFerran will be informed by telegraph of the movement, and will conceal his force on the headwaters of Honey Fork so as to intercept them. The command will carry four days' rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt. The importance of reaching the point indicated at 12 m. to-morrow will be firmly impressed upon the officer in command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 29, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

What news have you from bushwhackers? Do you think it safe to take the soldiers off the Emilie now?

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *July 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

Large number bushwhackers in and around Parkville and Barry. Would advise that troops be kept on the Emilie for the present.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 29, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the general commanding inclosed statements of two deserters from Stand Watie's command, who came into Neosho on the 19th instant, and of D. G. Harding, a citizen of Polk County, Mo., who has been in Texas and Arkansas during the past eighteen months, and has now returned and taken the President's amnesty oath. Both statements are believed to be reliable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 26, 1864.

The following is a statement of two deserters from Colonel Stand Watie's command, who came into Neosho on the 19th instant, whose names are James Green Landon and Carter Warren Landon:

Enlisted on the 15th day of June, 1864, at Perryville, C. N. Resided in Grayson County, Tex., and were conscripted and taken to the nation and assigned to the Second Cherokee Regiment. This regiment with three others and one battalion are under Stand Watie's command. These regiments number in all about 1,200 effective men, all mounted. Headquarters were at Johnson's Station, on the Fort Smith road, where we left the 5th of July and came to the Seneca Nation, where we deserted on the 18th instant. When we left at Johnson's Station Generals Maxey's and Cooper's commands were there, Maxey being in chief command, and the whole force was estimated at 1,200 men. Only three generals were there. All supplies were drawn from Texas, from Bonham, about 140 miles, by ox and mule trains. Rations were short; about half in everything but beef, of which there was full rations. No supplies of importance are with the army. General Maxey, in a speech about the 1st of July to his troops, spoke as if he had an order to move upon Fort Smith, but stated he should not move till he got ready. We do not know how much artillery they have, but they have considerable. Most of the command is infantry. Stock is in poor condition. There has been no rain in Texas, except in the border counties, since winter, and there will be no corn or grain raised in Texas, of any account, south of the border counties. Corn and grain is very scarce throughout the State.

Stand Watie stated that he should not move his train any farther north this summer. His command is without discipline or order, and all the troops are poorly clothed. All are armed and seem to have plenty of ammunition.

Stated at these headquarters July 26, 1864.

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 28, 1864.

David G. Harding, of Polk County, Mo., says:

I left Rolling Prairie, Ark., on last Friday, July 22, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, of Colonel Jackman's regiment of Confederate troops, of Shelby's command, was at the Prairie when I left, with between 200 and 300 troops of his regiment. This force was conscripting the citizens of that section into the rebel service. They conscripted me and sent me to the vicinity of Forsyth, Mo., with a conscripting party, where I deserted them and came immediately to Springfield. Before I left Rolling Prairie I saw Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols in person and conversed with him. He says it is the intention of Shelby to move north soon. I think he intends to make a raid when corn begins to ripen. There was a dispatch received by Colonel Nichols on the 21st instant from Shelby's headquarters, which are between Batesville and Jacksonport, Ark. The dispatch-bearer told me that there was a move on foot, and that the troops had marching orders. I saw Daniel Fullbright, formerly of Springfield, Mo., in Nichols' command. He is an officer in the rebel army, though I do not know his rank. I am an old acquaintance of his. He told me that Shelby had re-enforced his command by about 3,000 men since he crossed the Arkansas River with his old command of 1,200 men. Besides these troops it is reported that Kitchen, McCray, Freeman, and Love have about 4,000 men on the rolls of their commands in Northern Arkansas. The troops I saw of Shelby's command are well armed; most of them have two navy revolvers and a cavalry gun. Shelby's old troops are well-mounted; but take the whole command, conscripts and all, they are poorly mounted. The men say that a large number of horses are dying for want of food. All of Shelby's command is cavalry. His old soldiers are very well clothed; some have rebel uniforms, some none but citizen's clothes, and some are dressed in Federal uniforms. His whole command are living on half rations of unbolted wheat flour and beef, sometimes with salt, sometimes without it. They do not get any subsistence from their main army. The rebel officers say they are *bound to* make a raid into Missouri once a year, or the Missouri rebel troops will

desert them. Crops are very poor in Northern Arkansas, on account of severe drought. The rebels will have to move soon to get subsistence and forage. I saw Major Weaver, of Price's army, near Rolling Prairie just before I left. He says he left Price's army about the 10th instant, and Price is at Camden, Ark., with 16,000 infantry. Does not think he will move soon, though there is some talk of invading Missouri in the fall; also that Marmaduke is at the mouth of Arkansas River, with 4,000 men, and that Kirby Smith and Taylor are at Shreveport, La., with 18,000 troops.

Statement made before me this 29th day of July, 1864, at these headquarters.

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and Actg. Asst. Adjutant-General, Dist. of Southwest Missouri.

CASSVILLE, *July 29, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

You are aware that I came here by your orders for the purpose of detecting smugglers. I am satisfied that there are as many as three merchants in this place who are engaged in regular trade with rebel women from Arkansas. I have received orders from headquarters to report at Springfield; and allow me to inform you that your officers are trading in contraband property, which fact I am able to substantiate. I am just getting into the merits of things generally, and if removed now the trip will prove nothing for the service.

D. G. HART,
Scout.

CASSVILLE, *July 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant HUBBARD:

I have found that there is a large quantity of goods smuggled from this place through our lines to the rebels through a certain merchant here. Think I shall be able to detect the smuggler, if I am justifiable in authorizing to sell goods without permits from the provost-marshal. The women are now in town ready for trade. Please give me answer soon as convenient.

D. G. HART.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, July 29, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

Your dispatch asking for instructions as to the manner of disposing of such of the Paw Paws as went over to Thornton and are now coming in and giving themselves up is received. My opinion of the matter is that as many of them as are captured in arms, and resisting, should not be brought in as prisoners. This not from a spirit of revenge or blood thirstiness, but as mercy to them, for under no conceivable circumstances can they escape the penalty of their unpardonable crimes. In the history of the world there is not an instance of a soldier's deserting to the enemy being pardoned if caught. Of course if any lay down their arms and surrender without being so compelled by the force of arms, it would be murder to slay them. They must be held for action in due course of law.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 29, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

I have just arrived here. Received your dispatch this morning. Command camped twelve miles west; will arrive here by 10 a. m. to-morrow. My men are anxious to return to their wasting crops. Men and horses much jaded. What number shall I hold for the orders indicated in your dispatch. No guerrillas found or heard from between Crooked and Grand Rivers. We have pretty thoroughly examined the country between those rivers and south of railroad. Request an early reply.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 29, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

Your telegram is received. How many of your men can be well spared from their homes at this time? I want a force sufficient at Chillicothe to protect well the city, the railroad bridges in the vicinity, and move a good scout into the country at the same time, and I will leave it with Colonel Swain to decide how many of your men he had better retain, allowing such to go home as are the most required at home. We are far from being out of danger. Although your column did not fall in with the villains, yet they are still with us, breaking up into small squads and then uniting in a remote section. To-day they are in force in Platte County; to-morrow they may be where your force camps to-night. What an infernal warfare this is. Their plan is to sack and rob our largest towns. Chillicothe especially is marked for its money. Colonel McFerran gets the same information at Lexington that I do here, viz, the destruction of the railroads and the plunder of towns. Keep a pretty good force at and near Chillicothe. Your command, for their prompt coming out and their patient service in the extreme heat and dust of the summer solstice, deserve and have my hearty thanks. I wish they could have fallen upon the fiends who are trying to destroy us, and given them a taste of the strong-armed loyalty of Grundy.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAMERON, *July 29, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

I have just arrived from scout with First Iowa Cavalry. I saw no bands of guerrillas on the trip.

JNO. MCDERMOTT,
Captain, Commanding First Iowa Cavalry.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 29, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN MCDERMOTT,
First Iowa Cavalry, Cameron:

March your command to Saint Joseph without delay. If you hear of any guerrillas near your route of march, visit them with destruction and then report at my headquarters.

CLINTON. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *July 29, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

I am here without troops and hold the post. Shall I leave, or will you order troops here?

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 29, 1864.*

General J. B. DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

I am now withdrawing the First Iowa Cavalry from the field in this portion of the district to send to you. They will reach you within two or three days. You must order out additional militia until I can get regular force. Colonel Caldwell is now on a chase after guerrillas in Chariton County.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *July 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have just returned from the southern part of this county and eastern part of Howard. Found seven small squads of guerrillas; have killed 5. Anderson's force could not be heard of where I have been.

A. BARTLETT,
Major, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. J. TUNISON,
Weston, Mo.:

I am moving a force into Platte County that will effectually clean out the bushwhackers.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *July 29, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

There are not more than 250 armed rebels in Platte County. They are divided into squads, and are keeping up an excitement for the purpose of reorganizing; something similar to the original Paw Paw militia.

J. TUNISON,
Major, Commanding at Weston.

OMAHA, *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

General Mitchell, who is at Fort Laramie, calls on me for militia troops. Colonel Livingston, with over 300 veterans of the Nebraska

First, is here on furlough. The colonel will call in his men and go west if you so order. They are without horses. To be efficient should be mounted. Answer.

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. SAMUEL S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes did not order Major Tunison to report to me, but did order him to carry out my orders prohibiting certain irregularities. The scouts were prohibited from going into Platte County from the fact that I have nearly 500 men moving through Platte County, and a portion of them clad in citizens' dress. They operate under signals adopted for their government, and no other scouts should be sent into the county while they are there. I hope to relieve Major Tunison in a day or two. The Illinois boys have pleased the Union men of Weston hugely.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this point yesterday. My force consists of forty-nine mounted men and eight not mounted. I was compelled to leave twenty-three men at Topeka, having no transportation for them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. EVERTON,
Second Lieut., Comdg. Company G, Seventh Iowa Cav. Vols.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Capt. D. J. Craigie, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported for duty in accordance with Special Orders, No. 160, paragraph 1, Department of Kansas, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of this district. All communications will be addressed to him.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Your dispatch received. With two or three more companies I can secure this line against Indians. My forces at different points have had several skirmishes and been successful, killing 15 Indians. The Indians are strung out in small parties all along the line. I have my

troops strung out all along this line of communication, and they are patrolling the entire line for 500 miles. I have put Lieutenant-Colonel Collins in charge of this and Denver line, requiring him to be constantly on the road watching movements of Indians from Julesburg west. Have also placed Colonel Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, on the same duty from Columbus to Julesburg. I have two companies of militia from Nebraska Territory. I have troops en route for Julesburg to make a permanent post there.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
Camp on Kettle Lake, Coteau de Prairie, July 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Captain Bonham, Company I, Second Minnesota Cavalry, reported to me for further orders in accordance with Special Orders, No. 82, headquarters Second Sub-District of Minnesota, dated Fort Ridgely, July 14, 1864. Instructions from district headquarters dated July 19, 1864, just received, in accordance with which I have decided to send Lieutenant Phillips, of Company I, Second Cavalry, with fifty men as escort to Captain Fisk's expedition as far as the Missouri River. Captain Fisk arrived this day. From all the information I can obtain from Maj. J. R. Brown and Gabriel Renville there are but few if any hostile Indians on this side of the James River. I have not seen or heard of one being seen up to this time. While Captain Fisk might be safe in crossing to the Missouri River, it would not be prudent for me under the existing circumstances to compel him to run any risk. There are only about fifty horses in Company I that are fit for the trip to the Missouri River. The horses that will remain can be recruited by the time Lieutenant Phillips returns from escorting Captain Fisk, when the whole of Company I will act as escort to Mr. Brackett's supply train, leaving here about the last of August. From the information obtained in regard to the presence of hostile Indians in the vicinity of De Coteau or James River, I think the horses can perform all the duty required and be improved. Gabriel Renville with his scouts renders good service in obtaining information in regard to Indians being in the vicinity of the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
Camp on Kettle Lake, Coteau de Prairie, July 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: After reaching the head of Coteau de Prairie I was informed by Gabriel Renville, chief of scouts, that several chiefs and other Indians belonging to the Sisseton Sioux band, that had been waiting to see the commander of the troops, expected and that they wished to have a talk in regard to obtaining subsistence. I determined to hear what they had to say and appointed the morning of the 29th to hear this. At about 10 a. m. Gabriel Renville brought the party over, about twenty-

four in all. Maj. J. R. Brown being present, and one of his scouts who could speak the Sioux, after shaking hands the chief produced a treaty signed by Maj. J. R. Brown. After reading the instrument I requested them to proceed, but to be as brief as consistent. Then the chief made the inclosed statement, when I promised to lay the whole matter before the commanding general, all of which I respectfully forward and ask instructions sufficient to enable me to act in this case and in others that the commanding general from his experience may see will arise. Major Brown informs me that he has written fully on the Indian affairs, and from his experience the commanding general will be better informed than could be done by me.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

STATEMENT OF I-HA-O-JAN-JAN, A CHIEF OF THE SISSETONS OF LAC TRAVERSE SIOUX.

We have never been as well satisfied as at present. Whatever has happened below was not the work of my band. We had nothing to do with the outbreak, and are not at all responsible for it. Our fear of the consequences of it drove us away. We heard that our Great Father has permitted those who did not participate in the Indian massacre to return and resume their former intercourse with the whites, which fact affords the satisfaction I speak of. We see you now, and it is like seeing the Great Father, and we are much pleased at the meeting. Our Great Father has a very long arm that has reached us, and we are under the influence of it to-day. We can only live when under the influence of our Great Father's hand. We look upon ourselves as the people of the Great Father. There is a difficulty amongst the Indians of the Northwest, and we are ready to espouse the cause of the whites (the Great Father), whose representatives you are to us, and from you we ask protection and care. We had no opportunity of planting this year, and we do not know how we are to live through the coming fall and winter. We wish this to be made known to the Great Father, that some provision may be made for us. We have been expecting you a long time and have been living on the provisions sent here by General Sibley to the scouts. What little they have had to spare has been what has afforded us subsistence to the present time.

Other chiefs were present, but declined to make any remarks. Through Major Brown, who was present, I replied as follows:

I am glad to meet you here, and am pleased to know you have placed yourselves under our protection. I have taken you by the hand to-day as friends. The general commanding has given me no instructions relative to subsisting you, but I will lay the matter before him immediately, and if I can furnish you subsistence I will do so and inform you of it as soon as possible. In the meantime I will afford you all the protection in my power. I would request you not to visit my camp only by my permission on business and under a white flag. My men do not know you and could not tell whether you are friends or foes approaching without such a designation. None of my men will be permitted to visit your camp.

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received August 7.)

Major-General CANBY,
Natchez:

Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum is ordered to report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman as soon as relieved by some officer selected by you. Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant suggests General Dana for that place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, July 30, 1864.*

I. All able-bodied males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the lines of occupation in the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf and the district east of the Mississippi River, will immediately be enrolled in the service, in the militia. Neutral foreigners not being subject to compulsory military service, will be enrolled as a separate class, to be employed whenever necessary as a local police or constabulary force.

II. Commanders of districts will establish special commissions ot hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service on account of alienage or physical disability. The plea of alienage will not be admitted if the claimant has at any time exercised the right of citizenship under any State or municipal law, or has at any time been in the service of the rebel Government or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person enrolled in the militia has established his plea of alienage, his name will be transferred to the enrollment of police purposes. Any person who may be found physically disqualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the battalions to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made except in cases of absolute disability.

III. Commanders of departments and districts will establish such regulations as may be necessary for the execution of this order and determine the circumstances under which this force shall be called into service and the place and manner in which it shall be employed.

IV. Deserters from the enemy will not be enrolled for compulsory service, but may be enlisted or employed in the army. Particular care must be observed in cases of all persons claiming to be deserters, and if any doubt exists as to their true character, they will, according to the circumstances of the case, be enrolled and held as spies or prisoners of war or sent beyond the limits of this command, but not into the rebel lines.

V. Hereafter no person who is subject to the rebel conscription laws will be sent or allowed to go within the rebel lines. If engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise conducting themselves as enemies of the Government, they will be tried for these offenses, held as prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command.

VI. The practice of permitting persons in the rebel service to send their families within our lines for. greater safety and comfort has prevailed to a great extent at some points within the limits of this command. Hereafter all such persons will be turned back at the picket-lines, or, if they have made their way through them, will be sent back.

VII. Refugees in good faith will be received and kindly treated. If destitute their wants will be supplied, as far as the means under the control of the commanding officer will permit. They cannot, however, be allowed to remain in or about any fort or garrison where their presence would embarras military operations, and in all cases will be furnished transportation to Cairo, Ill., and subsistence for the voyage. The commanding officer at that place will make necessary arrangements for the purpose of receiving and caring for these persons, aiding them in securing employment, and indicating to relief association such of them as may be in need of assistance.

VIII. Whenever it may be necessary or expedient to send beyond the lines persons indicated in section 6, the commander of the district

will determine the time and route by which they are to be sent, and will cause them to be collected and sent under suitable conduct. The practice of giving such persons passes, and allowing them to select their own route and time, is productive of evil, and is prohibited.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., July 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Col. Albert J. Myer, signal officer of the army and chief signal officer of this military division, will join the expedition now on the point of leaving this city under command of Major-General Granger, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the signal detachment accompanying that expedition. On the completion of this duty he will return to this city by the first opportunity.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, July 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. That portion of the Second Louisiana Cavalry now at Baton Rouge will proceed by the first transportation to Port Hudson and be reported to Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commanding U. S. forces, Port Hudson. That portion of the Second Louisiana Cavalry now serving within the Defenses of New Orleans will, as soon as mounted, proceed to Port Hudson and will join the detachment of the regiment at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 197, paragraph 17, headquarters Department of the Gulf, July 25, 1864, and a letter of instructions from same headquarters same date, I proceeded to Brashear City, made the examination required, and have the honor to submit the following report:

CONDITION OF THE WORKS.

The works at Brashear City are Fort Brashear, Fort Buchanan, and a small battery on the bank of the river west of Fort Brashear.

Fort Brashear is a four-sided bastioned work with strong profile. The parapet, scarp, and counterscarp stand well, but have been somewhat neglected and need slight repairs. The slopes should have the grass neatly trimmed. Men have been allowed to walk upon the superior slope of the parapet and wear paths therein. The ditch should be completely drained. The interior, although in tolerably good order, should be more neatly kept. The artillery of this work consists of five 32-pounder guns, of which two not mounted; one 42-pounder gun, spiked and not mounted; three 24-pounder guns, of which one not mounted; two 12-pounder field howitzers. There are carriages at the post for the dismounted guns. Some of the carriages of the mounted guns require repairs and alterations to put them in proper condition for effective service. The rails of the traverse circles are not yet laid. One of the magazines leaks a little; the others are in good order. The length of the interior crest of the parapet is 465 yards, which would require as a garrison, say 450 men; but this number could with difficulty be comfortably quartered within the fort. Twenty thousand rations are stored under the traverses, in a very bad position and only partially under cover. The quantity of ammunition for heavy artillery on hand is entirely insufficient—from 50 to 150 rounds per gun only. It should be increased to 400 rounds per gun. For the field battery, which consists of four 3-inch rifled ordnance guns, with 200 rounds of ammunition per gun, there should be 600 rounds per gun. The weeds outside the fort are now very high, and would afford concealment to the enemy. There are several buildings which would be greatly in the way of our artillery and musketry fire in case of an attack, besides affording shelter to the enemy. The outposts appear to be well arranged, and, if vigilant, should secure the place against surprise. Fort Buchanan, opposite the entrance to the Teche, and fully a mile from Fort Brashear, is very much out of order. The platforms are wanting, the magazines are wet, and the slopes neglected. Considering the position of this work, its distance from Fort Brashear, it would seem doubtful if it were worth while to hold it in case of an attack in force on this side. It should, however, be used at least temporarily as a battery for two siege guns to prevent the enemy from establishing himself at Berwick City. The battery west of Fort Brashear requires repairs. It would be of service in keeping the enemy away from the opposite shore of Berwick Bay.

The works at Berwick City consist of a tête-de-pont, with its flanks resting upon the river, inside of which is a mound some twenty-five feet high, intended for a pivot gun; also two old rebel works on the river-bank south of the tête-de-pont. All these works are out of order—the tête-de-pont unfinished, slopes and interior neglected, platforms wanting, and not sufficiently supplied with artillery for a vigorous defense. The force at Berwick City consists of Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, 492 officers and men; Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, 125 officers and men; Eighteenth New York Cavalry, two companies, 100 officers and men; total, 717. Col. Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding. The muskets of the colored regiment have been inspected and condemned, and the papers have been awaiting approval for several weeks. It is desirable that this matter be attended to as speedily as practicable. The artillery consists of two 12-pounder bronze rifled field guns, with fifty rounds ammunition per gun.

The force at Brashear City consists of Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 554 officers and men; Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry (two companies), 121 officers and men; Twenty-fifth New York Battery, 59 officers and men; Eighteenth New York Cavalry (one company), 75 officers and men; First Indiana Heavy Artillery (one company), 105 officers and men; total, 914 officers and men; add force at Berwick City, 717 officers and men; total force at both places, 1,631 officers and men; the whole under the command of Col. C. L. Harris of the Eleventh Wisconsin. A number of small-arms of the force at Brashear are unserviceable and require the immediate action of an inspector, for which application has been made.

To protect the gunners in the forts against musketry sand-bags should be furnished, to be filled and put in place as occasion may require. Twenty-five hundred sand-bags would be sufficient.

There are some ordnance stores and quartermaster's property which appears not to be needed. All such property or stores should be sent to New Orleans. It also appears that subsistence stores for the troops of La Fourche District are drawn from Brashear, thus requiring such stores to be kept on hand at an exposed post in addition to what is necessary for the garrison. The small-arm ammunition should be increased to 400 rounds per man. The present force of the enemy in the Teche country amounts, according to report, to about 1,400 effective men without artillery. Beyond occasional exchanges of shots by the pickets, everything is quiet. I cannot learn that the boats seized were other than such as are used for purposes of trade. There appears to be no evidence that they were intended for the use of the enemy in military operations.

NAVAL FORCE.

It is under the command of Captain Washburne, and consists of Gunboat 41, two 20-pounder rifles and six 24-pounder howitzers; Gunboat 43, two 32-pounder guns and four 24-pounder howitzers; Gunboat 49, two 32-pounder guns and four 24-pounder howitzers. All these gun-boats are musket-proof, in good order, and reported well supplied with everything necessary. They draw from three feet six inches to four feet of water.

For the purpose of entering and examining narrow bayous and seizing the enemy's means of transportation in such places a narrow gunboat of light draught is needed. The naval force with this exception appears to be sufficient. It might be well to replace one of the gunboats by another having a heavier armament.

POINTS NECESSARY TO HOLD TO MAINTAIN THE POST OF BRASHEAR CITY.

The main objects in maintaining the post of Brashear City would seem to be:

First. To hold and control the important outlet of Grand Lake and the Atchafalaya River.

Second. To occupy the post so as to prevent its being taken possession of by the enemy as a point from which to advance upon New Orleans.

Third. To hold the post with reference to possible future movements against the enemy in West Louisiana.

Fourth. To facilitate holding and controlling the La Fourche District, to which Brashear City is one of the two main entrances, and to hold the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad.

a. On the first point: The possession of the post by the enemy would give him facilities for running his cotton out of the country, rendering a strong blockading naval force necessary, while our possession of the post will facilitate the operations of the navy on Grand Lake, Lake Palourde, and the Atchafalaya.

b. On the second point: Brashear City is an important post on one of the only two principal land routes from Western Louisiana to New Orleans. If the enemy held Brashear they could land at Bayou Boeuf, crossing in their raids, or on more important expeditions.

c. On the third point: Several movements against the enemy have already been made from this post. It is true that it seems improbable that such movements will be made again at present, and, if made, it is probable that a different line of operations would be selected. Still this post is an important one, from which by land and water there are several routes to Western Louisiana.

d. On the fourth point: The possession of this post by the enemy would greatly facilitate his raids upon the La Fourche District, and would enable him to destroy a great part of the railroad.

The objects in holding Berwick City would seem to be:

First. To prevent the enemy from occupying it and to aid in holding Berwick Bay.

Second. To occupy the place with reference to future movement against the enemy.

a. On the first point: If Brashear is held strongly with a naval force in Berwick Bay it would be very difficult for the enemy to establish himself at Berwick City, and if he should do so the post would be of little advantage to him so long as we hold Brashear. It is hardly probable under the circumstances that he would attempt it. As to the aid in holding Berwick Bay, considering the small force available, to occupy Berwick is to divide the force badly and expose both to be taken. If the enemy should attack the post at Berwick City in large force with the necessary artillery he would certainly capture it with the weak garrison that could be afforded against his attacks upon Brashear. The broad and deep Berwick Bay and the naval force controlling the lakes would seem to give great security.

b. The probability of requiring the tête-de-pont at Berwick for movements against the enemy seems too remote to justify incurring the necessary risk in holding it. The work in its present state would be of no service to the enemy, the gorge being open to the fire of artillery from Brashear. The mound inside should be destroyed. The post at Bayou Boeuf, protecting the railroad bridge against the enemy's raids, and requiring but a small force, say one or two companies, seems to be necessary. It would be well to protect this force by a small stockade, or Fort Weitzel might be repaired.

The conclusion is, then, that Berwick City should be abandoned, and Brashear and the small post at Bayou Boeuf held. Fort Brashear is too small to hold the necessary garrison for a place of such importance. Not over 250 or 300 men could occupy it comfortably. There is not room inside to hold the necessary rations, say at least thirty days' supply.

Fort Buchanan, although useful in its bearing upon Berwick City, the bay and the entrance to the Teche is too small, and too far off, to aid much in holding the place against an attack on the land side. Many of the buildings at Brashear are much in the way of the artillery fire of Fort Brashear and the gun-boats. To increase the strength of the

post and to protect effectively a certain portion of the ground for the purposes of encampment, store-houses, the post bakery, &c., the following additional works are recommended (see sketch accompanying):*

A square redoubt of about 100 yards on a side, to be constructed north of the railroad, about half way between Fort Brashear and the shores of Berwick Bay; to be armed with one heavy gun in the north salient and with field pieces; to be flanked in one direction by Fort Brashear and in the other by gun-boats, as represented. A rifle-pit to run from the shore to the new redoubt, thence to Fort Brashear, thence along the ditch which drains the ditch of Fort Brashear to Bayou Boeuf; to be flanked by gun-boats, as represented. Within the space thus inclosed and protected all store-houses and other Government buildings to be placed; all buildings interrupting the field of fire to be torn down or removed. Fort Brashear and the proposed redoubt will afford strong points of support to the whole line, and would in an emergency hold most of the garrison. It is further recommended that these two works be surrounded with an abatis, at least on the exposed sides. It would be well, in order to silence any artillery of the enemy established either on the Brashear or the Berwick side of the river, to add to the present armament four 30-pounder Parrott guns.

In view of the foregoing the following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

First. That Fort Brashear be immediately put in order, and the guns mounted and put in complete order.

Second. That Fort Buchanan and the battery west of Fort Brashear be put in good repair, platforms laid, and the magazines repaired.

Third. That the mound within the tête-de-pont be destroyed, the Berwick side of the bay evacuated, and the whole force concentrated at Brashear.

Fourth. That there be added to the armament at Brashear four 30-pounder rifle Parrott guns.

Fifth. That the commanding officer at Brashear be directed to cause requisitions to be made for ammunition sufficient to make the number of rounds: For heavy artillery per gun, 400 rounds; for field artillery per gun, 600 rounds; for small-arms per man, 400 rounds; and that such requisitions be filled as speedily as practicable.

Sixth. That prompt action be taken in inspecting the small-arms of the force at Brashear and replacing such as may be condemned.

Seventh. That a competent ordnance officer be sent to Brashear to put the heavy artillery in order and see that the ammunition is properly stored.

Eighth. That the weeds and other obstructions to the fire of the gun-boats and fortifications be destroyed or removed.

Ninth. That a competent engineer officer be sent to Brashear to have the guns mounted, the rails of the traverse circles laid, the existing works put in order, obstructions removed, the mound destroyed, and the works herein recommended constructed.

Tenth. That 2,500 sand-bags be provided and sent to Brashear to be used as occasion may require in protecting the gunners from musketry.

Eleventh. That all surplus subsistence stores, ordnance property, quartermasters' property, and any other Government property not needed for the use of the garrison or the proper supply and defense of the place, be sent from Brashear to New Orleans.

Twelfth. That the small post at Bayou Boeuf crossing be secured against raids by a stockade or some other sufficient arrangement.

* Omitted.

Thirteenth. That the heavy artillery troops be quartered in the forts and redoubt, with everything in readiness for instant action, and that the infantry, except necessary detachments, be encamped within the space inclosed by the works in the best positions, to be in readiness to move at once to the defense thereof, having their places at the works assigned beforehand.

Fourteenth. That to the naval force there be added, if practicable, one narrow gun-boat of light draught, to be used in operations in the narrow bayous. The present naval force to be retained, except that one gun-boat may be advantageously replaced by one carrying a heavier armament.

Fifteenth. That all Government buildings be removed to within the space to be protected by the present works and those proposed.

Sixteenth. That frequent inspections be made to see that such directions in these matters as may be given are promptly carried out, and that the post is kept at all times in good order and in complete readiness to receive an attack.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

The recommendations of General Andrews, meeting the views entertained by me (excepting the mounting of four Parrott 30-pounders), will be ordered to be carried into effect.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, *July 30, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A rebel brought in last night attempting to enter our lines with a Confederate furlough; reports no other troops but his, the Crescent City Regiment, at Shreveport July 13. Walker was said to be in Alexandria when he passed, July 16, but he thinks but few troops there. Polignac reported at McNaught's Hill with his command, fifteen miles above Alexandria. Taylor was reported east of the Mississippi River. Passed Cheneyville July 20; saw no troops; none seen at Opelousas July 22. Four companies of Colonel Bush's (Fourth Louisiana) cavalry were at Saint Martinville July 24. Does not know where the troops are gone or what movement they are making, if any. All quiet here.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, *July 30, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE:

Nothing yet from Davis. All quiet elsewhere.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

DONALDSONVILLE, *July 30, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE:

Major Shaw reports all quiet at Plaquemine. Nothing new at this post. Have sent a squadron of cavalry out to reconnoiter in the vicinity of Lake Natchez to-day.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, July 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
District of La Fourche:

The general commanding directs me to say that your measures for overtaking the enemy are approved.* Whatever force of the enemy you may have in your front there are two objects always to be fulfilled: First, to capture or destroy the enemy; second, to hold on to Bayou La Fourche. The second condition will not prevent a cavalry dash to the Grand River, if you judiciously dispose your forces. Indeed, the two objects to be fulfilled admit of a beautiful combination, which the general, knowing as he does your character, is assured you will not fail to make if the occasion requires it. The general does not intend to trammel you with minute instructions, as you are on the spot, but desires that you should always keep those two points in view whilst in command of the La Fourche, and if you ever find it necessary to relinquish either, it is unnecessary to say it must be the first.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *July 30, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts have all returned; brought in one prisoner. I learn from a refugee that Colonel Scott is at Clinton, Colonel Powers at Burlington. Ford, the refugee, is from Hazlehurst, Miss. Says left there July 23. They had received news by telegraph that Atlanta was evacuated; all stores removed; Government machine-shop and powder-mills not removed. The gun-boat Avenger left Plaquemine at 7.30 this morning; arrived here at 10 o'clock; reports all quiet.

W. P. BENTON.

---

* This in reply to dispatch from Cameron, Part I, p. 180.

MORGANZA *July 30, 1864—10.50 a. m.*

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

General Dennis arrived this morning with 2,200 men from Vicksburg.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

MORGANZA, *July 30, 1864—8 p. m.*

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

Major Cameron, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, has just returned from a reconnaissance to the Atchafalaya. He reports that the rebel forces on the other side had disappeared and their camp burned. No rebels were found on this side of the river. Citizens report that they have all crossed over and joined the main body. A deserter from some Texas regiment came in last evening and reports that all the rebel force in the vicinity were under orders to go to Monroe, La., via Alexandria. He heard his captain read the order directing him to withdraw all the force this side of the river preparatory to the above move. Major Cameron's report confirms his story. The deserter also reported that Major was at Cheneyville, Wharton at Alexandria, and Polignac near Marksville. According to best accounts, Captain McAnnelly, who cut our wire, was killed in the skirmish day before yesterday.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Morganza, La.:

The major-general directs that you will send the detachment of Eighth Indiana Volunteers to Algiers by first transportation, ordering the commanding officer to report on his arrival to these headquarters.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, July 30, 1864.

Captain WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Referring to my conversation this morning with General Lawler, I have the honor to state that the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry has been ordered to proceed to Port Hudson. This regiment is the best under my command, and detachments from it have during the past three weeks been drilled in heavy artillery, in order that I might use them to man the guns of this fort. Their removal would be productive of serious inconvenience. I respectfully request that you will telegraph the above facts to headquarters at New Orleans.

I have, &c., your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., July 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have received the detail on the First Iowa Cavalry for 50 to 100 men from the dismounted men of the First Iowa Cavalry whose time is about to expire. There are no dismounted men in First Iowa Cavalry. The commanding officer of the regiment informs me that he has two horses for each man. There are over 300 men in this regiment who claim that their time has expired, and now threaten mutiny. If 50 or 100 of these men are detailed for this duty with permission to receive $2 per day, all will claim the same privilege. Nearly 200 men in First Missouri make the same claim, and I am induced to believe the great anxiety manifested by these men to get out of the service is stimulated by contractors who are desiring their labor. Under the circumstances I deem it proper to inform you of these facts before sending the men. Two hundred and twenty-five men of the First Iowa are already detached, driving teams, &c., for depot quartermaster and other officers, but 220 men remain in the regiment for duty with 447 horses. The regiment is fast becoming demoralized, and its efficiency and the good of the service requires that the regiment be united as soon as possible. Captain Jenks informs me that this detail, if filled, will ruin his regiment, and the consequences will be injurious to the recruits of that command. I am led to believe that you have been misinformed with regard to the dismounted men of this command. Please inform me if the detail will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *July 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CARR,
Little Rock:

We found in passing the first hay station from the Bluff this a. m. that about 6 o'clock between 100 and 200 rebels attacked the guard of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry there. Lost several men and horses and captured some of the haymen, and stampeded eighteen cavalry horses. The guard drove them off. They then went eastward and may try to get at the stock grazing on the prairie near the Bluff.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff, District of Little Rock.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 30, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

A conscript reports he escaped Wednesday morning from camp at Price's plantation on Arkansas River. The number was less than 1,000 and they were then crossing to go to Fagan at Monticello to get armed. It was given out that they would come back "after the taking of Pine Bluff."

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 30, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Colonel Geiger telegraphs that his scouts, in from Austin, report Jackman to have passed through that place with 300 men, marching on the Lewisburg road, with the intention of crossing the Arkansas.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *July 30, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If Jackman crosses the Arkansas I think he will do so at Myrick's Mill or Evans' Crossing, both south of the Cadron. I have had scout out in direction of Quitman for several days; will send another to-night, also one to the Cadron. Is it expected of me to take care of the enemy south of the Cadron if threatened by him from the line of Red River?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 30, 1864.*

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

How many men have you, all told? Where are you making your intrenchments? Send drawing of the country, including about five miles square.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *July 30, 1864—4 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received from one of my female scouts states that McCray is moving up Red River with 1,500 men. I have for duty (cavalry, artillery, and infantry) 1,250 men. The intrenchments are on the inner ridge. I am constructing them so they can be held by a small force of infantry, and with the balance of the command can act on the offensive. I will send you the map the earliest possible moment.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *July 30, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Little Rock:

Yesterday I sent a party of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry (fifty men and an officer) to repair the telegraph. They were bushwhacked about ten miles from here to-day on their return. Fifteen men were missing.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., July 30, 1864.*

I. Col. William A. Phillips, Third Indian Home Guard, will turn over the command of the Indian Brigade to Col. Stephen H. Wattles, First Indian Home Guard, and report in person to these headquarters immediately.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAYNESVILLE, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Maj. J. B. KAISER, *Commanding Post:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have returned from a scout, performed in obedience to Special Orders, No. 217, headquarters Post of Waynesville, dated July 23, 1864. I started from this place direct for Mill No. 1, situated on Big Piney, about forty-five miles distant from this post. This mill has always been reported to be a favorite resort of the bushwhackers. I learned that a daughter of Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Nannie George, a girl who is residing with Mrs. Rodgers, have been for some time engaged in carrying food to the brush to guerrillas, and arrested them and brought them to this post. I also learned that the following persons are constantly engaged in feeding and harboring bushwhackers, viz: Mr. Williams, who resides five miles southeast from Mill No. 1; Widow Wilson, one mile and a half south from Mill No. 1; Widow Ellis, whose daughter married Frank King, the notorious guerrilla; she resides about five miles west from Mill No. 1; Widow McGowan, who resides on the head of Roubidoux, and Mr. Oxendine, who lives on Barnum's farm, five miles south from Mill No. 1. There is evidence to show that all these persons are aiding guerrillas in every possible way. I learned also that the bushwhackers are getting their horseshoeing done at the shops of Mill No. 1 and Colonel Ormsby's. The owners of these shops state that they are forced by the guerrillas to let them have anything they are in need of. On July 23 a party of seventeen shod their horses at Mill No. 1, preparatory to a raid into the counties of Maries and Miller. They were under the command of Dick Watson. Robinson, the proprietor of Mill No. 1, is a British subject, and claims to be a loyal man, but I do not put any confidence in his loyalty, and would recommend that his shop and blacksmith tools, as well as all others in that country, be taken possession of by the Government, as they are a great benefit to the guerrillas.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MULLER,
Capt. Company A, Fifth Regt. Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford reports that Quantrill, Todd, and Cockrell, with 200 men, were near the crossing of the Little Blue, six miles south of Independence, last night. Colonel Ford will move against them from Kansas City, Independence, and Pleasant Hill. I am also taking other measures to meet them.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 161. } *Warrensburg, Mo., July 30, 1864.*

1. Lieut. Col. B. F. Lazear, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned the command of Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, and L of that regiment, for service in the field, and will rendezvous at Tabo, La Fayette County, Mo. Surg. J. W. Trader, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear. The headquarters of the regiment, Col. James McFerran commanding, and Companies M and C, will remain until further orders, at Lexington. The tri-monthly reports, and reports of scouts, skirmishes, and marches, will be forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear direct to these headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear will receive special instructions from these headquarters, and will draw whatever supplies he needs from time to time from the depots at Warrensburg.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., July 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel LAZEAR,
Camp Brown, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to convey to you the following information just received from Colonel Ford:

Quantrill, Todd, and Cockrell, with 200 men, were concentrated near Greenton, on Independence and Pleasanton Hill road, last night. I also have information that small parties are crossing the river, and they intend to cross nearly all of their command early next week.

Colonel Ford will move against them on Monday, and make a thorough scout in his sub-district with all the troops at his command. The general desires that you will get your command in readiness to pitch into these fellows whenever an opportunity presents. It is probable that they will move in your direction, and you are therefore expected to take immediate steps to learn their location, strength, &c.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD THOMSON,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Greenton is near the crossing of the Little Blue.

LEXINGTON, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reported Quantrill concentrated his forces night before last on Texas Prairie, nearly twenty miles southwest of here, and have left.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

Have information that most of Thornton's men will attempt to cross in small squads to the south side early next week. Look out for them. Convey this information to Major Suess.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *July 30, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

Quantrill, Todd, and Cockrell, with 200 men, were near Little Blue, on Independence and Pleasant Hill road, last night. Colonel Ford will move against them on Monday from Kansas City, Independence, and Pleasant Hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear has also been directed to act against Quantrill and company.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., July 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HUGH CAMERON,
Commanding Post of Cassville, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication of the 28th is received. If the letters captured were not directed to parties south of the Arkansas River I suppose that it could not be held that they were addressed to parties beyond the lines of the Federal army, unless addressed to persons who reside within, or in the immediate vicinity of, some of the enemy's camps. Still if it appears from any letter taken in connection with all other circumstances that any party designed to furnish information or aid to the enemy, such party should be held in custody and tried for the offense, and the party or parties attempting to take letters from within our camps to persons residing in or near the rebel camps, without any written permit so to do, should be arrested and punished. All letters passing from and through Cassville into Arkansas for the present must be examined by you or the provost-marshal and permitted to pass or retained and returned to the author or writer. Much damage may result from even friendly correspondence where none is intended. No letters and no goods should be passed into Arkansas except on special permits from yourself or the assistant provost-marshal.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There was a rousing meeting in Saint Joseph to encourage volunteer ing. I will roll the ball all over the district and soon have the boys for muster.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joe, Mo.:

It is reported that a man named McKusick, who came recommended as captain of a company to be raised in neighborhood of Macon City, has been claiming to raise an independent company. He is now in neighborhood of Huntsville interfering with execution of General Orders, No. 107. Put a stop to this operation at once. It is also reported that troops of the Ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia were in Huntsville threatening Judge Hall and others while organizing under 107, threatening to kill the judge. Have the matter remedied.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

General Douglass telegraphs that Bill Anderson has Huntsville and the First Iowa have not arrived. Where are they and why not push Catherwood to Brunswick and Keytesville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOE, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, with 150 men, is after Bill Anderson to-day from Macon. I have 500 men scouring through Chariton and Randolph to Allen. Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell's detachment will join General Douglass as soon as the chase after Anderson is over. I am now concentrating the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, under Colonel Draper, to take the field without baggage or subsistence and follow Anderson's gang day and night until the villain is exterminated. The people in Randolph, Howard, and Boone have exhibited such apathy in responding to your earnest appeal to help themselves that they really deserve scourging to some extent. Colonel Catherwood has his hands full in Clay.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Train from Macon brings news that Bill Anderson has Huntsville surrounded. Hung Colonel Denny's father this morning at Huntsville, but let him down before dead. Troops from Macon City en route for Huntsville. First Iowa have not reached me yet.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

Have telegraphed Fisk about the First Iowa, and asked troops t watch from Keytesville. You have Bill Anderson. Use everythin you can to destroy him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 30, 1864.*

General J. B. DOUGLASS,
Mexico, via Saint Louis:

While you were in a state of siege at Columbia the storm was s threatening in the northeast that I ordered Col. J. T. K. Hayward Thirty-eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Hannibal, into active servic and authorized him to call out such force as the emergency required and direct movements until you could get to your headquarters. Th colonel called citizens and militia and General Rosecrans sent him 50 stand of arms and ammunition; therefore, I fear we shall have seriou trouble in the northeast unless we speedily and vigorously pitch int the increasing guerrillas. Colonel Hayward had better be kept on dut until I can organize one of the volunteer regiments in the northeast. have given him supervision over a sub-district, consisting of Scotland Knox, Clark, Lewis, Shelby, Marion, and Ralls Counties, to be calle the Sub-District of Hannibal. You will please make your order accordingly. Authorize him to call out such militia as the exigencies o the hour may demand, and hereafter order him direct from your head quarters. Communicate with me freely by telegraph, and keep m well posted of the condition of affairs in your district. Are the bridge on the North Missouri railroad well guarded? Do you want to rais and command one of the twelve-months' regiments?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 30, 1864.*

General J. B. DOUGLASS,
Mexico, via Saint Louis:

I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, Ninth Cavalry Missou State Militia, to Macon, as commander of a sub-district, consisting o the counties of Putnam, Schuyler, Sullivan, Adair, Linn, Macon, an Chariton, to be designated the Sub-District of Macon. You will pleas order accordingly. The remaining counties can be designated the Sul District of Mexico, under such officer as you may select. Lieutenan Colonel Caldwell will be at Mexico as soon as the bushwhacker hunt i Chariton is over.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *July 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

Battalion Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia is at Sturgeon, Boon County. We have just returned from vicinity of Rocheport. Kille

6 guerrillas during the past week. Will leave Sturgeon to-night to strike the road leading from Huntsville to Fayette. My command is 244 enlisted men, with six officers, including myself.

A. BARTLETT,
Major, Commanding.

WESTON, *July 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

Bushwhackers in small squads are leaving this county in every direction, principally south. Your force will find none that I can learn of to fight.

JOHN TUNISON,
Major 138th Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 30, 1864.*

Major TUNISON,
Weston:

My boys will thoroughly drag-net Platte County, and bring the villains to light, and darkness, too, if they are there. Have you heard the rumor that Thornton's own men had killed him on Wednesday last near Second Creek, in Platte County? Such is the report here, and the secesh believe it, and mourn his untimely end.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HANNIBAL, *July 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

I hear unofficially that General Douglass is at Mexico. Will you not now relieve me. I will do as you direct. Captain Lancaster, of Ralls, just writes that he has heard of two camps of bushwhackers, and started for them. He will have 100 men very soon. He says the county is aroused. I don't want to see any backing down from what has been done so far. If soothing policy is now adopted we shall be worse off than ever. Let us have a firm hand in pursuit of the right.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 30, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal:

I must continue you on duty until I can organize the volunteer regiments in the northeast. You will specially act as military commander of a sub-district, composed of the counties of Ralls, Marion, Lewis, Clark, Scotland, Knox, and Shelby, to be styled the Sub-District of Hannibal. Your reports will pass through the headquarters of General

Douglass, at Mexico, but you will be at liberty to correspond with and communicate directly with these headquarters on all subjects requiring immediate attention. You will call out for the time being such militia force as the exigencies of the hour may require, and make requisitions for such arms, subsistence, &c., as you need. General Douglass has been advised of my action in the premises, and will furnish you the Enrolled Missouri Militia orders in compliance with my wishes.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Cameron, July 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: In compliance with special instructions received from general commanding Department of the Missouri, I arrived at Cameron the morning of the 24th instant, with detachments First Iowa Cavalry and Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, numbering 660 men. Moved one column, First Iowa, south via Hainesville, Richfield, and Missouri River bottom. Moved myself via Knoxville, Claysville, &c. From my own column I thoroughly scouted the country. Could hear of but few small squads of guerrillas. The force under Thornton, I am reliably informed, has left the district. I do not believe it ever exceeded 200 men. This is the only force I can hear of as having been in the district. We have killed several roaming guerrillas. I think with a reorganization of the militia force, entire quiet can be secured. Some of the companies of militia under the late orders are not sufficiently trustworthy to be armed, and should be disbanded. Partin's company, at Mirabile, is too disloyal to trust. I would advise the complete organization of Captain Rodgers' company, at Hainesville; Captain Crouse's, at Mirabile; Captain Jones', at Cameron; Captain Harsel's, at Liberty, and one good loyal company at Richmond. Disband all the others, and I think this will insure quiet at Clinton, Caldwell, Ray, and Clay Counties. I think the reports of numbers and outrages of guerrillas in your district have been greatly exaggerated and unreliable. A large amount of property has been stolen through the country by men sent out to hunt down thieves and robbers. A more perfect organization of the militia (if required) is very much needed. The detachment First Iowa Cavalry have gone to Saint Joseph, I learn, though I have no official information of the move.

Awaiting further instructions, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Shanklin's men were so much fatigued, and were anxious to return home to take care of their crops, I consented to let them return without an order from you. I have two companies of fresh men mounted and two companies of infantry on duty here, and Company K, Fourth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia; detachment of Com-

pany K, Fourth Provisional Regiment, at Grand River bridge. I think I have sufficient force to protect this part of the county. I hope, general, you will approve my acts as I was prompted by the purest motives.

A. J. SWAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 30, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Your disposition of Shanklin's command is approved. Thornton reported killed by his own men. Thrailkill was near Mirabile this morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *July 30, 1864.*

General CLINTON B. FISK:

Your dispatch of last night received. I can hold some of my men for the service indicated, but only by peremptory orders. Their crops are wasting at home and they are anxious to return, having already lost one week.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

If absolutely necessary, the First Nebraska furloughed men can be put on temporary duty in your department. All cavalry horses are now required by law to be purchased by Quartermaster's Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Larned, July 30, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

DEAR COLONEL: I arrived here last night just as four companies of the First Colorado arrived, which I ordered forward over six weeks ago, I believe. If instead of sending my orders to you from Lyon the commanding officer had moved promptly, a great portion of the murders and loss of stock that have occurred in this region would have been spared. I regret also that none of your field officers are here, although several of the companies are present with only two captains and very few lieutenants. It was my purpose to have gone through, but matters along the river below seem to require further attention, which I am obliged myself to give immediate and further attention. The last train from the west was attacked at the Cimarron Crossing and two men killed and scalped. I sent a force back to guard that

point. I fear your attention is too much attracted by other matters than your command, and hope you will feel the importance of concluding a good record which you commenced in the line of your present duties, whatever turn other matters of public interest may take in Colorado. I have no news from Colorado since the 20th I believe, when some troubles had reopened on the Platte. Of course I feel great anxiety for that line, when at my last advices General Mitchell was moving against the Indians and I ordered Colonel Collins to move down from Laramie. The force General Mitchell has ought to make its mark against the Sioux of that region if he can concentrate in time. As to the settlements I must rely on the militia to give material aid in that regard, especially in Colorado, where the people are so generally armed and young adventurers. I shall divide my forces here so as to scout south and north of the Arkansas, sending also a force west, where I would prefer to go also. I did not get your dispatches sent to me from this place, as they had not arrived when I left Fort Leavenworth. I shall expect to find them on reaching my headquarters, which may be yet another week. The Colorado troops look very well, but as their time draws toward a close they are impatient to get discharges. I move across the river to-morrow.

Truly, your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Larned, July 30, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado:

DEAR GOVERNOR: After aiding Colonel Ford's successful movement against bushwhackers in Platte County and Clay County, Mo., I hurried over here to give directions to my defenses, and hoped also to go through to Denver. I must, however, defer that movement, as the troops I have with me must be divided and concentrated so as to meet the dangers and apprehensions which change as the Indians shift their positions and multiply their outrages, and these delays will exhaust the time I can spare from my headquarters.

Having been in the field for the last ten days, I have not heard a word from you since your dispatch concerning new troubles on the Platte. I shall look for intelligence with great anxiety. On this route the Indians have murdered and robbed posts and stations from the crossing of the Cimarron, eighty-five miles west of this place, to Six-Mile Creek, twenty-two miles this side of Council Grove.

The dangers are not yet over, but the total disasters are not very great so far, 12 killed, 6 wounded, and about 150 head of Government stock stolen. The Kiowas, Big Mouth's Arapahoes, and Comanches seem certainly engaged in this affair, but some stragglers from all the prairie Indians join in the villainy. It seems impossible to get intelligence of the enemy.

All the Indians have gone from the reach of my correspondence, even the most friendly fearing to approach our troops, many of whom are militia that joined me on the way and are not very particular in their discriminations, as they are much enraged at the hostile acts perpetrated. Two boys are here who were scalped alive, and I think they will recover, although one of them had the skin taken off to his ears and had eighteen wounds besides.

My militia have now been out eight days and got a long way from their homes. They are, therefore, unwilling to go much farther, and I have not troops enough without them to guard the posts and follow as I would desire to do.

The Colorado troops just arrived make a fine appearance, and I trust they will close out their career as it has so far progressed, with honor to themselves and their country.

I remain, governor, very respectfully,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *July 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

I am satisfied there are about 600 or 700 rebels about Cowskin Prairie, ninety miles south of here, in Missouri, and that they range up this way to Cow Creek, forty miles from here. But at present, with the threatening indications north, I am afraid to weaken my immediate command by sending after them. As soon as things are restored to their usual quiet above I will try to give an account of them.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *July 30, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
First Nebraska Cavalry, Plattsmouth:

General Mitchell does not feel authorized to make disposition of your command. Governor Saunders has telegraphed to General Curtis, who may issue orders in the matter.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT THOMPSON, DAK. TER., *July 30, 1864.*

General H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: I have the satisfaction to report that the expedition under my charge, consisting of forty-five ox teams and fifty men, from Mankato to Fort Thompson, Dak. Ter., arrived at its place of destination on the 28th instant. The distance traveled is 300 miles, which was accomplished in twenty-five days without loss or accident, though the wagons were heavily laden and the weather excessively warm. The country through which we passed is suffering severely from drougth, yet sufficient grass and water was found at convenient distances to supply the animals. No hostile Indians were met with, nor any recent signs of them discovered, on the entire route. Having no escort we were obliged to rely upon ourselves for protection. The arms and ammunition so kindly furnished by you were not used, yet they served to inspire the men with confidence, and should occasion have required it, I have reason to believe that they would have performed veteran service. It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that the journey performed was barren of almost everything worthy of notice; that we traveled

safely through the region but recently infested by the outlaws of the Sioux Nation without finding a trace of their presence, proving that they have been forced to seek out other localities more remote from civilization wherein to practice their barbarous customs and eke out their miserable existence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. HUBBELL.

THIBODEAUX, *July 31, 1864.*

Captain MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Davis reached Brule last night without finding the enemy. Here he divided his command and sent one portion to Gentilly's plantation, on Natchez Bay, and will go above with the other toward Indian Village. I think it probable the party he is pursuing are simply rebel horse-thieves, and will elude him.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, *July 31, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Davis has returned without finding the enemy. It appears to have been a party recruiting horses.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *July 31, 1864.*
(Received 1.45 a. m. August 1.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

I have frequently recommended the promotion of Col. Powell Clayton, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, to brigadier-general. I address you direct because he will soon go out of service by expiration of term unless promoted. If he goes out it will be to the great detriment of the service. As an executive cavalry officer I know of no one in the service superior to him. It would cripple me to lose him. Official reports show what he has done. There is but one opinion in this army and in this State in regard to his merits.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *July 31, 1864.*

I. The commanding officer of the Third Cavalry Brigade, Second Division, will detail permanent guards of from fifty to seventy-five men each for the hay contractors, L. O. Hemingway and G. M. Jones, and a *proportionate* number for Miller and George. The men comprising

these guards will be permitted to work for the contractors when not on duty, but will always have their arms in readiness to repulse an attack. Such additional guard as may be necessary for the protection of hay-makers and their property, and can be supplied without detriment to the service, will be furnished from the troops of the Second Division, but the above-mentioned guard will be considered permanent, and not removed without special cause, the object [being] to furnish men to supply the place of those hired by the contractors, who have run away and will not stay on account of the danger from the enemy, thereby stopping the work and leaving this as the only course to secure a supply of hay for the winter. The detachment of the First Nebraska Cavalry is suggested for this duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE-ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you discontinue the labor on the fortifications, except Fort Steele, and place all laboring details at work cutting down the timber on the west and south side of town. Lieutenant Vredenburgh, acting aide-de-camp, will direct the officer where the timber is to be cut on the west side, and Lieutenant Harms, acting aide-de-camp, on the south.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *July 31, 1864.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Do you get anything confirming the report that Shelby is going to Missouri? If it is a fact, we must pursue him. Ryan is prepared for him at Lewisburg. Who made the raid on the hay-cutters? I hear no rumors of Shelby since your dispatch.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *July 31, 1864.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

General West has left on special train for Little Rock. The information I have is that Shelby's pickets were at Dennard, Van Buren County, a week ago last Thursday, and that Shelby himself was in the neighborhood of Jacksonport. I think his forces are still about Batesville and Jacksonport. I would send a heavy scout to Cotton Plant if the forces were not to be needed for a few days, or the Celeste might

go to Augusta. At the latter place I feel sure we could get information, though it would be at some risk. Colonel Geiger is back here with the Eighth Missouri and Ninth Iowa Cavalry, leaving Eleventh Missouri as guards for hay-makers. Shall have as many men effective as possible. The lack with the Third Michigan is arms, their carbines being unreliable; besides, four squadrons have to stay at Remount Camp.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *July 31, 1864.*
(Received 12 m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

Steamer Saint Patrick just arrived with 237 horses, after a long trip. General West came. Two more boats are an hour behind. General Lee informs me a regiment of 800 men arrived there yesterday.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, July 31, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES,
Commanding First Brigade:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you detail three commissioned officers and 100 men, with two days' rations, for an expedition by water. The detail will embark on the Celeste at daylight to-morrow (Monday) morning. It is suggested that the detail be made from the Sixty-first Illinois. It is important that it should be punctual to embark at daylight. The officer to be in command will report to the general commanding this evening, or at daylight in the morning, for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUY S. ALEXANDER,
First Lieut., 62d Illinois Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., July 31, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Have that part of your command that is at this post in readiness to march at an hour's notice. Use all possible efforts to bring the effective to the highest number. Have the necessary shoeing hurried. Be ready at the earliest moment to take the field with as large a force as can be made efficient. Send in a report at 8 to-morrow morning of your effective force, and a statement of the probable number you can take the field with in twenty-four hours from that time.

By order of Brigadier-General Andrews:

GUY S. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Ill., July 31, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

DEAR MAJOR: A batch of documents just arrived from your headquarters relative to the Rob Roy going up Red River, &c., containing in one of them a remark of General Banks about not being able to trust naval officers, ought to be attended to at once; but as the admiral is away on leave and will not return for some time, I take this means of informing you privately about the matter that you may let the general (Canby) know. Captain Griffin has an order from the President similar to the one General Canby saw at Red River in the possession of Mr. Casey, and which can't be got over by military men when presented. I believe General Banks to be aware of this, as he certainly was of Mr. Casey's. I think there is no doubt that the allegations against the Rob Roy are perfectly correct, only that the supplies are to come from New Orleans, sent to the Atchafalaya, and carried by the Rob Roy to their destination. This I was informed of by one of Casey's party, who have abandoned their speculation as they were unable to compete with Griffin—that is, greenbacks versus half supplies delivered as above and half sterling exchange. It was the intention, I'm told, of Captain Griffin to get his vessel over the bar and allow her to be caught by the falling river. I have written to Foster, temporarily commanding at Red River, what I've heard. As for the Bayou Sara affair, I've no doubt the same thing is going on, but you may rely upon Foster as being one of the most honest, upright men in the world, but greatly in disfavor with the provost-marshal at New Orleans. Please present my kindest regards to General Canby and such of his staff as were with you, and believe me,

Yours, truly,

K. R. BREESE,
Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 31, 1864.*
(Received August 7.)

Major-General CANBY:

Your dispatch of 25th received. I have ordered out all my effective force under General A. J. Smith to make another campaign against Forrest pursuant to orders from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, and for that reason cannot relieve General Gordon until the expedition shall return. But for this I should have thrown a large cavalry force before now into the country north of White River, Ark.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 31, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.:*

Quantrill intends striking some place this week. My best information says west, either Independence or Kansas City; I think it will be east. He can raise 400 men. I start for Independence in a few minutes. Will communicate with you from there.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *July 31, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

McKusick has no authority from me and I will stop him immediately. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper has now taken hold of the Ninth Missouri State Militia and will correct the evils complained of. I have ordered him to Huntsville from Macon to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *July 31, 1864.*

[General FISK:]

GENERAL: Have just returned. Captain Smith would not allow the operator to put the line up on this circuit, and the wires were all disconnected at Allen. I went on to Sturgeon and ordered Captain Smith to move the two companies to Allen. Major Bartlett has left 100 of his men at Sturgeon. He left last night for the country between Huntsville and Fayette with the intention of following Anderson. Have not heard from, but think he will bring him to bay. As I was returning eight bushwhackers crossed the railroad in full view, but got out of range before I could give them a shot.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

GLASGOW, *July 31, 1864.*

General FISK:

Returned July 30, moved immediately ten miles north, hoping to get Holtzclaw, whom the Keytesville militia fought at 9 a. m. July 30, but we failed to overtake him and returned at 10 p. m. Major Leonard left for Fayette this morning. A detachment, seventy-five in all, Ninth Missouri and First Iowa Cavalry reached here from Macon this morning at 11 o'clock. He was down between both sides until noon to-day. A troop of fifty of Second Colorado are reported on the way from Boonville, who may be here to-night. General, our muskets with not one revolver are poor arms to fight bushwhackers with. Can we not be better armed? May I apply for other arms? To whom, where, or from whom shall I obtain ammunition. An expedition of forty men, half of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and half militia, went from here to Allen July 22 for ordnance, who were attacked by William Anderson, with sixty-five men, who were repulsed, though they killed twenty horses, which were outside of a tobacco house. Our men on the way back were importuned to go out three miles and fight Anderson. Eleven citizens volunteered. The whole thirty-nine, twelve being very sick or dismounted, were surprised, defeated, losing 6 men, horses, and 2 men killed. These are the items I gather, having no report yet. Holtzclaw, with seventy-five men, at 6 a. m. to-day was seen southeast of Glasgow, moving southeast. Captain Baker, of the Sioux City steamer, passed here yesterday morning. Reports being fired into ten miles this side of Boonville and that 200 men were supposed to be on this side the river opposite Boonville. That is the direction Holtzclaw is moving to-day.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major, Commanding, &c.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *In the Field, Fort Larned, July 31, 1864.*

I. Colonel Price, with the best men and horses of his command, and such portion of select men and horses as will report from the command of Colonel Scott, and a detachment of Colorado cavalry, under Captain Jacobs, with light rations and no wagon transportation, will cross to the south side of the Arkansas and move down to the station known as the Little Arkansas Station, sending out detachments or moving his entire force, as occasion may seem to require, against Indians on the headwaters of Salt Creek and Red River.

II. Colonel Scott will select a portion of his best men and horses to join the command of Colonel Price, and with the remainder of his command move down on the north side of the Arkansas River, scouting the country on his left, and moving, with the artillery which will join him, so as to admit of easy concentration with the force of Colonel Price, who moves on the south side of the river.

III. Captain Booth, with his battalion, will move north toward the headwaters of Smoky Hill until he gets northwest of the Smoky Hill Crossing, and thence east to Fort Ellsworth or Smoky Hill Crossing, and finally, unless otherwise ordered, uniting with other forces at the crossing of the Little Arkansas. He will keep out front and rear guards and flankers on all sides, varying his movements to attack Indians as circumstances may require.

IV. The commander of this post, Captain Backus, will establish a post at or near the Cimarron Crossing, in command of a competent officer, and also re-enforce the post at Walnut Creek—Fort Zarah. He will have a general supervision of these two posts, which will also report direct to department and district headquarters, as designated in General Field Orders, No. 2. He will also send a detachment of at least 100 men under Captain Jacobs to report to Colonel Price and accompany him in his movements on the south side of the Arkansas.

V. All this distribution and movement of forces will be made forthwith.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *July 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

From the best information that I can get Quantrill with 400 or 500 men, raised from La Fayette, Johnson, Jackson, and Saline Counties, are concentrated at Texas Prairie, southwest of Lexington, preparatory to making a raid somewhere, he says, into Kansas. I leave for Independence immediately.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to General McKean.)

MOUND CITY, *July 31, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

News brought in from Barnesville that the guerrillas got in there and south of the Osage one hour before sunup this morning. All the troops

have been removed from here and I leave with headquarters in morning. It lies with you to do something. A company has just in to the Trading Post and I will send some of them down.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colone

MOUND CITY, *July 31, 186*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Paola:

Guerrillas got into Barnesville and south of the Osage this morn before sunrise. Reported 300 strong. Probably fifty. I have t graphed Colonel Blair and ordered the militia company at Potosi, th strong, also thirty from Trading Post, to Barnesville. I think Comp C, Fifteenth, should at once march for Potosi. I have ever looked u the Little Osage country as unprotected, and wonder Colonel B don't see it. Please direct Company C if you agree with me. I remain here until to-morrow.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colone

MOUND CITY, *July 31, 186*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Paola:

The detachment left here yesterday afternoon, owing to having rations. There is nothing here in that line now. I have ordered the militia company here, thirty-five strong. We will be more t vigilant, and hope to see Company C to-night. Their baggage can low, of course.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colone

FREDERICKTOWN, *July 31, 186*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Sergeant Steakley, Company K, Third Missouri State Militia, returned from a scout down into Bollinger County. He met a squa bushwhackers under one Smith, killed 2 of them, captured 7 ho and 2 revolvers. The sergeant had about an equal force with the reb but gave them a good whipping. He and his men deserve great cr for their conduct. The rebels were in the woods and fired on his c mand from behind trees and at a distance of less than forty yards, he charged upon them and they fled. I am down here to get the pe to reorganize; will do all I can.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commandin

COLORADO CITY, *July 31, 186*

His Excellency Governor EVANS:

DEAR SIR: We are surrounded by Indians. How many we do know, but various parties have been encountered at almost every p of the compass. A portion of our boys came in collision with som them to-day, and captured six of them with their arms and po

Attempting to bring them in after dark, the rascals made their escape, though it is supposed some of them were killed. Their arms and five ponies, however, were brought in. We expect to be attacked every moment, and are making such preparations as we can. It is now 12 midnight. We are in great need of arms. Not more than half of our people are supplied. We have many of our citizens enlisted, and were to have organized to-morrow, but the emergency renders it necessary that we send to you immediately. We want 100 rifles and 2,000 cartridges, and if you can send us fifty saddles it will be of great advantage to us. We shall perfect our organization to-morrow, and will send list of officers at once. Mr. Colton will transact the necessary business with you regarding the arms, &c. If you have soldiers to spare it would really be politic to send them to us. We have valuable crops now ripening, and need every man to secure them. These crops are important to the Territory, especially if our communication with the States is to be interrupted. We expect you will do the best you can for us.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. L. SHELDON.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER., *July 31, 1864.*

Capt. R. C. OLIN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minn., Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 139, dated headquarters District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, June 17, 1864, I started from Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., with one subaltern and fifty-two enlisted men of my company on the 4th day of July, 1864; crossed the Red River at Georgetown on the 10th, scouted down the river, and arrived at Pembina, Dak. Ter., on the 18th. Rested there for two days. Found barracks in good condition. Heard while there from the half-breeds that all the Sioux, with the exception of Six's and Little Crow's bands, are and have been all summer on the Grand Coteau of the Missouri at or near the Maison du Chien. Six's and Little Crow's bands are at the Elk Head, about eighty miles to the northwest of Turtle Mountain, in the British Possessions. Since the battalion left Pembina last spring no Sioux have been seen or heard of anywhere in the vicinity of Pembina.

On the 20th I started back for this post. On arriving at Georgetown we found one Sioux there who had in his possession a very fine American horse. The Sioux was hidden in the bushes below the houses, and as soon as I heard of his presence I took one of my men by the name of Thomas Le Blanc, a Sioux half-breed, and started to look for him. As soon as Le Blanc saw him he spoke to him, but the Sioux started to run and jumped into the river, when we shot him and killed him.

I arrived here with my company on the 30th. I found the grass all along the valley of the Red River first rate. I shall start again in a day or two, or as soon as I can get my horses shod. I am not able to give you better information as to the whereabouts of the Sioux because none of the half-breed hunters have come back yet from the plains, but I think that in the course of the next two weeks I shall be able to send you some reliable information. The horse which that Sioux had was brought to this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. DONALDSON,

Captain Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Vols.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Banks):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	77	.....	78	93	.....	.....	
Infantry	1,059	23,637	32,148	61,550	132	6	
Cavalry	296	7,218	10,155	14,056	.....	4	
Artillery	182	5,580	6,977	8,503	13	100	
Total	1,614	36,435	49,358	84,202	145	110	
Department of the Missouri (Rosecrans):							St. Louis, Mo.
Staff	46	.....	47	51	.....	.....	
Infantry	97	2,695	3,497	3,879	12	.....	
Cavalry	238	7,158	9,348	13,164	5	2	
Artillery	24	881	1,124	1,357	4	44	
Total*	405	10,734	14,016	18,451	21	46	
Department of Arkansas (Steele):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	35	.....	35	36	.....	.....	
Infantry	664	16,057	22,165	27,875	.....	3	
Cavalry	429	10,445	15,043	20,174	.....	2	
Artillery	32	1,235	1,443	1,832	4	72	
Total	1,160	27,737	38,686	49,917	4	77	
Detachment Sixteenth Army Corps (Smith):							In the field.
Staff	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	
Infantry	473	10,136	12,421	21,867	.....	.....	
Artillery	11	431	468	1,053	.....	(†)	
Total	492	10,567	12,897	22,928	.....	.....	
Grand total	3,682	85,473	114,968	175,509	170	233	

Abstract from return of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Military District (Pike)	32	312	418	646
Fourth Military District (Holland)	62	922	1,012	1,301
Seventh Military District (Craig)	51	864	952	1,055
Eighth Military District (Douglass)	9	237	253	280
Total	154	2,335	2,635	3,282

* Exclusive of Missouri Enrolled Militia, for return of which see next, *post*.

† Not reported on return.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters*	10	115	141	157	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	31	442	691	1,105	.....	.....	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	47	1,206	1,445	1,778	.....	6	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	49	1,067	1,322	1,582	.....	10	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (McKean)	82	2,296	2,822	3,359	4	20	Paola.
Grand total	219	5,126	6,421	7,981	4	36	
Grand total according to department return.	227	5,196	6,524	8,275	4	36	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	27	.....	27	28	.....	.....
Albuquerque	3	93	106	165	.....	4
Fort Bascom	4	131	152	167	.....	.....
Fort Canby	4	179	241	358	.....	.....
Fort Craig	11	229	285	403	4	13
Fort Marcy	2	53	60	64	.....	.....
Fort McRae	.....	27	30	68	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	2	56	64	88	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	11	256	332	439	.....	.....
Fort Union	18	569	644	709	4	4
Union Depot	1	8	9	9	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	5	218	237	268	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	3	76	90	237	.....	.....
Los Pinos	1	55	62	73	.....	.....
Tubac	3	90	120	190	.....	.....
En route	6	166	172	172	.....	.....
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin, Tex.)	8	139	157	212	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	1	60	71	136	.....	2
Fort Cummings	1	36	53	57	.....	.....
Apache expedition	6	174	204	590	.....	2
Las Cruces	3	78	106	185	.....	.....
Camp Mimbres	1	44	60	72	.....	.....
Tucson	1	25	48	52	.....	.....
Total	122	2,762	3,330	4,732	8	25

* Includes escort and signal corps.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	17	.....	17	24	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa:							
Northwestern Indian expedition (Sully).	109	2,424	2,783	3,788	.....	8	In the field.
Garrisons, &c. (Ten Broeck)	76	1,763	2,044	2,596	.....	.....	Davenport, Iowa.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	67	1,495	1,784	1,864	.....	8	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Smith)	10	92	204	306	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	279	5,774	6,832	8,578		16	

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 256. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

29. The extension of the leave of absence granted Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders, No. 34, June 11, 1864, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby further extended twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I respectfully ask that the horse batteries intended for service with the mounted troops may be ordered to report to me, to be assigned to the cavalry depot and Camp of Instruction near the city. I make this application to get a nucleus of formation at once in my hand, as I expect to command the cavalry forces in the campaign of this fall. It is my design to assign men to duty with these batteries from the dismounted regiments and fragments when their quota is not full.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of West Miss.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 1, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet and other officers of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, now in the city of New Orleans, will, during the continuance of their stay, be considered as on duty in the city.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 1, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

SIR: I would respectfully request that the First Wisconsin Battery (horse) be ordered to report to the chief of cavalry of the department for assignment to duty with the Cavalry Division.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

The general commanding directs me to say that you can send the First Louisiana Infantry across to assist Major Remington if you think the case requires it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: All quiet. The commanding officer Eleventh New York Cavalry reports that a detachment has returned from Amite River, and that there is no enemy in that vicinity.

Respectfully,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding District.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have just received a dispatch from Major Remington, Eleventh New York Cavalry, that on Saturday King, the bushwhacker, who shot Captain Halleck, of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and an officer of

the Fourth Wisconsin, crossed the Amite and appeared on New River with a squad of his associates. Two detachments of the Eleventh New York Cavalry were sent out to capture them, but as they are in the swamps, dismounted, could not meet with them. Two houses on New River, one a house of prostitution, where King stopped, were burned by order of Major Remington.

Respectfully,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 a. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The cavalry patrol I have had turned out returned last night. They could not get to Lake Natchez on account of the swamps, but they went to Grand River and followed it up within three miles of the Park. There is a small force there. I think nothing need be feared from that section of the country at present from all that I can learn. All quiet here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, August 1, 1864.

Colonel MYER,
Major-General Canby's Headquarters, New Orleans:

From your scout sent up July 3, and who has just returned from Alexandria, I learn that Colonel Hardeman's brigade of rebel cavalry, 2,400 to 2,800 strong, was twenty miles south of Vidalia, or Natchez, on the 23d of July. Walker's division (three brigades of infantry) is ordered to the same point. He met three regiments of cavalry on their way to Alexandria. Colonel Crump's regiment is still on the Atchafalaya. Four dispatches were sent direct from Richmond to Generals Smith, Walker, Polignac, and Wharton, for them to cross their forces to the other bank of the river, as they were very much needed there. It is presumed they will cross at or near Vidalia. Walker's division when last heard of was at Harrisonburg.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

Operator will please send copy to General Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding First Division, Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note informing him of the surprise and capture of three of our pickets on the Texas road. He regrets the occurrence very much and sees in it good reason for increased vigilance on the part of com-

manding officers as well as of the picket guards themselves. In this connection he wishes me also to say that Colonel Davis' cavalry scouts occasionally meet men of your command outside the lines mounted who claim to belong to your escort company and to have been sent out either with a view of foraging or reconnoitering. To prevent their possible capture by the enemy or conflict with Colonel Davis' men you will please give orders to prevent their passing out for the future unless they accompany parties dispatched by Colonel Davis, who commands the cavalry forces here, or go themselves in force sufficiently strong to guard against capture, in which case due notice of their going will be sent to these headquarters. Attention is invited to the inclosed circular.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST [1], 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has received a copy of resolutions of the Legislature of Arkansas, approved May 31, with your indorsement of July 27, asking for instructions. In cases of real suffering and distress of particular individuals or families caused by their rebel fellow-citizens, it is always within the power of the military commander to levy contributions for their relief. These may be imposed on a particular place or a particular class, as, for example, those hostile to the occupying power or who have given aid and comfort to the enemy. But to levy such contributions upon one class of citizens for the general benefit of another class, or to enable this other class to prey upon or enjoy the property of their neighbors, is not only wrong in itself, but inevitably produces bitter animosities which are more difficult to meet and overcome than armed enemies in the field. To justify such assessment for the benefit of individuals or families, the suffering and want must be real and not pretended and the contributions levied must be applied directly to their object and not permitted to touch the hands of mercenaries. With these views the Secretary of War leaves the matter of military assessments or contributions to your own judgment, believing that the authority will be exercised with proper discretion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, August 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of report* of General Buford of a skirmish with the enemy near Big Creek. From this report it appears that Shelby, with the principal part of his force, is within striking distance of either Helena or Clarendon. I presume this is so. An old woman who lives on White River, and who had a son killed on the gun-boat at Clarendon, told me to-day that Shelby's troops,

* See Part I, p. 16.

or the principal part of them, crossed Cache on last Friday, and that the men said they were going down White River to stop navigation. His force is so large that he has deceived our reconnoitering parties by keeping out detachments to meet them and making feints on different points at the same time. If General Washburn would send a force to co-operate with me on the north side of White River, as he has several times promised to do, we could easily break up and disperse Shelby's whole command. I cannot send out force enough to divide into detachments without endangering the railroad and depots. If we go in a body he runs out of the way. The position of the rest of Price's forces are about the same as when I last wrote. I received a letter from General Washburn informing me that he would send cavalry across the country to White River as soon as A. J. Smith's command was rested, but General West, just from Memphis, says Washburn told him that he could not do it now as he had received other orders. I am very anxious to see you. If you cannot visit my department and circumstances will admit of my leaving, I would like to meet you at Vicksburg or Memphis, if you are to be at either place.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee. Shelby's force could readily be broken up by a combined operation with a part of General Steele's force. This operation should be subordinate to replacing Gordon's force on White River. I think both can be done.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, August 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

GENERAL: From information received through General Buford and other sources it appears quite certain that Shelby is now within striking distance of both Helena and Clarendon. Please inform me when you can send me a force to co-operate with our force here against this ubiquitous rebel. I cannot spare troops enough to divide and rout him without endangering my depots and the railroad.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. H. GORDON, or
COMMANDING OFFICER MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER:

SIR: By General Canby's order I reduced the force of 230 men at the mouth of White River to fifty men, which was placed in command of Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry. At a late period

I re-enforced his command, believing it necessary, by Captain Gillham's company, of the Sixth Minnesota. As General G. H. Gordon has placed a part of his force at the mouth of White River, I have this day sent another copy (inclosed) to Captain Hunter to embark with all my troops to this post This is necessary, as my force is too much reduced for the duties required of me. To-day Dobbin with a part of Shelby's command made a raid on the plantations with a mounted force four times as large as my whole cavalry, and I have reason to think these reserves, nearly all mounted, are more than 1,000 men. Please to give Captain Hunter aid in getting off as early as practicable. The number of sick in my command has greatly reduced my effective force. I have applied for cavalry and artillery, and have been furnished with 100-days' men, with whom I am [*sic*] of marching out of my lines.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 1, 1864.

Capt. J. R. C. HUNTER,
Commanding Detachment, Mouth of White River:

SIR: Inclosed I send you an order to come to this post. The Sixth Minnesota came here 850 strong, and the effects of change of climate have rendered them so they can turn out only 250 fit to march to-day. Colonel Dobbin made a raid on the leased plantations, which extended twenty miles south of this place, with 400 mounted men, with Shelby's reserve of more than 1,000, to run off the stolen property. I have less than 300 cavalry, and 147 of them go out of service on the 7th and 14th instant. You will see the necessity of your coming up quickly. I have written to General Gordon inclosing him a copy of your order and requesting him to aid you in getting off immediately.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, August 1, 1864.

Capt. J. R. C. HUNTER,
Commanding Detachment, Mouth of White River:

SIR: You will embark your own detachment and Captain Gillham's company, of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and with all your baggage and camp and garrison equipage, rations, &c., for Helena, Ark., as early as practicable. You will communicate the order to Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon or the senior officer of your district in order that he may occupy the position which you vacate. By General Canby's order I was to leave a force of fifty men at your post, which the presence of the enemy induced me to re-enforce by adding Captain Gillham's company to your command. Your presence is needed here as early as practicable.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 1, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to send you the inclosed order.* Nothing encouraging here unless it is encouraging to say we can hold our own The enemy is getting up close to Pine Bluff. He has forces near Arkansas Post, at Monticello, and Shelby appears yet to be hovering about Batesville and Jacksonport. Dobbin, with a gang of men, is below Clarendon, east of White River. So we are compassed about. My scouts met with a party of the enemy at West Point a few days ago That place is forty miles north on Little Red River. Shelby's purpose at first appears to have been the blockade of White River. It has been given out that the enemy were going to attack not only Pine Bluff but Little Bock and this place. It is not easy to understand his real object We know he is strong and enthusiastic. It may be his purpose is to get recruits and forage. He is at least succeeding in both these enterprises. The country is almost cleared of male population at home. I have asked intelligent citizens why it was that there was this new and earnest and hopeful spirit amongst rebel citizens, and why it was that men who deserted a year ago, who took the oath and even voted at the election, are now aiding the rebel cause; whether or not it was on account of our reverse last spring. The reply has been that it is caused by an extraordinary effort of the rebel leaders to promulgate the conviction that if they can resist us successfully but till fall they can defeat your election and secure the election of McClellan or some one who will give them better terms. This information comes to me in such a way I have reason to believe it. Another thing that has given the rebel population courage is that a great many Union citizens have all the season been leaving the State. This makes the rebels bolder who are left behind and the remaining Union men more timid. Such is the state of things here. Probably it is more hopeful for us in Northwestern Arkansas. We keep up railroad communication regularly and hay contractors (guarded) are putting up hay on the prairies along the line of the road. We will keep up good courage and persevere. We owe it to the tens of thousands of noble men already fallen, to our ancestors, to civilization, and to our own manhood and honor to persevere and conquer.

Yours, truly,

C. C. ANDREWS.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Major Ensign has just returned. On Friday he was within six miles of Arkansas Post; captured 6 conscripts. Thinks the enemy has two brigades near there on the other side of the river. Was also within three miles of Prairie Landing; no troops there. He left Saint Charles yesterday morning.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

---

*Not found as an inclosure.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lewisburg, Ark., August 1, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: Steamer Carrie Jacobs arrived this p. m. [with] sixty tons of commissary stores for this post.

Since my last report by telegraph scouts have come in from Red River, Sugar Loaf Springs, Quitman, &c. From them I learn that Shelby has divided his force, McCray with 1,500 men being north of the Little Red River, Shelby and Jackman south of it with about 2,800 men. Two parties coming in to-day report hearing artillery firing on Saturday. Not knowing of any force out from Brownsville cannot conjecture what it can be. Captain Taylor thought it in vicinity of Austin. I have kept light scouting parties out constantly, and will do so till I can ascertain that the enemy can be reached by the forces from this post. We are greatly in need of hospital supplies, the medical purveyor at Little Rock not having the supplies to fill the requisitions handed him by the post surgeon. The Tenth Illinois Cavalry and Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery, reported here without surgeons, and the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry without medical supplies. The Second Arkansas Infantry is still in bad condition, reporting but eighty men for duty. There are three independent companies in the vicinity of this post, all of them in need of arms, ammunition, and rations, and looking to the Government to supply them. One of them I believe was raised by the sanction of His Excellency Governor Isaac Murphy for the period of ninety days. I desire instructions concerning them, and to what extent I can furnish them with the above-named supplies. I have sent repairer with escort to re-establish telegraphic communication with Little Rock. The intrenchments are rapidly being pushed forward and will be completed within two days. The captain of steamer Carrie Jacobs reports that steamers can reach this point without much difficulty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Memorandum.]

AUGUST 3, 1864.

Answer Colonel Ryan saying that the whole department is short of medical supplies on account of the burning of a large quantity at Louisville, Ky. A hospital has been established at Lewisburg where sick men can be accommodated. Surgeon Hocker, Second Arkansas, is or was here; should be kept at his place. It is not expected that the present force will be kept up at Lewisburg very long. A reasonable number of guides and spies can be kept up and be supplied with rations and ammunition, but three companies are too many; they should be employed by the quartermaster's department and borne on his reports at nominal pay. If the State government raises troops it must take care of them till they are mustered into the U. S. service.

E. A. C[ARR],
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has heard from Saint Louis that you had ordered the troops away from Fayetteville preparatory to breaking up that post. He directs me to say that he wishes that post maintained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[CHAS. T. SCAMMON,]
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Comdg. District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Steele to say that for the present he is obliged to detain the Ninth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers in the District of Little Rock, as the enemy is very active in this portion of the department, threatening the railroad and other points, and cavalry is needed more than any other arm of the service. He further directs me to say that you will order the detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, now in your district, to join the headquarters of the regiment at Little Rock with as little delay as possible. The drivers of the Kansas battery belonging to your command are at Little Rock with battery horses and equipments complete, but cannot be sent forward at present for want of an escort. The general is of the opinion that it would be well for you to send the cannoneers down with the detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and thus enable the men to become acquainted with the service of their new guns.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—All officers and enlisted men of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers on detached duty in your district will be relieved from such service and ordered to march with the detachment of the regiment to Little Rock.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have already called for nine regiments of twelve months' volunteer infantry, and will probably call for three more if they can be raised. With these we shall be able to organize the Missouri State Militia now in service and enforce the draft.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 84. } *New Orleans, La., August 1, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet and other officers of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, now in the city of New Orleans, will, during the continuance of their stay, be considered as on duty in the city.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 1, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

SIR: I would respectfully request that the First Wisconsin Battery (horse) be ordered to report to the chief of cavalry of the department for assignment to duty with the Cavalry Division.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

The general commanding directs me to say that you can send the First Louisiana Infantry across to assist Major Remington if you think the case requires it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: All quiet. The commanding officer Eleventh New York Cavalry reports that a detachment has returned from Amite River, and that there is no enemy in that vicinity.

Respectfully,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding District.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 1, 1864.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have just received a dispatch from Major Remington, Eleventh New York Cavalry, that on Saturday King, the bushwhacker, who shot Captain Halleck, of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and an officer of

SAINT LOUIS, *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Your proposed disposition of troops approved. You have seen the call for troops. Colonel Switzler will be recommended for the one in the Central District. Please give aid and character. They will have $100 bounty and be exempt from the draft. Will write.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have just learned unofficially that one-half of the company stationed at Boonville are absent from that station, under orders from your headquarters, and respectfully ask that they be ordered back, in view of the fact that Todd with 150 guerrillas passed twelve miles south of Lexington on the night of the 30th ultimo going toward Boonville.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have telegraphed Fisk about the Boonville troops. I know nothing of them. Make all the posts report to you by telegraph daily.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., August 1, 1864.*

Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to and will at once enter upon the duties of post commander (as required in circular, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, July 17, 1864) at Warrensburg, Mo.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *August 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just reported Todd with 150 men passed twelve miles southeast of here on Friday night last en route for Boonville. This is thought to be reliable.

J. MCFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HOLDEN, *August 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

It has been reported to me that the 500 rebels have crossed the Missouri River. The information, however, is not of a character positive enough to induce implicit belief, but is perhaps entitled to some consideration.

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

MACON, *August 1, 1864.*

General FISK:

The force threatening Belvoir turned out to be Anderson with twelve men, of whom I telegraphed you yesterday.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninth Cavalry.

CAMERON, *August 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have seventy-five men in Fishing River bottom, fifty in vicinity of Union Mills, and other small squads out. Lieutenant Perkins reports he killed four of Shephard's men since he left. I have been obliged to burn several haunts of bushwhackers on Fishing River. I leave in the morning.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 1, 1864.*

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD, *Cameron:*

Move your command to Liberty and take command of all troops operating in Clay County. The guerrillas, under Zeigler, Shephard, and Thrailkill, are this morning in the Fishing River bottoms, and hold Clay County, with the exception of Liberty. You must change the programme; put your best men after the villains, and keep them on the track. Co-operate with the Ray and Platte County troops. Aid the people in getting on their feet and organizing under Order 107, to take care of themselves, if they are so disposed. Bring order out of confusion as speedily as possible, and give the loyalists strength, comfort, and hope.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 1, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD, *Hannibal:*

Make your sub-district a very hot place for rebels and a secure place for loyalists. Put down, drive out, kill, and exterminate every guerrilla and thief you can find. Let loyalty prevail. I shall soon have one or two general orders before the public, which, vigorously enforced, will give you a base of operations. What have you to recommend?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, *August 1, 1864.*

General FISK:

I think all who are proved to be in a civil complicity with bushwhackers should be shot. When a known disloyal man feeds and harbors bushwhackers and can't show that he did all he could to prevent it, and to give the most speedy notice of it, burn him clean. In this way you soon make it for the interest of disloyal men to take sides actively. If they go to the bush, shoot them; if they don't, you will find them at work in earnest to put a stop to guerrilla depredations. This may not look well in a published order, but I think it would work well in practice. When our men leave home to do duty let the disloyal at home take care of their crops. Our Union men have always borne all the suffering; let it fall now on the other side, and all good men will bless you. I hear to-day that nearly every loyal man in Ralls County is a refugee from home. The above will be my programme unless you countermand it and don't require positive orders.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 1, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK, *Glasgow:*

I am glad to hear that you have once more reached the white settlements. Colonel Greene, assistant adjutant-general, writes me that your revolvers are on the way from New York. I hope you will speedily get them, as I appreciate fully your defenseless condition compared with the well-armed foe you have to fight. The Allen and Huntsville affairs were bad enough. Are you short of ammunition for your muskets? General Douglass has been put in command of the military district in which is Howard County. His headquarters are at Mexico, and your reports will go through him to me, yet you are at liberty to communicate directly with me at any time. Keep your command on the best war footing possible and be ready for emergencies.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *August 1, 1864.*

General FISK:

Bushwhackers were seen near Farley yesterday. Captain Bart thinks there is a camp of 100 near there. Nearly all the Union men living in that vicinity were robbed yesterday.

JOHN TUNISON,
138th Illinois, Commanding.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Davies, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.)

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 1, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN TUNISON, *Weston:*

Two hundred of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry will reach Weston probably to-night. Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes will be down on to-day's train to establish the garrison. "Rally round the flag."

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 1, 1864.*

Maj. DAVID CRANOR,
Platte City, via Weston:

You will immediately on receipt of this telegram detach 100 men of your command under the best captain you have and order them to Parkville to establish headquarters, and aid the loyalists of that section in returning to their homes, organizing themselves into companies for defense, &c. They will scout the country in that section, and remain there until otherwise ordered. They can draw supplies from Kansas City. You will retain headquarters at Platte City for the present, pushing your scouts out in every direction, and drive out, kill, and exterminate every villainous guerrilla and thief to be found. Aid the people in getting on their feet and organizing for home protection on a loyal basis. Answer by messenger.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Sturgeon:

Todd, on the south side of the river, has left La Mine and moved toward Boonville. What news have you from Bill Anderson, and what facilities have you for rapid communication with Columbia and other points where your troops are operating?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Mexico, Mo., August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am still holding the post at Mexico with about twenty soldiers and a few Union citizens. We are liable to be attacked at any time, as we are pretty much surrounded with the enemy. There has been about 100 of them north of us a few miles for several days. They have complete possession of the country. The Union men are all leaving this part of the country, and in a very short time will nearly all be gone. I am entirely powerless. Have not been able to organize a company at this place from the fact that men think more of party than they do of country. The militia of this county have all paid out or failed to enroll and have been assessed. I have been using every exertion to have Bill Anderson's gang exterminated. I have been trying to get Major Bartlett's command, Third Missouri State Militia, on his track, with instructions to follow him as long as there was a man left of his gang of murderers and robbers. I would like very much to have at least one good company of soldiers here at once, but if they can be used to more advantage at other points I am willing, as I have been since my arrival here, to continue to stand guard as a common soldier. Colonel Draper telegraphed me that he desired to have the men that have been detached from his regiment for guards to provosts at Paris, Troy, and Columbia, relieved and have them join their regiment. I

think the men at Troy and Paris might be relieved at once, and those at Columbia as soon as other troops can take their place. I am very anxious to convert as many of the companies Enrolled Missouri Militia as possible into U. S. Volunteers, under General Rosecrans' recent order, and would gladly take charge of one regiment did not my private business prevent; but I will use my best exertions to get up a regiment for some other person to command. I have followed your suggestions in regard to sub-districts and will divide out the balance of my district as soon as I can get proper commanders for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Saint Charles, Mo., August 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Yours of the 27th ultimo did not reach me till to-night, the night of the day of the Boone meeting. I fear that your duties elsewhere in directing the movements of our troops against the rebel cut-throats and thieves with which the district is infested will prevent you from being present at our meeting. This I deeply regret, as well on account of the cause of your inability to attend as the fact itself. Having no convenient escort and it being rather unhealthy to travel in Boone without one, I could not myself attend the meeting, but the presence of Major Rollins, whom I saw here on his return from Washington, supersedes the necessity. I hope it will turn out well, though the reign of terror is so great in Boone I fear the result. As soon as advised I will write you again. Meantime be assured of my cordial co-operation with you in your noble efforts to overthrow this wicked rebellion and to drive from our State or exterminate the bushwhackers and murderers infesting it.

Truly,

WM. F. SWITZLER.

P. S.—Quite a serious disturbance is brewing in this county, growing out of the outrages against peaceable citizens by a force of Germans. As I understand it, the trouble is about this: One evening last week a report reached the neighborhood of O'Fallon, in this county, that Troy had been captured by 700 bushwhackers, whereupon many members of a militia company (Enrolled Missouri Militia), composed mostly of Germans, collected with the view of marching to its rescue. Excited by the report and many of them drunk, they went through the neighborhood at night, pressing horses and guns, in doing which they unfortunately abused, cursed, and exasperated several quiet citizens and families, insulted one or more ladies, used personal violence against one, hurt with a gun very badly a Union man who discredited the report and refused to go, threatened to kill several, broke open houses, shot into one several times, greatly to the danger and terror of its inmates. Several citizens are now in this city, refugees from the neighborhood, afraid to remain at home, owing to the violence that is threatened them. This is about the affair as reported to me. It threatens to become a very serious matter if not arrested. The facts, I learn, are being collected for transmittal to you or General Douglass, asking that the guilty parties be arrested and a serious collision averted.

W. F. S.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

I shall be able to garrison Weston to-morrow. I have the honor to return you my hearty thanks for the prompt and cheerful co-operation and support I have received from your command during the Paw Paw rebellion. I shall be glad to march a force into Kansas and aid you whenever a similar misfortune befalls your people.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., August 1, 1864.

In consequence of recent changes in the troops and boundaries of the district, the brigade organization is discontinued and sub-divisions organized as follows, viz:

I. Sub-District No. 1, comprising the counties of Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Greenwood, Woodson, and Allen, and the territory embraced in this district lying south of the three last-named counties, commanded by Col. C. R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, with headquarters at Mound City.

II. Fort Scott, comprising the County of Bourbon and the outposts on the south and east, commanded by Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, with headquarters at Fort Scott.

III. Sub-District No. 3, comprising the counties of Miami, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Osage, and Franklin, commanded by Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, with headquarters at Paola.

IV. The regimental headquarters of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry will be established at the headquarters of their respective colonels, as above designated, but the troops will remain in the sub-district where now on duty until transferred under authority from these headquarters.

V. Reports, returns, and other official communications will be made accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., August 1, 1864.

The late movements of the Second Brigade demonstrate the excellent working condition of the troops despite certain embarrassments they have had to contend against. Great credit is due Colonel Moonlight, the commander, and the officers and soldiers generally for their zeal and efficiency. It is safe to assume that such troops can be depended upon under all circumstances.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM MCMULLEN,
Commanding at Fort Union, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I understand from Colonel Perea that the Indians of t plains are very troublesome and menace the safety of trains coming New Mexico. Send without delay Capt. N. S. Davis, in command fifty cavalry, fifty infantry, and with two mountain howitzers, wi fifty days' rations, by the Cimarron route to the crossing of the Arka sas, to render such aid as in his judgment can be effected with sucl force. Captain Davis has a carte blanche to manage the matter as shall deem best, having the purpose in view for which he is sent.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Apply to Captain Enos for transportation.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 1, 1864.

COLONEL: As the draft has been ordered for the 5th of Septemb it becomes necessary for me to know at once whether you will need m tary aid in enforcing it, and if so, where and how much.

Be pleased to inform me as early as possible upon these points, st ing in detail the force necessary, what danger, if any, exists in car ing out your orders, and at what points the danger is to be apprehend As there are no troops in this department within reach of even t outer settlements of Minnesota, much less of the populated portions that State, or of Iowa and Wisconsin, it is necessary that I shou know your wants and the reasons therefor at the earliest mome Please inform me in detail upon the points in this letter to which quiries are directed in order that, if necessary, your statements m be forwarded to the War Department.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Col. C. S. Lovell, Lieut. Col. Thomas Duncan, and Lie tenant-Colonel Averill.)

HEADQUARTERS GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH,
Camp No. 18, on Kettle Lake, August 1, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In continuation of my report I have the honor to submit t following:

July 16, marched from camp No. 7, on Inkpah River, at 5.30 a. m. a northwesterly direction, camping at 2 p. m. on a small lake or sloug called by some Lake Ramsey. Bad water; no wood; grass in abu dance. Distance from camp No. 7 eleven miles.

July 17, left camp No. 8 at 3.15 a. m. Traveled in a northwesterly direction about fourteen miles, camping on a small lake of bad water at 2 p. m. Passed some dried-up lakes on the road. No wood near camping-grounds; good grazing; hot day. Four oxen died on the road from the heat.

July 18, marched from camp No. 9 at 7.30 a. m. in same direction as yesterday. Camped on Yellow Earth Creek at 10 a. m. Good water, wood, and grass. Distance of march four miles. Weather was too hot to render it safe to drive the cattle to the next camping-ground.

July 19, left camp No. 10 at 4 a. m. Marched northwest about fourteen miles, camping on a small creek at 12 m. Plenty of water and grass. Wood enough for camping purposes.

July 20, left camp No. 11 at 4.30 a. m. Marched northwest about ten miles to water; rested at 9 a. m. about two hours; turned out the stock to graze. Camped on Bullhead Lake at 1.30 p. m. Wood scarce; grass plenty. Distance marched this day sixteen miles.

July 21, resumed the march at 4 a. m. Traveled almost due north about twelve miles, when the road inclined to the west. Passed some small lakes. Camped at 10 a. m. near Saint Peter's River, between Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse. Plenty of wood and grass. Distance marched to-day about sixteen miles. Gabriel Renville visited my camp and gave information with regard to the route across and to the head of the Coteau.

July 22, left camp No. 13, on Saint Peter's River, at 4 a. m. Marched almost due west toward the Coteau. Made crossing over a branch of Saint Peter's River about four miles from last camp. Camped on small stream at 10 a. m. on the side of the Coteau. Distance marched to-day ten miles.

July 23, left camp No. 14 at 4 a. m. Marched in a westerly direction over the Coteau; country very rolling; passed a number of small lakes; camped at 12 m. on a lake about four miles long and over half a mile wide, named by the Indians Enemy Sinus Lake; an abundance of fish; plenty of wood, water, and grass. Distance marched to-day twelve miles.

July 24, left camp No. 15 at 4 a. m. Traveled north-northwest over rolling country on the Coteau; passed a number of small lakes; road rather rocky; camped at 2 p. m. on small lake; plenty of wood and grass. Distance marched seventeen miles.

July 25, left camp No. 16 at 6 a. m. Marched in same direction as yesterday; camped at 9 a. m. on south side of a lake of a circular form, called by the scouts Kettle Lake.

July 26, remained in camp. Sent detachment of infantry, cavalry, and one piece of artillery to explore the country on James River from the mouth of the Elm River to the mouth of the Bone Hill River, under command of Capt. L. S. Burton, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers.

July 27, command remained in camp.

July 28, moved one mile to a pleasant and commanding point; staked out and went into permanent camp to await the return of detachment sent to examine the country on James River between the mouth of Elm River and Bone Hill River. Throughout my entire route from Fort Ridgely here I have been fortunate in obtaining good camps, which, by throwing up a few rifle-pits, rendered them easy to defend in the event of an attack. None of my scouts have up to this date reported the presence of any hostile Indians.

JOHN CLOWNEY,

Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wadsworth, August 1, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: After a successful march I reached the head of the Coteau (Prairie and camped on the Kettle Lakes at 10 a. m. on the 25th of Jul and on the 26th Capt. L. S. Burton, in command, with sixty cavalry Company M, [Second Minnesota,] under Lieutenant Gardner, one mou tain howitzer, in charge of Lieutenant Western, with ten men, eigh infantry, under Lieutenants Jones and Cassimer, and Pierre Bottinea chief of scouts, with ten scouts, 165 in all, marched for James River wi instructions to examine the river from the mouth of Elm River to t Bone Hill River, in accordance with instructions from district headqua ters. Capt. L. S. Burton returned with his command after a very seve march, and is so unwell that he has been unable to make a full repor but reports no timber on the James River. While Capt. L. S. Burt was absent to the James River I have been busy examining the count around the Kettle Lakes, which prevents me from making a full report present, but which report will be dispatched by way of Fort Abercro bie on the 4th. I would respectfully state that the point I have select for the fort has no disadvantages that cannot be overcome in anoth year, and many advantages that cannot be obtained in any other plac The old grass not having been burned off, will make it troublesome obtain the amount of hay needed; but another year, by attending having the hay ground burned, there will be little trouble. There timber sufficient for building purposes, and fuel in abundance, wi good water, with clay for brick, and limestone. The site is the stron est without improvement I have seen, and the country around the he of the Coteau is far ahead of my expectations. I have to-day locat Fort Wadsworth and will report in full by the 4th, and hope the co manding general will not think that I have neglected my duty. this time I need rest, which I will be unable to take for some time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., August 1, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Maj. J. R. Brown, chief of scouts, reported to me on the 28 ultimo with twelve scouts, on Special Orders, No. 53, from headquarte of Northwestern Indian Expedition, for further orders. Please fi inclosed report of his march from the Missouri River. All of which respectfully forwarded to the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP WADSWORTH, *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. J. CLOWNEY,
Commanding:

SIR: Having been directed by Special Orders, No. 53, from t headquarters of the Northwestern Indian Expedition, to immediate

proceed to report to the commanding officer at the post on James River with twelve scouts named in said order, it is proper I should report to you the incidents of the march to this place.

I crossed to the east side of the Missouri and encamped on Long Lake River, about five miles from its mouth, on Friday, July 15, 1864, the party being fully provisioned to include July 25. On Saturday, July 16, I marched about twenty-five miles to the head of the Beaver River, where I remained until Monday morning. The distance made on Monday was about twenty miles to a camp on the sources of what we supposed to be Burdache Creek.

On Tuesday morning the march was resumed at the usual hour (5 o'clock), and at 9 a. m. we entered an extremely rough and broken section of the Missouri Coteau. Up to this time the few signs of small parties of Indians that were discovered were from three to five days old, and the quiet condition of the buffalo, antelopes, &c., along the route gave assurance that there were no Indians in the vicinity. Upon approaching this broken region, however, all the animals appeared frightened and restless, and after we entered the broken region the buffalo were frequently seen passing rapidly in small bands. This, in connection with a fresh pony track found near the line of march, gave evidence of a camp of Indians (or probably Red River half-breeds) being in the vicinity and every precaution was used to prevent a surprise and to repel an attack should it become necessary. At 9.40 a. m. Paul Mazaka-té-manneé, who marched some distance in advance of the main body of the party, reported having seen seven lodges in the vicinity of a large lake some three miles east. He was satisfied from the appearance of the camp that it was not occupied by half-breeds, and from the large number of horses seen grazing that it was a large one, and the main portion of the lodges hidden from view by an intervening ridge of land. The want of water and the unfavorable formation of the country induced me to change direction to the south, which enabled me to pass down a wide ravine, where our march could not be discovered from the vicinity of the camp. A march of about five miles brought us to a large lake, the northeast end of which had the shape of a horseshoe. The grass on this peninsula was very short, except in the immediate vicinity of the lake. I selected a position for a camp near the center of the peninsula beyond the range of a common fusee from any sheltered point, and from which any approach upon the surface of the ground could be rapidly detected in every direction. Earth-works were immediately commenced by as many men as the supply of tools could accommodate. Two hunters were sent across the lake to endeavor to obtain a further supply of meat from a small band of buffalo grazing near the lake, and the remainder were employed in cutting and carrying grass. At 6 p. m. the earth-works, in connection with the wagon, cart, and buggy that formed our train, were amply sufficient for the protection of the men and animals against any attack from prairie Indians, with their usual supply of arms and ammunition. The meat of a fine cow had been brought into camp, a supply of water sufficient for two days, and supply of fuel had been secured; a supply of grass, sufficient for the animals for three or four days had been obtained (and used temporarily to strengthen the defenses); yet no Indians had been seen, although a close watch with glasses had been unremitted. When I crossed the Missouri each of the twelve scouts and the man in my employ had twenty rounds of ammunition, and I had 1,000 rounds additional, therefore the supply was ample, if judiciously used, to meet all emergencies, and with the advantages of location and with the

defenses and supplies within them I felt secure of standing a fifteen or twenty days' siege against any number of prairie Indians, and the larger the number the shorter the period they could devote to a siege. Every man having been assigned the position he was to occupy should a fight occur, each made such a disposition of his cartridges and caps as would enable him to load the most expeditiously. At 9 p. m. the usual guard was set and the rest of the men directed to lay upon their arms in the trenches. The moon was at its full and the night clear, so that with the aid of glasses the guard could detect the movements of men around them. Until 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 20, nothing unusual could be detected in any direction. About that time, however, three horsemen were discovered passing along the foot of the hill one-third of a mile distant, and proceeding toward an arm of the lake where the rushes were high enough to cover them. The men were immediately aroused and on the alert watching closely in every direction. In a few minutes other horsemen were seen approaching under cover of rushes on the end of the other arm of the lake. Shortly after five horsemen were discovered approaching the camp from the foot of the hill. They were allowed to approach to within about 400 yards, when they were hailed and asked who they were and what they wanted at that time of night. They replied that they were Sioux and wished to come to our camp. They were told that no one could be allowed to come to the camp at night, and if they continued to approach they would be fired upon. Up to this time nothing unusual had been seen upon the hill north and nearest to the camp, but when the horsemen stated, in a loud voice, that they had been told they would be fired upon if they continued to approach the camp, in an instant, and as if by magic, the hill was covered by horsemen. A conversation then ensued, when the Indians said they were already numerous and would soon have a large accession to their numbers, and that we would then learn who they were and what they wanted. They were told that they would not be permitted to approach the camp at night without being shot at, let their numbers be great or small. About this time the five horsemen again began to advance upon the camp, and large numbers were seen descending the hill, and the soldiers' war-whoop sounded in all directions. I felt satisfied a rush would be made upon us in a short time if decisive measures were not adopted, and determined to act promptly, let the consequences be what they might. I therefore again notified the Indians that if they advanced any nearer the camp I would fire upon them. The response was the war-whoop, closely followed by an order to fire, and the report of my carbine. Other scouts firing about the same time, some twelve or fifteen shots were fired from that side of the camp with commendable rapidity, and were returned by the Indians for a short time in good style, some of their shots going over but most of them falling short of us. One ball only struck our rifle-pits. In an incredibly short time after the first gun was fired the flat was clear of Indians, and we had the satisfaction to learn that some fifty or sixty Indians had been stationed within 500 or 600 yards of the camp, ready to rush in as soon as the signal should be given. They did not move as carefully and secretly in returning from the flat as they had in getting onto it. As the Indians withdrew we ceased firing, and then the approach of a large body of men along the south side of the lake became perceptible. They advanced with yells, but the war-whoop was seldom heard among them. As the party neared the end of the lake near the hill they were urged to "keep up north and not go near the camp, as the people there are fools; they have fired upon us, and will fire upon you if you go near them."

Another talk was now inaugurated. We were asked who we were, where we came from, and where we were going. They were informed that we were Americans, came from the expedition under General Sully, and were going to the James River. They then told us that they were Yanktons, and the friends of the whites. That many of them were in the employ of General Sully, and that they had some troops and interpreters in their camp by order of General Sully, and they were surprised that they should have been fired on by Americans. They were told that they were not good Indians when they attempted to get into my camp at night, and that when they acted as bad Indians they must expect to be treated as bad Indians; that if they had white men with them let one of them come to the camp and I would receive him, but that the Indians could not come even after telling me they were good Indians. It was now daylight, and an interpreter named Louis Agar approached and entered the camp. He satisfied me as to the character of the Indians and twenty-five or thirty of them came forward with a flag of truce and exhibited their credentials from General Sully. With but little subsequent negotiation peaceful relations were established and friendship reigned. There were about 425 lodges, say 500 men, many of them armed with Springfield rifles, which accounts for the balls passing over us at the long range at which they fired. They said they mistook us for Missouri Indians come to steal horses, but as the discovery of our trail by some young men who had been out hunting in the afternoon was the first information they had of our being in the country I cannot credit them with such a mistake. Missouri Indians would not come to steal horses with wagons and carts in their train. The fact is, as I figure it, that they knew we were whites, and although they had no idea of killing us they intended to surprise us, and having done so and got us in their power they expected to extort from us such property as they chose. This idea is sustained by their dividing at the foot of the lake, those passing up the south side being intended to represent another camp. In their first conversation they said nothing about being employed by the Government or having any connection with it. A few Burnside cartridges brought that fact to their minds. During their stay in camp, which was but short, the Indians behaved very well. They were very polite in their requests for caps, matches, &c., and departed in apparent doubt as to the object as well as the result of their nocturnal expedition. Although affairs at one time looked serious, and the prospect of a long fight was so clear as to be disagreeable to contemplate, the result afforded me much satisfaction by demonstrating the sterling metal of the men I had with me. At the most trying moment, when called upon to open hostilities against a host of men within the range of their sight sufficient to swallow our entire party if cut into mouthfuls, there was no wavering. The appalling influence of a first fire did not affect them. They were cool and collected during the entire trouble, waiting for and obeying orders like veteran troops, and appeared to have no thought but how to kill two at a blow. With such men it is safe to travel.

We left camp on Wednesday at 6 a. m. and encamped at 3.30 p. m. at a lake near Divided Hills. During this day we changed the direction of our route from east-southeast to south. This was owing to the representations of Indians supposed to know the country thoroughly that the route we were traveling would lead us to the Bone Hill.

On Thursday we again traveled south, and about noon struck the trail of Colonel Thomas about twenty-five miles from the foot of the

Missouri Coteau, where I designed striking it. I followed Colonel Thomas' trail back to the crossing of the James River, which we reached Sunday morning and encamped about three miles above, nearly opposite the mouth of Elm River. Had we followed the course traveled from the Missouri to where we met the Indians we would have reached the foot of the Missouri Coteau on Thursday, and within a mile of the encampment of Colonel Thomas. At the Elm River we met some Indians from Fort Thompson, on the Missouri, from whom we learned there were no traces of troops along the James. This induced me to return to the trail of Colonel Thomas and follow it as far as Horseshoe Lake on the Coteau, both on account of water and with a view of striking from there to the lower end of the timbered portion of the Coteau, that I might follow it up until I reached the trail of the troops; or if they had not passed up until I found the encampments of the scouts. I encamped at the foot of the Coteau on Monday and at Horseshoe Lake on Tuesday. On Wednesday I left the trail of Colonel Thomas and proceeded east of north to Burdache Lake, where I encamped.

On Thursday, soon after leaving camp, I struck the hunting road of the scouts running northwest, which I followed, and after traveling some ten miles passed near the camp of Captain Fisk, and soon after reached the road made by your command, which I followed and reached your present camp that evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BROWN,
Chief of Scouts.

U. S. STEAM-SHIP LA FAYETTE,
August 2, 1864. (Received 7th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: Your communication of the 26th ultimo, addressed to Captain Ramsay, has just come to hand, having been detained at the mouth of Red River. I immediately gave orders to have a vessel patrol that portion of the river constantly, and to guard against any attempt on the part of the enemy to cross at that point. I also gave signals to have all boats within ten miles of that point, above and below, to go to his assistance if necessary. I have also stationed an iron-clad to watch the movements of the enemy at Vidalia. If I can be of any service to you I shall be pleased to assist in any movement you may have in contemplation on this river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. FOSTER,
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. Navy, Comdg. Second Dis., Mississippi River.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 2, 1864.

In pursuance of paragraph II, General Orders, No. 29, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi,* all able-bodied men of color, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, will be enlisted for the mili-

* See p. 429.

tary service of the United States, under the direction of the superintendent of recruiting service for U. S. colored troops. The several parish provost-marshals will be furnished by the superintendent of negro labor with lists of the employers and the number of men to be taken from each, taking as a basis the registers on file at this office. The above provost-marshals will cause the men thus designated to be produced at their respective offices at such times as may be hereafter indicated, and will deliver them to the properly authorized recruiting officers to be forwarded, under proper escort, to the recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans. Recruits thus obtained and accepted by examining surgeons will be assigned to regiments retained under the order above cited. Rejected recruits will be furnished with certificates of exemption and returned to their employers. In all cases where planters have failed to comply with paragraph VII, General Orders, No. 23, current series, all able-bodied men of color in their employ will be taken by the parish provost-marshals and forwarded to the recruiting rendezvous for examination. In order that mechanics whose services are indispensable to their employers may be retained, one-fifth of the men liable to conscription under this order will be exempted, it being left to the discretion of the provost-marshal and the employer which of them to exempt. If consistent with the interest of the Government and the defense of the Department of the Gulf, at the time the crops now under cultivation become ready for harvesting, the laborers taken from the various plantations under this order will be temporarily returned.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY.,
New Orleans, August 2, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

SIR: In view of the reduced strength, caused by the expiration of the term of service of enlisted men and want of discipline and efficiency incident thereto, of six batteries formerly attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, I would respectfully submit the following recommendations: That the Second and Sixteenth Ohio Batteries, Batteries A and E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and Batteries A and F, First Missouri Light Artillery be temporarily united into three companies until such time as their strength will again permit of an independent organization of each.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Department of the Gulf.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 2, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Shaw, at Plaquemine, says the rumor is very current among the citizens that the force that crossed the Atchafalaya about a week ago had recrossed and were retiring. All quiet there.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRASHEAR, *August 2, 1864.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent a party up as far as Pattersonville to-day, and the best information they could get was that more of the enemy's forces on the Teche had crossed the lake and gone to La Fourche.

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON,
Comdg. U. S. Forces at White River,
or en route from there to Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the rebel force recently in front of Morganza has been withdrawn and is now moving eastward with the ostensible purpose either of crossing the Mississippi or moving north to join Price. Should the latter be the case, you will please, if the necessity in your opinion exists, to remain at White River for the purpose of protecting General Steele's line of communication until the danger has passed, or at least until General Washburn has relieved you by a sufficient force. Should it be the intention of the enemy to cross the Mississippi you will please to use the force under your command, while en route to Morganza, to the best possible advantage, wherever the opportunity should present itself. It may be desirable for you in that case to act in conjunction with General Slocum, commanding District of Vicksburg, but at this distance from the scene of operations no definite instructions can be given you and the commanding general feels confident that your own discretion and sound judgment will produce the desired results. Whenever you can afford the navy effective assistance in its operations against these movements of the enemy you will be pleased to do so.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 2, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock:

On Friday last a rebel soldier told a citizen living ten miles from here that Shelby was going to move down on the east side of White River and that McCray was coming down by Searcy. The rebels are getting rather thick in the neighborhood of Searcy. Expect my scout to Augusta to return this evening. Can march 1,200 cavalry strong from here at an hour's notice, taking all effective here.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 2, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock:

Capt. J. B. Nulton, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, has just returned with scout of 100 men on Celeste from Augusta. He surrounded that place at daylight this morning. Shelby left that place one week ago to-day with his command, on the Memphis road. On Friday he was at Bayou De View, going, as universally reported, to re-enforce Dobbin. Mr. Hough thinks Shelby's force is about 1,500. It is variously estimated from that to 3,000. He has four pieces of artillery. Captain Nulton brought down two prisoners, one of whom may turn out to be an officer. I consider the reconnaissance eminently successful.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 2, 1864—9 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS:

You will send a scout of fifty men to Hickory Plains immediately, under command of Captain Goodykoontz, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, who will report immediately in person at these headquarters for instructions.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 2, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hinkle returned this evening from scout to Austin. Jackman has not been there. McCray was there on Friday last with 1,300 men; went down to attack railroad and fell back to Searcy. Rumors of his going to West Point to make it his headquarters. Shelby is east of White River. River rising.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 2, 1864.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is quite a large force in rear Bayou Des Arc under command of McCray. Shelby was expected at Searcy last Saturday. The country north and south of here is full of rebels, so much so that I am obliged to keep my men along the railroad to prevent its being torn up, and cannot scout as much as I would like to. Colonel Geiger informed me that he had telegraphed you in reference to the force in Austin last Friday. I have since learned that they passed north on Saturday, and

consisted of McCray's, Jackman's, and Kitchen's commands, and estimated at 800 men. Colonel Geiger received his information from one Major Skelton, as notorious an old rebel as there is in Austin. My informant saw them and knew them well. Says that he overheard them say that it was their intention to attack this place and destroy the road, but learning that the cavalry was here at that time, they had returned northward. They are pressing teams in and about Hickory Plains, to haul forage to some point not known. I should have received information from Hickory Plains Sunday, but it has not arrived yet. There are citizens in from there usually every day. None have been in that I can place any confidence in since Saturday.

O. WOOD,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 2, 1864.*

Col. O. WOOD,
Commanding Brownsville:

Scouting parties left here for Austin; also along the line of the railroad toward Brownsville, and will also go up toward Hickory Plains from Devall's Bluff. They may perhaps give you information; if so, forward immediately.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp near Little Rock, August 2, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date directing a scout of 200 or 300 men east of Bayou Metoe, &c. I have just learned from Captain Coleman, who has just come in from a scout northwest after a rebel lieutenant, that a force of 500 or more was at Austin on Saturday night last on their way to tear up the railroad, but got frightened and fell back and are now again on their way to tear up the railroad between this place and Brownsville. I am getting the detail of 300 men ready and will turn them in the direction of Brownsville if the general so directs; if not, they will go as directed. I have sent a single scout in the direction of Austin to learn if any movement is on foot. I think the reports are reliable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. LYNDE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 2, 1864.

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that there are many rumors and reports prevalent in relation to the presence of a strong body of the rebels in the vicinity of Austin and Hickory Plains. As more precise information is needed, you are

directed to send out at once a scouting party of fifty men under command of a reliable officer acquainted with that portion of the country; which party shall go to the vicinity of Austin and make report either here or at Brownsville, as early as possible, of whatever force of the enemy may be thereabout. A similar scout will go up from Devall's Bluff to the vicinity of Hickory Plains. If you have already sent out the party of 300 men, you will send orders to its commander to detach the scouting party of fifty men from his command for the purpose instructed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp near Little Rock, August 2, 1864.

[Maj. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:]

MAJOR: Yours of this evening in relation to a large body of rebels being near Austin is received. I started Major Thacher with 290 men toward Austin at 7 p. m. this day, with instructions to go as far as Bayou Metoe, and send thirty men forward to Austin to-night and learn the facts in regard to the rumors and report at once; and if the rumors were groundless to turn to the right and carry out the instructions previously received from headquarters District of Little Rock, in regard to scouting the country east of Bayou Metoe and the lakes. If the reports are true I will re-enforce the party sent to Austin without delay, sending you the first information I can obtain.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

E. LYNDE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 2, 1864.

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: Acknowledging receipt of your communication of this date concerning body of rebels reported near Austin, I am directed by the general commanding to instruct you to send the force now in readiness against the enemy reported by you, if in your opinion the information is reliable. If not considered reliable you will retain the force and send out a small scout to ascertain the truth of the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the rebel force recently in front of Morganza, La., has been withdrawn and is now moving eastward, either with a view of joining

Price in his movements against General Steele's line of communication and the country north of that, or of crossing the Mississippi. Should the latter be the case, you will be pleased to use all the means in your power to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, and also afford every possible assistance to the navy in any operations it may undertake with this object in view. The force at Morganza is now held in readiness to move up the river, in case of necessity, and the force recently sent there by you will be returned as soon as the intentions of the enemy have developed themselves sufficient to show that it can be spared with safety.

I have the honor to be. sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: The major-general commanding has been reliably informed that the rebel force recently in front of Morganza, La., has been withdrawn and is now moving eastward, apparently for one of two purposes, either of crossing the Mississippi, or of going north to join Price. General Gordon has been instructed to govern his movements in accordance with the information he gains about the intention of this rebel force, and if he finds that they will interfere with General Steele's line of communication, he will remain at White River until the emergency has passed. I am instructed to request that you will keep a watchful eye on the operations in the Department of Arkansas, and hold a sufficient reserve force in constant readiness to render General Steele sufficient assistance should he need it. The commanding general expresses the opinion that you will now be able to spare a handsome force for service outside of your district. Your latest returns show a larger effective force than either the Department of Arkansas or the Gulf.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 212. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. In compliance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, now serving in the Saint Louis District of this department, will concentrate with as little delay as practicable in this city, to be sent hence to rejoin the main portion of the regiment in the Department of the Gulf. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Capt. E. P. ELMER,
Pleasant Hill:

The following is for your information: Maj. G. W. Kelly, with three companies of Fourth Missouri State Militia, moves hence to Chapel Hill to-day, with orders to scout the country in that vicinity.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONVILLE, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

Colonel HALL:

All the folks have left Arrow Rock. Forty stand of arms left there, ammunition, &c. Can I go and get them? Answer immediately.

JOSEPH PARKE.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

Capt. JOSEPH PARKE,
Boonville:

Send a lieutenant and twenty-five men to ascertain if the citizen guards at Arrow Rock have abandoned their arms. If so, secure the arms and ammunition and take them to Boonville. Report the result.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *August 2, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would respectfully suggest that a patrol be ordered from Clear Fork to keep things quiet here to-day. A great many rebels in town.

THOMPSON,
Lieutenant.

WARRENSBURG, *August 2, 1864.*

Lieut. M. A. THOMPSON,
Knobnoster:

Order out your company of citizen guards and drive the rebels out of town and close all saloons.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

You will understand that the arrangements for raising troops under my call in North Missouri are to be under your supervision. The only officers indicated whom I have promised to recommend are Col. Chester

Harding, Colonel Eberman, Macon City; E. A. Kutzner, at Hannibal. General Order 134 points out the principal conditions to be satisfied by those you recommend. I shall probably call for one more regiment to be raised in Pike and the adjoining counties. Publish the necessary portions of the order in posters announcing $100 bounty and exemption from draft. One of your regiments will be mounted as soon as they have learned infantry drill on horses furnished by themselves and purchased at their valuation. Advise me of the officers you select and your progress from time to time, by telegraph or by mail as may be deemed advisable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 2, 1864.*

General FISK:

General Pleasonton telegraphs that a party of the detachment at Boonville has been called away for duty somewhere on your side, as I suppose; that Todd, with 180 guerrillas, was seen moving toward Boonville yesterday. He thinks the troops ought to go back to Boonville. If you have them in service please return them as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

A small detachment only crossed from Boonville as guard to telegraph repairers. They were not on this side but two or three hours.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

General BEN. LOAN,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

All the appointments will be made on General Fisk's recommendation and my approval. Harding, Eberman, and Kutzner, I take for granted, will be recommended by Fisk, as we know they are the men for the places. One of the regiments will be mounted, as you suggest, after they have been organized and learn infantry drill. All suggestions from Adjutant-General Gray, excepting as to the above-named, are to be regarded merely as suggestions. What I want are the troops for the country, not the mere $100 bounty. Exemption from draft, credit to the locality, and power to enforce the draft where it is needed are among the advantages offered.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MACON, *August 2, 1864.*

General FISK:

Captain Stanley, at Keytesville, sent out Lieutenant Benecke, of his company, into the forks of Chariton with forty-four men. They came on Holtzclaw and his gang on Saturday at 9 a. m.; killed 4, that they

got, and wounded 2 others. Rebels charged three times. Lieutenant Benecke went to Glasgow after whipping them. Met Captain Brackman on the way back, and he went to the place where the fight took place and followed the gang on Sunday evening. Have not yet heard from him. Anderson, with about fifteen men, has gone to Carroll.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 2, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. M. DRAPER,
Macon:

The detachment of First Iowa troops, now at Macon, will move to Mexico as soon as practicable and report to General Douglass for orders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 2, 1864.*

Major MATLACK,
Glasgow:

Are there any troops operating on this side of the Missouri River from Boonville? If so, General Pleasonton desires their immediate return, as danger is apprehended near Boonville.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Report says that Bill Anderson, with twelve men, went west into Chariton County. The balance of his men are thought to be in the brush near Huntsville. I have ample force on the lookout for them. My only reliance for communicating with Columbia and other points are the mails and telegraph. Have but twenty soldiers here. Have been surrounded for several days with rebels. Have asked and begged for re-enforcements to drive them away, but cannot get them. All the Union men leaving this county. I can hold this post with the soldiers and citizens, but nothing more.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

The general commanding is of the opinion that with the battalion of the Third Missouri State Militia and the First Iowa Cavalry now in your section of the country, you ought very soon to be entirely relieved from the presence of an armed guerrilla.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 2, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

Expedition has started, and am expecting to hear from them to-night. Too late to co-operate with them.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 2, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
15th Kans. Cav., Comdg. Sub-Dist. No. 1, Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of orders for relieving certain officers of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, on duty in your sub-district, and of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, on duty in Colonel Moonlight's command. The general thinks it would not do very well to have Colonel Hoyt relieved until Colonel Plumb arrives. He also desires you to have Lieutenant Walker, Company C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, at Humboldt, relieved as soon as Lieutenant Nichols reports to you, as it is necessary to have an acting assistant quartermaster at Olathe. It is understood that Lieutenant Walker has considerable property on hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., August 2, 1864.*

The execution of certain orders for changes in the stations of troops in the district involves the removal of Lieut. Col. P. B. Plumb, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, from the command of Humboldt. The general commanding the district tenders thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb for the able, faithful, and patriotic discharge of duty while in command of that post, a position heretofore beset with unusual embarrassments.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., August 2, 1864.*

The execution of certain orders for changes in the station of troops in the district involves the removal of Lieut. Col. George H. Hoyt, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, from the command at Olathe. The general commanding the district tenders thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt for the able, faithful, and patriotic discharge of duty while in command of that post.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 2, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1, Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: One company of the Fifteenth is ordered to report to you in place of the company of the Eleventh, ordered from Humboldt. When this arrives here your other company will be ordered from Olathe to Mound City. The field and staff officers will be transferred as soon as practicable, consistent with safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 2, 1864.

I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 41, Department of Kansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley.

II. The following-named staff officers are announced, and will be respected accordingly: Capt. H. G. Loring, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. E. Tappan, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., August 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, and in reply to say that, in my opinion, military aid will be necessary in this State to enforce peacefully the draft ordered to be commenced on the 5th proximo. Four companies will doubtless be necessary at Milwaukee, as there is more apprehension of disturbances at that point than any other in the State. Two commissioned officers and about thirty enlisted men, it is believed, will be sufficient to insure order at each of the provost-marshals' headquarters at Janesville, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, and La Crosse.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Lieut. Col. 18th Infty., Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Wis.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., August 2, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: Upon a thorough inspection of this post I find its condition and wants as follows, viz:

First. Condition: The stockading of the fort has been left incomplete. The whole of the river front is in an open, defenseless condition. The

mill, the horse stabling, and workshops are on the line, which might be readily fired by an enemy. The approaches to this flank are easily made under cover of the river bank, and completely out of range of the guns either in the bastions of the northeastern or southwestern angles of the work. These would be the lines of approach chosen by an Indian foe, and if supported by a well-directed fire from under cover of the stumps and logs on the opposite bank of the river, would be by a numerous foe successful, or at least cost the garrison much blood to defend it. Moreover, an attack upon this flank of the fort would, in its present condition, involve the loss of the horses and commissary supplies of the post, as both would be readily destroyed by fire. True, no apprehensions need be apprehended of an immediate attack upon this post, yet a proper regard for the interests of the service, the safety of the public property stored here, and the security of the garrison demands that the fort should be put at once in the best possible posture of defense. This work will be done as soon as circumstances will permit.

Second. The wants of the post: The present storage room is altogether inadequate to the wants of the post. Thousands of dollars' worth of public property is going to waste for the lack of some place to store it in. This is particularly true in relation to grain, stoves and pipe, tools, wagons, and other quartermaster's stores. A building for a warehouse sufficient to meet the wants of the post can be constructed with little or no expense to the Government beyond the purchase of nails, door-locks, hinges, window-glass, &c. Shingles can be cut at the mill from logs already in the yard, and all the other lumber required can be sawed by the mill. Logs for the body of the building can be procured without other expense than hauling them within three miles of the fort. A guard-house is indispensable and must be erected at once. There is a quantity of squared timber, that can be purchased cheap, owned by the battalion sutler, and sufficient nails and shingles are now on hand to complete the building. This building will be erected immediately, as it is indispensable to the interests of the service. There are still other improvements which are required for the health and efficiency of the command, but as an inspecting officer will shortly visit this post I will leave unmentioned in this communication.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Abercrombie, August 2, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: Having been informed yesterday by a half-breed, OLE of Brown's scouts last winter, that he had met three Indians a few days ago on the prairie between the Cheyenne and James Rivers while he was out buffalo hunting, I this morning dispatched Quinn and Demarrar, the two scouts at this post, to White Bear Lodge, on the Cheyenne, to ascertain whether there was any considerable body of the Sioux there or not. I thought that the presence of the Indian killed by Captain Donaldson's men at Georgetown a few days ago might possibly be connected with the appearance of Indians on the waters of the Chey-

enne, as buffalo are reported to be plenty near its waters. I will inform you of the result of this scout as soon as Quinn and Joe return. Everything is moving off smoothly here. I like the command very much. It is composed of as fine material as can be found in the service. As I anticipated, I found the discipline very slack and the morale of the command anything but desirable. These things arose from causes which it is unnecessary for me to mention, but which are doubtless known to you through your official communications with the battalion. However, I find both officers and men anxious and willing to do their whole duty in the service. All they want is to be instructed how to do it. My reception here was all I could desire, and gave me assurance of the fullest support of all my officers and the cheerful, willing obedience of the men. I have been able to get at all the facts in relation to the alleged false muster of Company D. These facts fully support all that has been charged by certain of the enlisted men of that company, and make one of the most glaring frauds I ever heard of in that connection in the service. I will forward you all the papers as soon as I can get them properly arranged.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Battalion and Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Ripley, Minn., August 2, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minn., Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I was visited yesterday by Spirit Day, a Cass Lake chief, and Drooping Wind, a Red Lake brave, both of whom state that they have been to Washington this spring. Spirit Day said that he had come to inform me that Hole-in-the-Day had again become very dissatisfied, and that he was sending presents to the different chiefs and inviting them to join with him in making war upon the whites; that he wished to live on friendly terms with the whites, and that he knew they would lose much and gain nothing by getting into difficulty with them, and wished to know how they would be regarded in case Hole-in-the-Day should succeed in making trouble, whether belligerent or not, and whether or not they could rely upon our friendship and protection if they did not join with the enemies of the whites. I assured him that they would not be considered belligerent unless they joined with our enemies in making war upon the whites, and that they could rely upon our friendship and protection so long as they remained true in their friendship to us. That we wished to remain on friendly terms with all the various bands of Chippewas, and because there was one bad chief it need not make the others bad, and need not cause a breach of friendship, and much more that is not necessary to repeat. He replied that he was satisfied; that he should go back to his people with a lighter heart, and if he learned anything further of a movement against us he would come and let us know of it. The above is substantially what transpired between us. You can judge better than I can of the importance to be attached to his statements. That Hole-in-the-Day is badly dissatisfied at the action that has been taken in regard to the treaty stipulations I have been informed by several residents of Crow Wing, and have not the least

doubt of the truth of it, but that he can succeed in inducing any very great portion of the Chippewa Nation to join him in making war upon the whites I very much doubt, though I am not well enough acquainted with the various tribes to judge properly.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

MILES HOLLISTER,
First Lieut. Co. B, Eighth Minnesota Vols., Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

18. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, colonel Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Engineer Brigade in the Department of the Gulf, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., August 3, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM H. CLARK,
Chief of Staff for General Herron:

MAJOR: Although I am instructed to report to General Banks, still thinking that you would like to be informed concerning affairs at this place, I have the honor to make the following report:

I have made disposition of the troops under my command in accordance with the instructions received by me from General Herron, and am convinced that it is the best that can be made. I received a letter from Mr. Pierce, consul at Matamoras, dated August 2, to the following effect: The day after our forces left Brownsville, a number of men crossed the river from Matamoras and formed themselves into a company for the protection of the town. There were at the time of writing about 600 of the enemy in Brownsville and vicinity, and as many more expected daily. The letter also stated that a man, whom he supposed to be Michael Dolan, one of General Herron's servants, was captured while attempting to cross the river and probably hanged. It is my painful duty to inform you that no dependence can be placed upon the detachment of the First Texas Cavalry left with my command. They desert at every opportunity. No less than nine deserted yesterday, taking with them their horses, arms, and accouterments. Three more deserted last night from a picket-post. Major Noyes informs me that among these men were some whom he considered the most reliable of the detachment, and that he was unable to send after and arrest them, as he dare not trust the First Texas, and the New York cavalry* were unacquainted with the roads. I have sent a request to General Banks to have the New York cavalry remain here as long as possible, and would feel greatly obliged if General Herron would use his influence toward having the request granted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago.

---

* Detachment of the Eighteenth.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, August 13, 1864.

Forwarded to Major-General Canby for instructions.

Respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 18, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Department of the Gulf, who will please to relieve the detachment of the First Texas Cavalry, now at Brazos Santiago, and order it to report at the headquarters of the regiment.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE ATLANTA, *August 3, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Slocum is assigned to command the Twentieth Corps in the field, vice Hooker, who has gone off offended because he was not made McPherson's successor. You will extend your command over the Vicksburg District and exercise control over all the troops of my command on the Mississippi River. Orders will come by mail.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 3, 1864.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. forces at Brownsville, Tex., have been temporarily withdrawn, and to request that no clearances may be given for that port until after its reoccupation, of which you will be seasonably advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 3, 1864.

I. All orders heretofore issued under the authority of Article 56 of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, concerning trade and intercourse with, and in, the States declared in insurrection, giving force

and effect to certain articles in said regulations, are hereby revoked, and all trade and intercourse for commercial or private purposes is forbidden, except that refugees from insurrectionary districts, who furnish satisfactory evidence of good faith, will be allowed to bring with them their own property, without being exposed to the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by the laws regulating trade and intercourse.

II. Beyond the national and within the rebel lines of occupation there can be no intercourse not exclusively military in its character, and the national lines are determined by the circumstances of actual military occupation—that is, the picket-lines of the army, or the cover given by the guns of the navy; and no passes or permits to go beyond or come within those lines (except for public purposes) will be given, except in the cases provided for in paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 31, and none will be respected that do not emanate directly from the commander of this division, the commanders of departments, and, east of the Mississippi, from the commanders of the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, or from superior authority.

III. The designation of trade and supply districts are conditional, and will be modified and determined by the circumstances of actual occupation. Any change in the lines, requiring a change of districts, will be reported by the proper military commander to the supervising special agent of the Treasury, but no extension of districts will be authorized until the occupation of the country has been secured, and then only after the approval of the department commander. (Articles 9 and 10, Trade Regulations.)

IV. Trade stores will, as far as possible, be restricted to permanent military posts, but commanders of departments are authorized to make such exceptions as may be required by considerations of policy and humanity, limiting these exceptions to points that are so far within our lines as not to be exposed to the danger of rebel incursions. All other trade stores will at once be discontinued, and the owners required to remove their property to points that may be designated by the commander of the district. In all cases the number of stores and the amount of sales will be limited to the necessities of the inhabitants living within the lines of actual occupation.

V. Hereafter no trade stores will be established, except upon the request of the commander of a department, or, east of the Mississippi, of the commanding generals of the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, based upon considerations of public policy and expediency. (Article 18, Trade Regulations.)

VI. No trading boats will be allowed on the Mississippi below Cairo, or any of its tributaries or outlets, or other inland waters within the limits of this command. Boats that have heretofore been licensed will be allowed to return to the place of clearance, but without landing or trading, and, for any violation of this order, will be held to be in the service of the enemy, and coming under the proviso of the first section of the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863.

VII. Passes for individuals or permits for supplies to pass the national lines (except for the public service) are in violation of law, and whenever through such agencies information is communicated or supplies conveyed to the enemy the officers or agents who grant or approve such passes or permits bring themselves within the provisions of the 56th and 57th Articles of War.

VIII. No supplies, except for the use of the army or navy, will be allowed to go into any district, the occupation of which is only tempo-

rary, nor will any person, not connected with the army, and necessary to its service, be allowed to accompany any military force moving by land or by water.

IX. The transportation of the army, connected with such expeditions, will not be used for the transfer of any of the products of insurrectionary districts on private account, and any such property found on any vessel, vehicle, or other means of public transportation will be seized, and, except as provided in the third section of the order of the War Department of March 31, 1863, turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with the law. Officers and soldiers of the army are prohibited by law from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the products of insurrectionary districts, or in seized, captured, or abandoned property, and this prohibition is extended to all persons serving or connected, directly or indirectly, with the army within the limits of this command.

X. Seized, captured, or abandoned property, that may come into the possession of the army, with the exception made in the proviso of the first section of the act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, must at once be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department. With questions of title, remission of penalties, forfeitures, &c., officers of the army have nothing to do, and all reclamations of that character must be addressed to the Treasury agents for the action of the head of that Department.

XI. Plantation and family supplies, except in special cases, will be landed at points on the river where they will be under the supervision and protection of troops or of gun-boats. In the special cases above referred to the permit must be approved by the military commander of the district in which they are to be used, and that approval will not be given unless he is satisfied that the supplies are to be used in good faith at points within our lines, and that the vessels and supplies will not be exposed to the danger of capture by the rebels.

The attention of all officers is specially called to the orders of the War Department of March 31, 1863 (General Orders, No. 88), and to the following additional regulation of trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 13, 1864.

LVIII. In accordance with the recommendation of the lieutenant-general, transmitted to this Department by the Secretary of War, under date of the 6th instant, "All trade in arms and munitions of war in Kentucky and on the Mississippi River below Cairo," is hereby prohibited; and all officers of the Treasury Department are enjoined to aid in carrying this order into effect.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 3, 1864.

* * * * * * * *

III. Under the authority of instructions from the headquarters of the Army the Mississippi Marine Brigade, as a separate organization, will be discontinued. The enlisted men, whose unexpired term of service will justify it, will be sent back, under suitable conduct, to the regiments from which they were transferred, and those who have but a

short period to serve will be assigned to garrison duty at Vicksbu and will be attached for the remainder of their term of service to r ments or batteries serving at that place. The officers appointed this brigade will be mustered out of service as soon as the duties c nected with the transfer of the men and property under their cha are completed. Brig. Gen. A. W. Ellet, after completing the tran of the men and property under his charge, will proceed to Washing City, and report in person to the Secretary of War. The vessels of Marine Brigade will be turned over to the quartermaster's departme and will be assigned, under the direction of the chief quartermaste the division, as a part of the reserve transportation required by G eral Orders, No. 4, current series, from these headquarters. Officer the general staff on duty with the brigade will report by letter to chiefs of their staff departments at division headquarters, for assi ment to duty or for orders. The major-general commanding the I trict of Vicksburg is charged with the execution of this order and cause the transfer of the men to be made with the greatest care the military history of each man to be noted on the muster-rolls.

IV. Brig. Gen. J. McNeil, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved fi the command of the U. S. forces at Port Hudson, and will report w out delay to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Departmen the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-Genera

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 3, 1864*

* * * * * * *

X. Owing to their reduced strength the following changes will be m in the batteries of light artillery hereinafter mentioned: The offic and enlisted men of the Second Ohio Battery will be tempora assigned to the Sixteenth Ohio Battery. The officers and enlisted m of Battery E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, will be tempora assigned to Battery A of the same regiment. The officers and enlis men of Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery, will be tempora assigned to Battery A of the same regiment. Brig. Gen. Rich Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf, is charged with execution of this order as well as the designation of the time whe shall go into effect.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Genera

THIBODEAUX, *August 3, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Jones, of the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, thinks rebels crossed the lake from Franklin about three days ago. All qu

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Distric

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., August 3, 1864.

Captain WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of the following-named regiments of U. S. colored infantry: Seventy-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, for duty, aggregate 117; present and absent, aggregate 195. Eighty-fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, for duty, aggregate 283; present and absent, aggregate 474. Ninety-second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, for duty, aggregate 278; present and absent, aggregate ——.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The report from your reconnaissance to Augusta coincides with that of General Buford and of a Union woman living near Cache River. The latter assured me that Shelby crossed Cache on Friday. A soldier of the First Iowa Cavalry reported yesterday that he saw about 3,000 rebels and three pieces of artillery, said to be McCray's command, on the other side of Hickory Plains, marching, as they said, to Devall's Bluff. This was on Sunday afternoon. McCray is probably near Searcy with considerable force for the purpose of preventing us from following Shelby. Report of spy from Princeton is that Price is going to invest Pine Bluff and his depot at Princeton was established with that view. I will certainly write you to-day.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., August 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

DEAR GENERAL: I am much obliged to you for the letters, and hope you will continue to post me in regard to the movements of the enemy and make any suggestions which may occur to you. The line to Pine Bluff has been interrupted for several days, but is working this evening. Our scouts from Princeton report that Price is going to attack at that post and that Shelby has been ordered to return immediately to take part in the affair. A battalion was sent up about Dardanelle to assist him in getting across the Arkansas. McCray is to remain where he now is—*i. e.*, no particular place—to operate on the railroad, &c. They have a depot at Princeton whence they expect to draw their supplies during the siege of Pine Bluff. Clayton expresses no apprehensions in regard to his situation. He has a good bridge across the Arkansas and is pretty well supplied. A steamer from here arrived there to-day loaded with forage and subsistence stores. I think he could hold out longer than the rebels even if he should receive no assistance. General Canby has ordered Washburn to send troops from Memphis to relieve

the command at Saint Charles. They are ordered back to Morganza. General Canby has determined upon establishing a post at the mouth of White River. I hope he will send troops from the Department of the Gulf or that of Tennessee to occupy it, as I am willing to trust to the gun-boats to protect their own stations. I hope Price will develop his plans soon, so that we can give him a lick somewhere. A party will start to-morrow morning which I think will damage them some. I will tell you about it in my next. I am anxious to make some changes in the organization of divisions. The district business does not facilitate matters much. I was persuaded into that by my staff against my own judgment. I promise you that you shall be remembered in any permutations and arrangements that may take place. My greatest query is, how can I make the changes which in my opinion ought to be made, without offending some worthy officers. I have every confidence in General West's talents and energy of character; he would make a good commander of a cavalry division or chief of cavalry, but if his regiment was infantry the cavalry officers will all take it as a slight to their arm of the service. General Davidson did his best to promote this idea. General Bussey wants to command a cavalry division, and General Carr says if the cavalry division is to be reorganized he shall claim command of it and he thinks he can command the district at the same time. I say no to this proposition. Hold on a little and I will endeavor to cipher the thing out.

Truly, your friend,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 3, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

The following is just received from Colonel Wood:

BROWNSVILLE, *August 3, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

Major Thacher, Ninth Kansas, is just in from the north and reports Shelby, with his whole command and three pieces of artillery, at Hickory Plains on Monday going toward Des Arc; nothing heard from him since. Citizens give information that McCray was at West Point on Monday with his command, having left Austin on Saturday. He came some seven miles this side of Austin for the purpose of destroying the railroad; thought it too heavy a contract and returned. This information is reliable.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., August 3, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Generals Cooper, Gano, and Stand Watie on Sunday afternoon moved upon the Texas road toward this place. I moved out with a portion of my force about a mile in front of the fortifications and attacked them, and in half an hour drove them from the field, losing but one man on our side. The enemy took away several ambulances of their killed and wounded. It was nearly dark when the action closed. The enemy retreated during the night. I sent cavalry in pursuit but could not come up with them. Information has since come in that they have fallen back to Buck Creek (about twenty-five miles) to await re-enforce-

ments and supplies. I think I am prepared for them. You can feel easy about us. I have felt compelled to withdraw the troops from Clarksville for the present, and to retain the Eleventh U. S. Colored Regiment here for awhile longer. What news of the enemy in your region? The Alamo can still run to this place or nearly so, and should bring forage.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—All quiet at Gibson. Atlanta is ours.

J. M. T.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I have authority to call out and arm such number of volunteers and for such length of time as I may deem expedient in my department. They are exempted from draft, count on the quota, and if for twelve months will get $100 bounty. Alton is in my department. May we try it there, and will you commission men on my recommendation?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OFFICE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY,
Saint Louis, August 3, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE:

DEAR SIR: I returned yesterday and found the inclosed from General Gray. I am reluctantly constrained to think that General Gray will hardly get troops at Perruque or at Mexico until after the bridges are destroyed, and I would prefer that you alone should see that they are placed there. It may be that if none were placed at either place the bridges would stand; but with all the warnings I have I would be derelict in my duty to the Government and this company if I failed to do all in my power to get troops until the excitement and trouble is passed. We have a director of our road in Saint Charles County, one in Warren, one in Montgomery, one in Audrain, one in Boone, and one in Randolph, and all warn me that there is danger and that the bridges should be guarded. If no trouble comes so much the better for all; but if it did come and the bridges were lost we would all feel badly that the protection had not been given.

Yours, with sincere respect,

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and Superintendent.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 20, 1864.

ISAAC H. STURGEON, Esq.,
President of North Missouri Railroad:

SIR: Your letter of to-day regarding the furnishing of a guard for Perruque bridge is received. The suggestion that the company procure some men temporarily until a militia force could be called out

and put upon it was made both by General Rosecrans and Governor Hall. If Colonel Krekel (whose opinion you quote in your communication) had done perhaps as much as he could have done in encouraging the formation and organization of the Enrolled Missouri Militia of Saint Charles County during the present year I am inclined to the opinion that there would be much less trouble now in procuring the necessary force from it than is now experienced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., August 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. John F. Philips, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the post at Warrensburg, Mo., and of all troops in the immediate vicinity thereof.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *August 3, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Last night fifteen guerrillas reported at Buffington, ten miles above here, on north side river. Three negroes reported killed and several dwellings robbed. I sent a company of infantry up river on steam tug as far as Claysville to get the facts in the case.

JNO. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., August 3, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE W. KELLY,
Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that on arriving at Chapel Hill you will endeavor by constantly moving patrols to prevent bands of guerrillas from passing north and south along Crawford's Creek, via Lone Jack and Rose Hill, and, in connection with the commanding officers at Holden and Pleasant Hill, will so arrange as to convey to these headquarters the earliest information of the movements of guerrillas in that section. It is hoped that proper vigilance on the part of yourself and the officers named will effectually close this favorite route of guerrillas.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have just arrived from Lexington. The country along the south side of the river is swarming with guerrillas. They were at Miami, Cambridge, and Arrow Rock in small parties yesterday. They fired at some militia opposite Miami yesterday without doing any harm. To-day a body of rebels marched past Plains City, in Saline County, in a westerly direction. The rebels on the north side are very active. All seem to be making toward Crooked River. They have killed a great many men within the last few days. A squadron of cavalry thrown at Frankfort could do very valuable service watching rebel movements in Saline. This town is entirely loyal, and the only one so in Saline. I leave for up the river at daylight.

HENRY SUESS,
Commanding Fanny Ogden.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., August 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The commanding officer of Company L, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, will immediately proceed with his company and camp and garrison equipage from Cassville to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

* * * * * * *

4. Capt. J. H. Sallee, commanding Company B, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty in the field in Douglas and Ozark Counties, Mo. He will keep his troops moving through those counties, and will pursue and destroy or drive out all guerrillas infesting those counties, and will scout as far south of those counties as he shall deem necessary in operating against the enemy.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram, with instructions as to the new regiments, is received. I shall try to make them all twelve-months' regiments. The two Saint Joseph regiments, under Colonels Harding, Forty-third, and Bradshaw, Forty-fourth, are well at work. I have not heard from Eberman or Kutzner. Will publish posters as directed forthwith. I would recommend the additional regiment in Pike and adjoining counties, and will thank you for an early conclusion on that point in order that I may nominate the officers for the same and block out the work. Can you not authorize one cavalry regiment?

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Please report fully and frequently on the progress of the new regiments. Advise the people that they are essential to the future peace, quiet, and safety of the State. Information reaches me that, while the loyal militia rallied to your call, reported for duty, and obeyed orders, a few lawless organizations have mixed in the crowd, neither reporting to you nor acting under lawful orders. Warn all such that they disgrace the cause they profess to serve; that all who do not report and obey orders from lawful superiors are bushwhacking. Notify all concerned that all property taken must be properly reported and accounted for. Those who kill and take property for private reasons and uses will be treated as murderers and thieves. Publish this and call on the Union men of the country to aid by their influence, information, and authority to prevent any from disgracing them by lawless deeds of blood and plunder.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

The recruiting is going on finely. Buchanan County appropriates $120,000 for bounties; other counties will respond liberally. I shall go into many of the counties myself and meet the county courts. The report that reached you concerning lawless and insubordinate organizations responding to my call and going to the field on their own account and refusing to obey my orders is false, wicked, and malicious, a slander upon true men responding to my call. There was but one that came as an independent company; all others reported as Enrolled Missouri Militia. The one refused to do duty under orders from General Craig, and I disarmed them myself and ordered them to their homes. All others received and obeyed the orders of General Craig. I expected there would be some depredations committed in spite of all I could do, but I assure you that when they are all summed up they are not numerous or of magnitude. When loyal men leave their own wasting harvests, march 100 miles with their barefooted farm horses, to seize arms and beat back a band of cut-throats, and find a class of villains, old rebels, sympathizers, and bushwhacker-feeders quietly at home securing their crops and in no fear, it makes them feel like stirring up the snakes a little. The only wonder is that I have been able to control them as well as I have. They have done a good service. The demonstration of loyalty and power has been worth everything to the district. It has convinced the rebels and their recruiting officers that North Missouri is to be governed by loyal men and Unionists are to occupy the land.

The class of men who have carried these false reports to your headquarters are not to be trusted. I know many of them. It is true a few men have been killed who were not in the brush. They were not killed by the militia, but by their own neighbors, who took advantage of the presence of the militia to avenge their own wrongs and get the blame attached to the militia. I am causing a thorough investigation of these cases and the result will show that the troops were not at fault. All

of the persons killed were notorious traitors, who have encouraged Thornton in his wicked conspiracy and sent their own sons with him. They have caused the death of their loyal neighbors and winked at the destruction of their property. They sowed the wind; a harvest of whirlwind has been the result. When loyal men were being murdered by scores and their dwellings given to the flames by the fiends you were not visited by the class who now besiege your headquarters with false charges against the true and loyal men, who, by their prompt and generous response to my call, saved Saint Joseph, Chillicothe, and the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad from plunder and destruction. The Colorado and Kansas troops did commit many outrages, and a prompt and thorough investigation of the Colorado Horse Association should be speedily made. All the horses pressed by the militia have been and are being returned to the proper owners. All will be. If I find one of the militia guilty of wrong he shall be punished, no matter what his position in life. The best men of the State were in charge of the volunteers, and they came back with praise on their tongues of the conduct of their commands. I will thank you, general, to ask each accuser to put his complaint in writing and let them be sent to me. I have formed the county committees of safety chosen under General Orders, No. 107, into courts of investigation and I require them to convene and investigate such complaints. The county guards, when on duty, make arrests on the order of this committee. The plan is working admirably. The committee in Andrew County have by this means restored perfect order and quiet and matters are assuming a much better shape in all Northwest Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My troops crowded a guerrilla band of nearly 200 to the Missouri River, near Missouri City, yesterday, and most of them crossed to the south side. We have just captured a gang of 20, who had crossed the river at Atchison. We now have them in custody.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

They should be tried and shot.

W. S. R.

HANNIBAL, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

GENERAL: Part of Meredith's men were here last night. He reports only small gangs of bushwhackers in our county, but these have had no opposition and have driven out or to the bush all the Union men. One good man in Warren who had a child die did not dare to attend the funeral. Captain M[eredith] chased some of these men, but could not get men enough to be effective. Under my direction the arms in the county are changing from the disloyal to the loyal. I think the gen-

tlemen of the brush have been "mustered out of service." They are caught only under the guise of bushwhackers. Captain Meredith went out last night to get into the hills near Florida in the western part of Ralls and border of Monroe before light this morning. He will keep a squad out as bushwhackers, heavily and properly armed, while he will lay in the bush with the rest of his men and be governed by what he learns. I think he will accomplish something, for all his men are in earnest.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

The general commanding is reliably informed there will be a meeting of men under Davis, Majors, and a colonel from Boone County (name forgotton), to-morrow night at Middle Grove, in Monroe County, and thinks the forces at Mexico, Macon, and Huntsville may be sent in time to intercept them.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

The general has received information since Captain Drouillard dispatched you that Bill Anderson and Perkins will be at Middle Grove to-morrow night. Can't your troops attend to the matter? The general desires me to add that he is informed our troops move on the high-roads, encumbered with wagons and all sorts of impediments, when in pursuit of guerrillas. This is no way to catch men like Anderson and Perkins. Cannot secrecy and celerity be combined and our men pounce on Middle Grove to-morrow night with a suddenness which will insure success?

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have telegraphed Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, at Macon City, to take charge of such troops as he can get on the road from Macon to Sturgeon and capture Perkins & Co. to-morrow night. I have not heard from the First Iowa Cavalry yet. Don't know where they are. Have but twenty men at my headquarters and have to stand guard myself. Major Bartlett is somewhere between Sturgeon and Missouri River after guerrillas. Has no transportation with him.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 3, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. SWAIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Captain Ballinger will turn over to you his arms and other Government property and be relieved from active service. You will communicate to him and his faithful neighbors the gratitude of myself, the State, and the country for their praiseworthy response to the call of danger; and notwithstanding they have not met and whipped the bushwhackers, yet their presence in the field after them has contributed much toward driving out the disturbers of our peace. Nearly 200 got across the Missouri River near Independence last night. We have killed nearly 200 of the villains since July 8. Have captured nearly 100, and they are now giving themselves up by scores. One entire company of the defeated Paw Paws were brought in on the Weston train to-night. They concluded they had had enough of the Thornton conspiracy, and all they now ask is to be permitted to live.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Cow Creek Station,
August 3, 1864.

I. The troops belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia will resume their position under Colonel Price, who will march them to Fort Riley by the nearest and best route, scouting the country as he proceeds.

II. The troops belonging to the Fourteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, under Colonel Scott, will proceed to the same place, following the Council Grove road beyond Cottonwood Springs.

III. Captain Booth will leave Lieutenant Ellsworth at Fort Ellsworth, Smoky Hill Crossing, with Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and proceed with his own company to Salina, where he will establish his headquarters.

IV. Captain Jacobs, with the Colorado troops, will proceed to Fort Zarah and assume command of that post, reporting to Captain Backus at Fort Larned, and to district and department headquarters, as designated in General Field Orders, No. 2.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Mound City, August 3, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of General Orders, District of South Kansas, from 1 to 19. There are no troops at this place except one company of State militia, which does not afford much safety to the place. The sooner a company arrives here the better.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., August 3, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Please find inclosed report of Capt. L. S. Burton, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding detachment for the purpose of examining the James River, in accordance with instructions from headquarters District of Minnesota, dated June 14, 1864. Also copy of Special Orders, No. 16, dated July 25, 1864, and instructions of the same date from headquarters Garrison for Fort Wadsworth, all of which is respectfully forwarded to the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

IN CAMP ON KETTLE LAKE,
ON THE COTEAU DES PRAIRIES, DAK. TER.,
August 1, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
Acting Adjutant, Garrison for Fort Wadsworth:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition from this camp to James River and return:

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 16, dated at headquarters Garrison for Fort Wadsworth, Camp on Kettle Lake, Dak. Ter., July 25, 1864, and written instructions from the same headquarters of the same date, I left the said camp at 5 a. m. July 26, with seventy-five infantry, sixty cavalry, one mountain howitzer, and ten scouts, with seven days' rations. My instructions were "to examine the country along the James River between the mouth of Elm River and the mouth of Bone Hill River, to ascertain whether timber of sufficient amount and proper quality for the use of a military post can be found between those points." We accordingly took a southwesterly course in order to strike the James River at the mouth of the Elm, which lies in that direction. At 11.30 a. m. we reached the Apple Stone Creek, a small stream of good, clear water, which runs southwesterly into the James River. It is seventeen miles from the camp on Kettle Lake and four from the foot of the Coteau. Went into camp at this spot. Grazing good along the creek, and the men found springs of clean and cool water by digging a few feet. Pierre Bottineau, our guide, reports that Indians have left here, probably not more than half an hour previous to our arrival. Their camp-fires were still smoking. Mr. Bottineau thinks from the appearances of their camp that there were about ten of them—Sioux. 27th, broke camp at 4 a. m. At 11 a. m. flankers report seeing Indians on the right. Having a long march before us, did not deem it advisable to pursue them. At 12.30 p. m. Mr. Bottineau sent back word that there were Indians ahead and wanted cavalry sent to the front. Ordered the whole of the cavalry forward, feeling confident that the infantry and the howitzer could defend themselves against a larger force of Indians than would likely be in the vicinity. About an hour later Bottineau sent word back that the Indians were friendly. At 2.45 p. m. reached James River about five miles south of the Elm. Marched to-day twenty-eight miles; no water on the route; some fine spots of grass. Found the Indians (four men and fourteen women, with their children) here in camp. They had a letter written by Lieutenant ———, dated at

Sioux and Chippewa Agency, July 18, which stated that they were friendly Sioux from said agency, who were permitted to go out hunting, and would return in a few days. They had but one pony, and were very poor. They had killed six buffalo the day previous. We camped near them. As we approached the river to-day its banks appeared to be lined with heavy and thick timber. We found, however, on arrival nothing but willows with a few scattering elms. The water in the river here is very poor, being all contained in a few ponds. In some places the river is completely dry. The grazing is good. 28th, broke camp at 4 a. m. and proceeded up the river. Five miles from camp passed Elm River, which comes in from the west. Marched to-day fifteen miles and went into camp on Lake Tchauchicahah. This lake is merely a widening of the James River; is about seven miles long, and in the widest spot about a mile wide. The grass to-day has been as high as the horses' backs a great deal of the way, and has rendered the march exceedingly tedious both to the men and the animals. From our yesterday's camp to Elm River was the same heavy growth of willows on the west bank, but after passing Elm River not a tree was seen. The water in the river has been better to-day, although poor. The water in the lake does not exceed two feet in depth in any place. 29th, broke camp at 4 a. m., marched up the river twenty-one miles and camped. Were delayed in the march somewhat by the same high grass. Not the least sign of timber to-day. Water is good, but no perceptible current. Grazing at our camping-spot not very good. 30th, having now been out four days, and having but three days' rations left (seven days' rations for the round trip was considered ample by the officer sending out the expedition), I was satisfied that it would be impracticable to move the infantry farther up the river, for, from the best information I could obtain, it would be at least one long day's march to Bone Hill River, and it was quite probable that the march could not be made in one day. I consequently took with me forty cavalry, under Lieutenant Gardner, and Mr. Bottineau, with eight scouts; forded the river at the camp at 4 a. m. and took a straight line for a point on the river between Grizzly Bear Creek and Bone Hill River. From this point we could see Grizzly Bear Creek and the river all the way to it. From this point we followed the river up to a point from which Mr. Bottineau assured me we could see within three miles of Bone Hill River. We then struck the river about six miles below Grizzly Bear Creek and followed it down to our last night's camp. Before leaving camp in the morning I had instructed Lieutenant Western to move the camp back a few miles to better water and grass. We found them ten miles down the river. We reached camp at 6 p. m., having traveled sixty miles in fourteen hours in one of the hottest days of the season. No trees of any kind on the portion of the river seen to-day. The water was generally good. This river seems to be an exception to the general rule; the nearer its source the deeper is the water. 31st, broke camp at 6 a. m. and took a southeasterly course for the Coteau. Mr. Bottineau took us in a direct line to a small stream of good water at the foot of the Coteau. Arrived here at 4 p. m., having marched thirty miles. Camped here. No water on the route to-day. Some good spots of grass on the low spots of ground in the prairie.

August 1, broke camp at 4 a. m., and after marching twelve miles reached the camp on Kettle Lake.

If there is any timber of any sort on James River between Elm River and Bone Hill River it is either between the latter point and a point three miles south of it or between Grizzly Bear Creek and a point six

miles south of it, which is hardly possible. I regret exceedingly that I could not have carried out my instructions fully, and have seen the two portions of the river which I have mentioned as not seen, not that I think there is a probability of any timber being there, but to enable me to make a more satisfactory report. Had I marched the infantry to Bone Hill River we could not have been out less than nine days, and it is quite probable that we would have been out ten days. This would be rather long on seven days' rations.

It gives me pleasure to state that every officer and soldier on the expedition was ready at all times to perform any duty required of them. Mr. Bottineau, our guide, rendered incalculable service, seldom failing to guide us in the most direct line to the desired point. The distances given in this report will, of course, not be considered as accurate, being estimated. They are, however, in my opinion, accurate enough for the purpose required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. BURTON,
Capt., Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, Comdg. Expedition.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HD'S GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, *Camp No. 17, on Kettle Lake, Dak. Ter., July 25, 1864.*

Lieut. H. H. Western and ten men of the Third Minnesota Battery, with one mountain howitzer, Lieut. P. S. Gardner and sixty men of Company M of Second Minnesota Cavalry, Lieut. John T. Jones, Lieut. Samuel Cassimer and seventy-five men of detachment of Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Pierre Bottineau and nine scouts, the whole under command of Capt. Lewis S. Burton, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, are hereby designated as a force to explore the country on James River, and will commence the march in that direction on the 26th day of July, 1864. Capt. Jonathan E. McKusick, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation to carry out this order.

By order of Maj. John Clowney:

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH,
Camp No. 17, on Kettle Lake, Dak. Ter., July 25, 1864.

Capt. LEWIS S. BURTON,
Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers:

SIR: Maj. John Clowney has selected you to examine the country along the James River between the mouth of Elm River and the mouth of Bone Hill River, to ascertain whether timber of sufficient amount and proper quality for the use of a military post can be found between those points. You will accordingly proceed, with the force designated in Special Orders, No. 16, from these headquarters, to the country above mentioned, and, having made the necessary examination, will report, with your command, to these headquarters without delay.

By order of Maj. John Clowney:

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1864.
(Received 11 a. m. 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 19th ultimo General E. K. Smith and Major-General Magruder reached Alexandria from Texas, and on the 20th General Smith left for Shreveport. On the same day the divisions of Major, Walker, Wharton, and Polignac commenced moving in the direction of the Atchafalaya. The advance reached Simsport on the 21st and from 300 to 500 mounted men were thrown across that river. The forces at Morganza were re-enforced by 4,000 troops from this city and 2,300 from Vicksburg, and on the 28th a force under General Ullmann encountered, and, after some sharp skirmishing, dispersed the rebel force that had crossed. The casualties were not large on either side, but Colonel Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, a valuable officer, was severely wounded. Captain McAnnelly, an active partisan on the rebel side, was killed. On the 29th the rebel force at Simsport had disappeared, and the whole force appeared to be moving in the direction of Alexandria. On the 1st instant Hardeman's brigade had crossed Red River, and was moving in the direction of Vidalia. Walker's division was moving in the same direction. A scout, sent out from Natchez on the 3d of last month, has just returned, and reports a general movement of the rebel troops on Red River to the eastward. The troops on the lower Teche are also moving in that direction. The scout reports that General Smith had been ordered to cross the Mississippi and re-enforce the troops opposed to Sherman. Mobile papers of a late date state that this order had been given, and that Smith's forces were expected to cross soon. The recent movements indicate this intention, or to make an attempt upon General Steele's lines. General Gordon, who had been sent temporarily to White River when General Steele's communications were threatened by Shelby, has now been instructed to remain, if the movements of the enemy should indicate the line of the Arkansas as the real point of attack. Price was still at Camden on the 31st, Fagan at Monticello, Marmaduke on the Arkansas River, near Red Fork, and Shelby east of White River. General Steele reports sharp skirmishing on the line of his communications, with, in the aggregate, about equal losses. None of this force has been materially reduced, although small parties have been undoubtedly sent into Missouri for the purpose of collecting recruits. General Buford reports sharp fighting at Simms' Ferry, on Big Creek, with severe loss on both sides. His detailed report has not yet been received. The difficulties in Missouri can only be controlled by the inhabitants, who should be constrained to array themselves for the Government or be regarded and treated as enemies. I have ordered two regiments of cavalry from Memphis to report to General Rosecrans. I do not think it expedient to send more, even if they could be spared, unless there should be an organized invasion of the State, and we can prevent that as long as we can hold the line of the Arkansas. Admiral Farragut will make an attack upon the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay in the course of this week, and I have sent Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger with 2,000 men to occupy and hold Dauphin Island, in order to secure the admiral's communication with the sea, if he should succeed in passing the forts. The troops from Texas are now arriving. I have notified the collector of the port

of the temporary abandonment of Brownsville, but I presume that same notification should be given by such authority in Washing as will prevent clearances from foreign ports to Brownsville.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient serv

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commandin

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 4, 186*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: In answer to your dispatch of 27th ultimo, I report t I have not diverted a man destined for General Steele, nor do I k what he means when he speaks of diverting re-enforcements. order me to send General Steele such troops as I have received f Missouri in the last month. I have received none from there for months. A Minnesota regiment was sent to Columbus from S Louis nearly three months ago, and another arrived here May 31 sent for the Columbus regiment, and both of these regiments took p in the late Smith expedition against Forrest, and both of them are out 100 miles from here again, in pursuit of Forrest, but I do not s pose that you refer to these regiments. The Twelfth Missouri Cav arrived here about the 1st day of June, dismounted, with order report to me. I have been doing my best to mount them and h partially succeeded, and those that are mounted are now in the fr I have already advised you that I have sent about 1,500 troops of Seventeenth Corps to relieve General Gordon. I shall keep no troops here. In forty-five days from now all the 100-days' men wil going home.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-Genera

MEMPHIS, *August 4, 186*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I have just received the inclosed dispatch* from Major-General S man. Forrest a week ago was near Okolona and I am certain not move into Middle Tennessee while Smith is after him.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-Genera

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 4, 186*

* * * * * * *

2. The Seventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry and the Twelfth Regim Missouri Cavalry are hereby relieved from duty in the District of W Tennessee, and will be sent without delay to Saint Louis, Mo., to re to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the M souri. The quartermaster's department will furnish the neces transportation.

* * * * * * *

*See Sherman to Washburn, August 1, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 217.

4. The veteran portion of the First Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, now in the Department of the Missouri, will be sent without delay to join the main portion of the regiment in the Department of Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 4, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In the absence of the commanding general I have the honor to inform you that General Andrews leaves for Port Hudson at 3 this p. m.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 4, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE GULF:

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date I have the honor to submit the following report:

Designation.	Station.	Effective strength.
4th Massachusetts Battery	Apollo Stables	128
2d Vermont Battery	Port Hudson	115
12th Massachusetts Battery	....do	78
Company E, 1st Missouri Artillery	Brownsville, Tex	a93
Battery G, 5th U. S. Artillery	Greenville, La	68
1st Wisconsin Battery	New Orleans, La	133
2d Massachusetts Battery	....do	.....

a Of this number sixty are infantrymen.

The Ninety-first New York Heavy Artillery Regiment is at present on veteran furlough. The First Maine Battery went north on veteran furlough during the month of February and has not since returned to this department; I have heard unofficially it is on duty in the Army of the Potomac.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed by first boat to Port Hudson, La., and assume command of the U. S. forces at that post, relieving Brig. Gen. J. McNeil, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

12. The organization known as the Second New Orleans Volunteers ceases to exist. The enlisted men of the regiment will be mustered into the First New Orleans Volunteers. Colonel Killborn will retain his position as colonel of the First New Orleans Volunteers. All other officers of the First and Second New Orleans Volunteers desiring to be attached to the new organization will be examined by a military board which will be appointed by Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding the Defenses of New Orleans, who is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 4, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the following-named regiments, in addition to those named in paragraph 1, of Special Orders, No. 174, date the 2d ultimo, headquarters Department of the Gulf, have been embarked at Algiers, La., to go beyond the limits of this department, viz: Eleventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 4, 1864.

Colonel BARTRAM,
Commanding District of Carrollton:

It is expected there will be six regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery that will be ordered to the plain back of Carrollton to be there encamped. The general directs that you select the ground so that they can be kept separate (or near each), instead of being mixed up with other commands. Each detachment as it arrives will be ordered to report to you. You will then assign them their camp-grounds and render them such assistance as they may require to go into camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL:

General Andrews has orders to proceed by first boat to relieve you. Orders will be sent you to proceed to Saint Louis.

Respectfully,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 4, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Port Hudson:

The enemy is advancing in force on the Port Hudson road. I believe that he will attack me in the morning.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Operator at Baton Rouge tells me that enemy drove in their pickets to-day, and enemy in large force.

JOHNSON.

MORGANZA, LA., *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Port Hudson:

Have you any news of the movement of the enemy in force in rear of your place or Baton Rouge?

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

General Lawler waiting answer to decide whether to send re-enforcements to Baton Rouge.

JOHNSON.

PORT HUDSON, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

No news of the movements of the enemy in rear of this place or Baton Rouge except what is telegraphed from that place.

J. MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Major CHRISTENSEN:

The enemy is in force on the Port Hudson road. I have this from four different sources, and I believe that he will attack me. I am making every preparation to receive him without any alarm or stampede.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

I do not know what force the rebels can bring against Baton Rouge. The recent accounts from Clinton and Woodville give but a small force at either of those places, the bulk of the troops having gone to Mobile. General Lawler will be instructed to re-enforce General Benton, if necessary, and any disposable force here might be sent up.

[E. R. S. CANBY.]

BATON ROUGE, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Major CHRISTENSEN:

The people in town think I will be attacked. I have not much faith one way or the other. I am ready for them; think I can hold the town; I know I can hold the fort. Dick Taylor and staff crossed the river night before last.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

SIR: The commanding general has no apprehension that the enemy intends to attack you, and does not believe that any considerable force is in your neighborhood. General Lawler, commanding at Morganza, has, however, been instructed to assist you in case of necessity, and you will call upon him if you think that there is any real danger and your own force insufficient. Troops from below will also be sent if necessary. Keep the commanding general constantly posted on the state of affairs.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall not need any troops from below. I have sent for two regiments from Morganza. I have very little apprehension of being attacked. With the permission of Major-General Canby I will march out and attack Scott to-morrow.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

SIR: Use your own discretion as regards marching out to attack the enemy. If you think proper to do so the commanding general has no objection.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding, &c., Morganza, La.:

SIR: General Benton reports the enemy in force on the Port Hudson road, and expects an attack. I do not believe that the enemy has any

force of any consequence on the east side of the river to use for this purpose; still it will be well for you to be in readiness should General Benton need assistance. He has been advised accordingly. In case of necessity you can seize any boat coming down the river to transport troops.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *August 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER:

I expect the enemy to attack me in force to-morrow morning. Reenforce me if you can with at least two regiments.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, August 4, 1864.

General W. P. BENTON,
Baton Rouge:

Your dispatch asking for two regiments is received. Colonel Slack, with the Forty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, will be down on the Nebraska by daylight unless we receive contrary orders from New Orleans.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, August 4, 1864.

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Major-General Reynolds' Headquarters:

General Benton telegraphs me that he expects an attack from the enemy in force to-morrow morning and asks a re-enforcement of two regiments. I have the Nebraska here and can send them without difficulty, and will do so without directions to the contrary. I have directed Colonel Slack to hold himself in readiness to embark with his two regiments at a moment's notice. Answer.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding, &c., Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Your dispatches of the 26th and 29th of July received. So far everything looks to me as if the rebel forces in your neighborhood and those farther down intend to cross the Mississippi and form a junction on the eastern shore for the purpose of either joining Hood's force in Georgia or striking in a southeasterly direction. The rebel force

recently in front of Morganza is moving up, and our troops at Vicksburg, as well as the gun-boats, will be on the lookout should they attempt to cross. I am now organizing a force at Morganza with which to move in any necessary direction, and should the enemy intend to invade Missouri that force can be with you upon very short notice. Some days ago I directed General Washburn to relieve the troops under Gordon's command, the latter to return to Morganza. I have now instructed Gordon not to return, unless he is positive that the enemy does not contemplate any extensive movement in Arkansas or Missouri. General Washburn has been directed to send to you all the troops destined for your department which may have been stopped at his post during the recent emergency. He will also, I expect, support you with a considerable number of his own troops. General Rosecrans reports, July 21, that the battalion of the First Missouri Cavalry will be sent you immediately upon its return from a scout in Northeastern Arkansas. The veteran portion of the First Iowa Cavalry recently returned from veteran furlough and now at Saint Louis has also been ordered to you. In a cartel recently agreed upon between our agent and the rebel agent for exchange the Arkansas prisoners have been included.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM;
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

I am directed by the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi to convey to you the following instructions:

The troops lately detached from here by his orders, viz, the Eighth, Eleventh, Forty-sixth, and Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, the Thirtieth and detachment of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, the detachment of the First Kansas Cavalry, and Battery L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, will be considered in event of its return to this post as belonging to the reserve force mentioned in General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. The following troops now here will be added to the same and await orders, viz: The Seventy-second and One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery.

All the requirements of the above order will be carried out, so far as these troops are concerned. You will also require them to report to division headquarters as required by General Orders, No. 7, and be prepared for their prompt movement by river, as required by Order No. 6.

To render the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry effective for field service you will cause all serviceable horses in possession of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry and the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, as well as all in possession of Lieutenant Steiner and Captain Van Patten, of the quartermaster's department, to be turned over to them. There are also in possession of regimental quartermasters of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, the Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and the Fifth U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), seven, four, and seven horses, respectively, which you will cause to be disposed of in the same way. It is believed that these changes,

together with a seizure of all horses in the possession of livery stables and other private parties which have been dishonestly obtained, or to which they cannot prove a fair title, will complete the mount of this regiment. As the regiment is also deficient in arms you will also at once complete its supply by first procuring whatever can be supplied from the ordnance depot at this post, and then taking from the two cavalry regiments above mentioned carbines, accouterments, and equipments similar to those with which the Eleventh is now supplied. It is not necessary to furnish pistols when they have carbines.

By this means the Second Wisconsin and Fifth Illinois will be dismounted entirely and mostly disarmed. You will, for purposes of defense in garrison, until they can obtain new mounts and arms, assemble the cavalry arms in each regiment, so far as can be, in companies, and let them serve as cavalry on foot, whilst those companies which are disarmed will be armed and equipped as infantry.

Your garrison for the defense of the place will then consist of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry (as infantry and dismounted cavalry), Fifth Illinois Cavalry (as infantry and dismounted cavalry), Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Seventh Ohio Battery (dismounted), Eighth Ohio Battery (dismounted), Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Fifth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Fifty-third U. S. Colored Infantry. This force numbers 6,550 able-bodied men present at the post, of which about 1,900 are white.

The convalescents from the hospitals, the employés of the quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and Treasury departments, with the other militia ordered, will make at least 1,500 or 2,000 men, making the whole garrison upward of 8,500. The Mississippi Marine Brigade, which is also under your orders, is not included in the above estimate.

The trade regulations provided by the President of the United States, which prohibit any supplies whatever, however limited, from leaving the lines, will, in future, be strictly enforced, and no permits will be granted for goods to go beyond the lines. All special permits for persons, either male or female, who have not taken the oath of allegiance, to pass the lines, will be immediately revoked, and none will in future be granted under any circumstances. Your attention is invited to the fact that enlisted men are still employed in the Treasury Department in the capacity of clerks or assistants.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., August 4, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed with all the available cavalry of this district in pursuit of the enemy's, reported to be on Little Red River, and will pursue them until they are captured or dispersed.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 4, 1864.

General CYRUS BUSSEY:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you relieve the Third Missouri Cavalry from outpost duty by another regiment in order that they may move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *August 4, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Captain Goodykoontz has returned from Hickory Plains, where he arrived at 2 p. m. yesterday. Only squads of from five to twenty men had been in Hickory Plains. Two days ago McCray, with about 2,000 men, was camped at Gum Spring. On Saturday he passed, with his full force, through Austin. No signs of Shelby in that direction. Think we ought to move against McCray.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Generals Steele and West.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Post of Devall's Bluff:

It is proposed to move after McCray. You will send your available cavalry force to Searcy or West Point, with ten days' rations, part in wagons. You will relieve the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry by a regiment of infantry. A cavalry force will move from here toward Searcy.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

I can move 1,400 or 1,500 cavalry from here. By sending 500 or 800 from Little Rock to Austin, to move from there contemporaneously with movement from here, then sending force from here of 500 to go to Hickory Plains and joining force from Little Rock, occupying fords above Searcy, and move down toward West Point, sending 1,000 to ford Bayou Des Arc, near mouth of Cypress Bayou, I think McCray could be badly punished.

C. C. ANDREWS,

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY:

You will have your command in readiness to move with three days' rations in haversacks. You will report in person to Brig. Gen. J. R. West for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to commanding officers Tenth Illinois Cavalry and Third Missouri Cavalry.)

PINE BLUFF, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

This morning my patrolling parties found the enemy's pickets strongly posted at a point about ten miles out in the direction of Monticello and also on the Richland road about the same distance out.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HERMANN, MO., *August 4, 1864.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Comdg. First Sub-Dist. of Saint Louis Dist,, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I received information on the morning of the 1st instant of a squad of bushwhackers who were committing their depredations over in Montgomery County. I crossed the river as soon as possible with a detachment of my men and went in search of these "knights of the bush," but did not succeed in finding them, they having several hours the start of me. I scouted through Montgomery and Callaway Counties. At Portland (a little village in Callaway County) I found several crafts which have evidently been used for transporting rebels and bushwhackers across the Missouri River. These boats I destroyed without any hesitation. I have reliable information that the rebel citizens of Portland were about organizing a company under General Orders, No. 107. I am confident that I have never met with a more bitter set of rebels than the citizens of Portland, and I will not hesitate to say that were they armed and equipped by Uncle Sam they would march to the Southern Confhieveracy in less than a week. I sent out a party in disguise for the purpose of getting information in regard to the movements of these gents of the bush. They were well treated by all the citizens, and found one or two who offered their services to assist in taking in myself and squad. One old lady regretted very much to hear of the death of Hancock (the guerrilla); said that Mr. Hancock was much of a gentleman and a very particular friend of hers. I found several negroes who expressed a desire to enlist had they an opportunity offered them. They dare not attempt to escape to any military post on pain of being followed and driven back by their rebel masters, who are all armed and have a pocketful of permits from Colonel Broadhead.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. T. HUNTER,
Captain Company M, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 4, 1864.

I. H. STURGEON,
President and Supt. North Missouri R. R., Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: The commanding general directs me to inform you that a telegram has just been received from Brigadier-General Fisk with the information that General Douglass has been ordered to place the necessary guards at the threatened bridges on the North Missouri Railroad, and that the matter will receive immediate attention. It is believed that the guards are already posted, and that no further apprehensions need be entertained for the safety of the bridges.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONVILLE, *August 4, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Went to Arrow Rock. Citizens had left guns and ammunition. I returned with forty Enfield rifles and about 900 rounds of ammunition. Fifteen bushwhackers had left about two hours before I got there. Union citizens here would like to have guns, and I want your orders.

JOSEPH PARKE,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 4, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

Send following dispatch by messenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear:

Guerrillas were at Miami, Cambridge, and Arrow Rock, on 2d instant. Another band passed Plains City yesterday, going west. Guerrillas are very active on north side of the river, and appear to be making toward Crooked River.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Lieut. J. H. Creighton, acting ordnance officer, District of Southwest Missouri, will deliver to Thomas S. Brown, of the Douglas County Home Guard, the following specified ammunition, and report the same as expended in defense of the district by home guards: 300 Colt army cartridges, caliber .44; 500 Colt navy cartridges, caliber .38; 400 buck and ball cartridges, caliber .69.

4. Capt. Jacob Cassairt, Company I, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed to Hickory County, Mo., with five enlisted men of his company, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of certain horse-thieves and guerrillas who now infest that county, their numbers, and

hiding places, and to destroy or drive them from the county. He will ascertain, if possible, the routes by which these parties enter and leave the county. Having performed this duty, he will rejoin his command on or before the 25th instant.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 4, 1864.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Comdg. at Mount Vernon and Seventh Provisional Regiment:

COLONEL: Your dispatch* of yesterday was received and contents noted. The force referred to in McDonald County is undoubtedly that of Pickler and Brown that Captain Roberts drove from the vicinity of Baxter Springs. Captain Ritchey and Major Burch will send a scout or force to the vicinity of the place where this force is reported to be, and demonstrate and skirmish with this force sufficiently to compel it to form in line, and if the enemy is found too strong our force will slowly retire, and, if not, will continue the attack and drive them off. If this force is found to be strong all the available troops in that section will at once concentrate and attack and drive out this force. I will send a company from Cassville in the direction of this force to-day. Have the troops move promptly and attack this force. I do not expect it will fight unless cornered.

Send this letter or a copy to Major Burch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON, *Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:*

Colonel Allen has sent me a dispatch from Mount Vernon that he has reliable information that a force of 400 rebels are encamped five miles below Rutledge, on Cowskin Prairie, and that two other companies were in the vicinity of Butler's Creek, Ark. Send a force from 50 to 100 mounted men into the above region and ascertain if this information is correct. If found true, the force will fall back toward Newtonia and Granby until it joins the forces from these posts. If the force is not so large as that it cannot be driven by so small a force, your scout will attack and drive them out and then return to Cassville direct.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

There are some small boats in vicinity of Iatan which I wish you would take charge of, as they are furnishing us with a supply of guerrillas.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

---

* Not found.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 4, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Will squelch the boats to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK.

LIBERTY, *August 4, 1864.*

General FISK:

Lieutenant Perkins had a fight with Taylor yesterday; killed 1, wounded several. We had 1 man slightly wounded, 5 horses killed. Taylor is moving north toward Buchanan County, troops following him.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel.

BROOKFIELD, *August 4, 1864.*

General FISK:

Scout, just come in from Keytesville, reports bushwhackers plenty in the forks of the Chariton. Captain Stanley has had a fight with them, and sent to Colonel M[oberly] for re-enforcements, but received orders to hold his men in camp until the movements of the enemy were fully developed.

E. J. C.

PLATTSBURG, *August 4, 1864.*

General FISK:

Thrailkill with his whole command attacked Lieutenant McCullough with twenty-two men eight miles south of here this morning. McCullough fell back to this place.

B. F. POE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PLATTSBURG, CLINTON COUNTY, MO.,
August 4, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: I this morning received yours of August 2, and was pleased to find that you were disposed to help our rebel-ridden section of the country as much as you can at the present, but I am very well satisfied that you do not get a full history of the state of affairs in that part of the country as it does exist at the present time. To post you more fully of the state of the country as it exists in the neighborhood of Ridgeley and Gosneyville and Smithville, in Clay and Platte Counties, I will give you a history of what has taken place since last Friday. There was a band of bushwhackers went to Ridgeley and robbed Carpenter's store of goods and money to the amount of some $500, and Gusten's store of the sum of $75, and from there they went to Carpenter's dwelling and took some blankets and a good horse. From there they went to Gosneyville and there they cut hay and went to Warren Parker's and stripped his house of all their wearing apparel and took on the children's clothing. From there they went to one Thom[illegible] there tore up a lot of clothing, cursed and abused t

females and drew their revolvers on one of them. From there they went to James Walker's, one of the militiamen, and searched his house for arms and clothing and took the last horse he had. That was on Saturday. On Sunday morning there was a gang that went to one William H. Sluyton's, in Clay County, Mo., a man that belongs to the militia, who went home late Saturday evening to see a sick wife, and on Sunday morning his house was surrounded by seven of the bush band, but he did manage to make his escape out of the back door and got back to quarters Sunday evening. They told his wife that they did intend to kill him; and from there they went to Smithville and took a good horse from Frank Wood, and from there they went back to Gosneyville, and on the way they robbed a man by the name of Fred. Graham of all the money he had, $25, and yesterday Captain McCullough with a squad of about twenty-five men went to Gosneyville, in Clay County, on a scout, and this morning as they were on the return they came to the house of David S. Wade, and there they were attacked by a band of some 80 to 100 of the whacks, and they had one man shot through the left hand and the ball lodged in one finger in the right hand. They returned the fire and three of them were seen to fall off their horses and one horse to fall, and the whole gang followed Captain McCullough's command about three miles and a half. The young man that got shot is by the name of Joseph Hickson, a brother to the one that was wounded the time Captain Turney was killed. The bushwhackers were under the command of Thrailkill, and have been seen in the neighborhood of Gosneyville and Ridgeley and Smithville every day for four weeks.

There is a company of citizens, young and old, organized in this town, of about 100 strong, and have elected their officers and have armed themselves as best they can, and are ready and willing to help defend this place, but they lack efficient arms and ammunition, and hope that they will be furnished with both by you, and that you will be able to send into the disturbed neighborhood at least 400 good armed and mounted men to stay till they can clean out that neighborhood of these fellows, and to have them to subsist off their friends and aiders that feed them.

I give you this full detailed history of that part of the country, as the unvarnished truth as I get it from the persons that have seen and felt the smart of these fellows. A part of it I have from some of the families that have been stripped of their property, and a part I have by letter from my father, who has lost his goods and horses, and there is not one of them but is reliable. I have written the particulars so that you can fully understand the situation of the country in parts of Clay and Platte Counties.

Your obedient servant,

AMOS CARPENTER.

P. S.—The same gang of desperadoes took two horses from Conway Garner, near Gosneyville, on Friday, and on Sunday they went back and made him get their dinner and left one horse and took a better one; and on Sunday morning there was a part of the band went to Mr. Carpenter's and made them get their breakfast. The whole band when together is some 80 to 100 strong, armed with revolvers and Sharps rifles, and there is quite an excitement here, and they look to be attacked to-night, but we hope to give them a warm reception if they come. But there are not men enough to hold the post and scout. It will require at least 400 men to be sufficient to scout that country as it should be

done, and the whole militia force should be put into the field in this and Clay and Platte Counties and make one effectual drive, and any person that refuses to join should be treated as an enemy to his country.

AMOS CARPENTER.

KEYTESVILLE, *August 4, 1864.*

General FISK:

DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to inform you of the condition of Chariton County at this time. I arrived home last night and am informed that there has not been a time within the last three weeks but what there has been bushwhackers in this county, and frequently within two or three miles of this place. There are three gangs, one led by Anderson, one by Holtzclaw, and one by a man by the name of Jackson. Each company has from forty to seventy men, well armed and well drilled, and the most of them desperate men. All of the Union men of the county are in the military camps or have fled the county; the larger portion of them are here and at Glasgow; there are a few in Bowling Green Prairie, in Bernhardt's company. Some neighborhoods are nearly deserted. A few of those who are classed as sympathizers have left. There are but few loyal men in the county that have not been robbed of their horses. Brig. Gen. E. Price, of the Confederate States of America, and fifth corporal in Moberly's militia, on Friday last had an interview with Captain Holtzclaw, and made a speech to the men. He (Price) on Saturday made a speech in Brunswick, where he said that he three years ago enlisted Holtzclaw into the Confederate service (here the speaker was loudly cheered). Price also said that he recognized many of his old neighbors and friends; that they were Confederate soldiers and had been driven into the bush by Stanley's and the Brookfield company. There is not a man in Stanley's company but thinks they are treated badly. They went into the company as an independent volunteer organization with the understanding that William E. Moberly nor no other rebel sympathizer would have any control over it. You could not to-day get one of Stanley's men or a half a dozen other loyal men to serve under him by volunteering. At the time that he reported to Colonel Miller that there was no trouble in the county Holtzclaw was in the vicinity of Keytesville only the day before. Price had had his interview with him; on the same day Anderson was in the north side of the county robbing and murdering, and yet he, Moberly, informs you that all is quiet. Such villainy and falsehood cannot escape the ear of the citizens, especially the loyal men, if it is not seen by those in authority. The loyal men here are anxious to know whether they will get any protection or not. If there will be none many talk of leaving the State, or at least removing their families where they will be safe.

E. A. HOLCOMB.

MEXICO, MO., *August 4, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I have made ample arrangements for Perkins, Davis & Co. at Middle Grove to-night.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your circular letter of 1st instant asking what military force I may need to carry out the orders received to proceed with the draft on 5th of September next. It is very gratifying to me to state that I have required but a small force to preserve order since the commencement of the draft, now about closed. I apprehend no material difficulty in enforcing the coming one. My opinion is that fifty men, to be located at the headquarters of the provost-marshals' districts, for the purpose of guarding conscripts there and in transit, will be sufficient.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. T. AVERILL,
Lieut. Col. and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 5, 1864.

1. In conformity with paragraph 36, Special Orders, No. 244, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 21, 1864, Col. Albert J. Myer is relieved from duty as chief signal officer of the Military Division of West Mississippi. Maj. F. W. Marston, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is appointed chief signal officer of the division, and will carry out the instructions already given to Colonel Myer. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

6. The battalion of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, now in the Department of the Missouri, is hereby relieved from duty in that department and will without delay rejoin the main portion of the regiment at Vicksburg, Miss. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGR. EIGHTH AND NINTH DISTS.,
New Orleans, August 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to inform you that the U. S. Light-House schooner Martha, Capt. John Williams, was captured in Chandeleur Sound, near Mason's Keys, by an armed launch, manned by twenty-two men, commanded by a Captain Jefferson, who claims to hold a commission from the Confederate Government. The schooner was stripped of her rigging and sails, part of her cargo was taken, then set fire to and burned. Her crew consisted of Captain Williams, master; his son Frank; Otto Krage, carpenter; Frank Schever, seaman; Herman Miller, seaman; Thomas O'Brien, seaman; Martin Johnson, seaman; Frank Geisser, cook. The crew were taken into Wolf River whence

Captain Williams and his son escaped; the rest were sent to Mobile. I would respectfully solicit your kind protection for these men, and request their early exchange and return to the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. BONZANO,
Acting Light-House Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 5, 1864.*

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 14, 1864.*

The incorporation into the Army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the highest state of discipline. Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease, and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with the white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy. Commanders of colored troops in cases where the troops under their commands are required to perform an excess of labor above white troops in the same command, will represent the case to the common superior through the regular channel.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following regiments of this command embarked at Algiers, La., now serving under the order of Major-General Granger, viz: Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers; Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers; Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers; Third Maryland Cavalry, dismounted. Aggregate, 1,515.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 5, 1864.

Colonel BARTRAM,
District of Carrollton:

The general commanding directs that you report at once by telegraph how much ammunition your command has on hand. Also that you have the troops under your command ready to move at a moment's notice, *i. e.*, any regiment which department headquarters may see fit

to order away. This will, of course, include the troops from Texas. You are respectfully referred to General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Military Division, wherein it is directed that all troops shall have three days' rations on hand and be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet in my command. I have just received information that five or six guerrillas were seen in the rear of Thomas P. May's plantation on the west side of the river yesterday evening.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We were attacked this morning by Colonel Scott with his brigade of cavalry and one battery and our unconditional surrender demanded; we cut our way through his command, which were thrown out in cornfields completely encircling us. Our loss is small, except camp and garrison equipage and sick men and prisoners. My horse was shot from under me. Captain Norris shot through the shoulder.

S. P. REMINGTON,
Major, Commanding Eleventh New York Cavalry.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 5, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am just moving out in force, and within three hours will give further information. Will open communication with Baton Rouge if possible.

S. P. REMINGTON,
Major, Commanding Eleventh New York Cavalry.

BATON ROUGE, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Capt. O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent out patrols this morning on all the roads. They have returned and report that they saw a small force on the Clay Cut road and drew their fire. I have drawn in the force from Highland Stockade, think-

nat it was only a bait. They exchang[illegible]
neir leaving the picket. I shall not send the[illegible]
; it is perfectly safe to do so. The patrol on the Port[illegible]
it out four miles. No enemy seen.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Brig. Gen. J. R. West is to take charge of the cavalry forces going to Searcy. The officer commanding force from Devall's Bluff will report to General West by telegraph and will obey his orders, but will not delay to march unless ordered to do so.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Col. O. Wood, commanding Second Brigade, has been ordered to send 200 mounted [men] of his command to Austin (armed with muskets), with three days' rations in haversacks, to report to General West.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Genera

[illegible]S. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 5, 1864.

[illegible] morning with y[illegible]
[illegible]d Michi

enemy. Impress upon your officers, and have them impress upon their men, how extremely important it is to exterminate this gang, and that the promptitude, endurance, and valor on their part that will secure this object will be greatly honored. Now that we have at length moved don't come back till they have reason to regard your force with terror. As nearly every citizen left at home is an enemy I would be rigorous with any that have the means of carrying information to the enemy. You will bear in mind that very many of the enemy wear our uniform. Let me suggest that you dispense with bugle signals, and that your officers keep their men closed up and in hand so that orders may be telegraphed to the rear of the column by verbal command. I trust you will have brilliant success.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 5, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

Send the detachment of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry now with you toward Searcy, to meet other troops from Devall's Bluff and this place ordered in that direction in pursuit of the enemy. On approaching Searcy they must proceed cautiously till they hear of our other troops, which they must join as soon as practicable. Let them take five days' rations. The troops from Devall's Bluff and here will start this p. m. or to-morrow a. m. The part of the Tenth Illinois now here will start also.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 5, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

GENERAL: The Tenth Illinois Cavalry will move at daylight. I was about to send a scout in the morning to north side of Red River, via Clinton. If you do not object I will send to-morrow two battalions of the Third in that direction; also one squadron to Perry and Yell Counties. Lieutenant Carr will be down on first boat; he has been waiting for one the past two days.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 5, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

General West will be in command of the expedition. Send the balance of the Third Arkansas as you suggest.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., August 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

SIR: I have the honor to request that one company of the Second Indian now stationed at Mackey's Saline be relieved and directed to report to me here for duty, believing that two companies is ample to protect that place. The three companies now stationed there are larger than the five that are here. I would respectfully request an answer at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., August 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The troops at Mackey's Lick are a portion of the Indian Brigade and subject to the orders of the brigade commander. The general commanding directs the commander of the Indian Brigade to keep a sufficient force at Mackey's Lick to protect the workmen and tanks. The force required for this purpose can be determined by the brigade commander.

By command of Brigadier-General Thayer:
T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 5, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

In compliance with your telegram of the [24th of June*], I have carefully examined into the administration and conduct of General E. B. Brown, commanding the Central District, and caused both General Totten and Colonel Du Bois to make tours of inspection through his district. From their reports and the report of General Brown of the operations of his troops during the months of June and July last, which accompany this, I conclude:†

First. That General Brown is a zealous, honest, earnest officer, diligent and painstaking, but not remarkably quick of apprehension, not without some bias against all active innovations on the old order of things. But his strong sense of justice operates to check his bias and has given to his administration on the whole the character of a success for the cause of the nation and the Union. I have no one but General Pleasonton to take his place, and should the call for volunteers, under my late order, be, as I have good reason to think it will, successful I shall wish him to command the assembled Missouri State Militia cavalry, which I wish to, as far as possible, reorganize and put into the volunteer service, where, free from the curse of the elective system for officers, they grow to usefulness and discipline.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 536.

† For Brown's report, see p. 290. Totten's report not found as an inclosure, but *see extract* embodied in Du Bois to Greene, August 10, p. 636.

Should Your Excellency be able to send me an able general officer, I could give General Brown the presidency of a general court-martial which we have constantly in session here. General Brown's wishes and his health would both favor this change.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: After a careful inspection of the condition of affairs in the Central District of Missouri, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 193, from these headquarters, I have the honor to report that great activity has been shown by Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown from the beginning of the present raid in North Missouri until the present time. His troops have been constantly moving, and have been generally successful. I do not approve of the system of stationing troops in the towns which are strong enough to protect themselves. There are too many depots requiring too many men to guard them. Regimental headquarters should, I think, be in tents, and away from the towns, constituting a movable depot for the supply of troops in the field. General Brown's office was in fine condition. He has succeeded in organizing home guards in nearly all the counties, and I think his administration has been characterized by justice, and that many of the complaints against him arise from his refusing to mingle in the political squabbles of his district. As a soldier he has acted to the best of his ability. If he has failed the fault is in his appointment.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 5, 1864.

All orders heretofore issued from these headquarters prescribing the manner in which colored recruiting should be conducted in this department are hereby rescinded, and, until further orders, the recruiting for colored regiments will be performed by recruiting parties detailed by and receiving instructions and orders from Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the organization of colored regiments in this department.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 5, 1864.

Commanding officers of districts will forward promptly to these headquarters, on the last day of each month, a consolidated estimate of the number of the enemy in and near the districts under their command,

as estimated from the reliable information obtained at their headquarters. This statement will be as minute as possible, giving strength of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and setting forth corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, with their computed numbers and the full names of commanding officers.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford telegraphs that Thrailkill and Taylor, with about fifty men, crossed to south side of the river, near Missouri City, last night. They crossed in small boats and swam their horses. Other bands are reported crossing every night below Liberty Landing; also near Waverly. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear, with eight companies of the First Missouri State Militia [Cavalry], moved from La Fayette into Saline County yesterday, 4th instant. This force is in field after guerrillas.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

General Fisk telegraphs this morning that his troops forced a guerrilla band of nearly 200 across the river near Missouri City day before yesterday.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONVILLE, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Large rebel force in Saline; menace Boonville. Archives of U. S. land office of entire State concentrated here, and loss of them would be incalculable; papers and records could not be duplicated. Force here efficient, but very small and inadequate. Will not adequate force be sent here to destroy rebel force in Saline, or shall we remove land offices? We have advised General Pleasonton, but can obtain no answer.

GEO. W. BOARDMAN,
Register.
JNO. S. MCFARLAND,
Receiver.

[Indorsement.]

CONGDON:

Send the within to General Pleasonton for his information, and action if he deems it necessary, signing my name to dispatch.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch with Boonville contents received. All the available force is now in Saline County and that direction operating against bushwhackers. Everything is being done for the protection of the river towns that can be. If the people of Boonville do not encourage bushwhackers they are able to keep them out of their town.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Sergeant Coy, with his scout of fifty men, returned about midnight. No Dick Yeager to be found. The Independence scout returned last evening and report that Todd and his whole band are moving over into La Fayette County in small parties. No fight. The scout from Pleasant Hill I sent on Little Blue, near Raytown, saw two small bands, one of twelve and one of eight, but could not get near enough to shoot. I have ordered Major Smith, with two companies, to Independence. I now have three companies here, five at Independence, three at Pleasant Hill, and one at Hickman Mills. I shall send a scout of 100 men from Independence through the Snibar Hills to La Fayette County line. The rebels are crossing from Platte and Clay Counties in small parties every day. Shall also send scout down the river to Sibley Bottoms for the purpose of stopping their crossing.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Thrailkill and Taylor crossed the river with about fifty men below Missouri City. They crossed in the night in small boats and swam their horses. Other guerrilla bands are reported crossing every night below Sibley Landing, near Warrensburg.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

KANSAS CITY, *August 5, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

I have received reliable information that 240 bushwhackers are camped on Fishing River below Liberty, between there and Missouri City. I think only about sixty of them have crossed the river, but all the leaders are on this side to consult with Todd and Quantrill about forming a junction and arrange programme for operations.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The operator at Fayetteville telegraphs to Colonel Harrison, now here, that Generals Cooper, Gano, and Stand Watie had attacked our troops at Fort Smith on last Tuesday, and continued it for three days, with 6,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, and that our losses are 120 killed, 112 wounded, and 119 prisoners from the Sixth Kansas, and some money and stock, and that the enemy is now posted so as to cut off re-enforcements from Fort Gibson and Little Rock. This information is from citizens that got through to Fayetteville to-day.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville:

I have no information that requires any other movement of troops. I have but little confidence in the information from Newtonia. You will order such scouts as you deem proper. The force at White River should not be permanently weakened at present.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *August 5, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The guerrillas you have caught should be brought to trial as speedily as circumstances will permit.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *August 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

When did you assume command of the District of North Missouri? By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 5, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I assumed command of District of North Missouri April 6, 1864.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I would like Colonel Catherwood to remain with me for a little time yet. His veterans are hard to manage. Will spare him at the earliest possible moment. Your telegram was delayed one day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Liberty, Mo., August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: I arrived here on Wednesday eve. Have thoroughly scouted the whole country; had several skirmishes and killed some 50 guerrillas. I have lost Corporal Russell, Company L, killed, 1 man wounded, and 5 horses killed. There are quite a number of small bands still in the country. We average a little fight a day. The people seem disposed through fear to give information freely. Several organizations have applied to be armed under General Orders, No. 107. My advice would be against arming these companies: First, they are principally men who are or have been disloyal. Granting they would not use their arms against the Government, I am satisfied they would never fire a shot for it. There are two companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia here who are more loyal than any that could be raised in the county. I have sent them out twice. On both occasions they heard of guerrillas near by, but did not go near them. I have arrested some ten men who have been in the brush and surrendered themselves to the militia and were by them paroled. Without further instructions from you I shall [order] a drum-head court-martial trial, and if guilty of desertion to the enemy will execute them. I am satisfied that quite a number of the guerrillas in this section will remain and continue murdering, &c., until exterminated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

POST KNOXVILLE, RAY COUNTY, MO.,
August 5, 1864.

General FISK:

SIR: Your order just came to hand this evening. Owing to my being stationed at Knoxville is the reason why I did not get the order sooner. General, our county is full of guerrillas, and I and my men are out after them all the while. I do not see why I am ordered to Liberty when our homes are so threatened. My soldiers are the best of Ray County. They all wish to stay and protect their fathers and brothers, but are all willing to go and fight the battles of our country, when our very firesides are not invaded. I think if any company should be sent to Liberty, some other company of this county should be sent, for my men have been in service for fifteen months, and never drew but two months' pay, and that was the first two months. General, let us remain in Ray, until our homes are safe, and we are all willing to go where ordered. General, why is it that Lieutenant-Colonel Black and Major Grimes are not serving with our old regiment? I think their services

are required. We captured 3 horses from the guerrillas, and killed 1 of them, and have had several skirmishes this week with them, but so far have not amounted to much. That is the reason why I have not reported. They took breakfast at Lieutenant Watkins' yesterday morning. General, if I am ordered to Liberty the Union men will all have to leave their places, for it will not do for them to remain. I send you Colonel Barr's letter. I shall remain here until Lieutenant Watkins returns from seeing you. Never such a time was there in Ray County before as at the present.

Hoping you will let us remain in Ray County,

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Captain Company C.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Richmond, Mo., August 5, 1864.

Captain TIFFIN:

Yours is at hand with order inclosed. I cannot see why you should be ordered to Liberty when the assassin's knife is pointed at the vitals of every Union man in Ray County. Not a loyal man dare go home, for their houses are nightly watched by bushwhackers who are prowling about to murder them. Richmond is full of citizens who have been driven from their homes, and my office besieged by more pale faces than I ever saw. The county is overrun with guerrillas and if you leave Knoxville all the Union men will be murdered. What force I have here are continuously in pursuit of them, leaving me barely enough to hold the town. Why the authorities at Saint Joseph will order you away when Ray is so much exposed I cannot tell. What to do in the premises I am unable now to suggest, unless you could prevail on some one to go to General Fisk and state the facts. If he would give us more arms we might spare you, but under present circumstances it cannot be done without great injustice to the loyal people of that section of the county. I will write a letter to General Fisk to-morrow giving him an account of things here and urge upon him the importance of leaving your command here. I have a commission to raise U. S. troops for twelve or six months. I prefer a regiment of six-months' men. For this section perhaps twelve-months' men would be best. Can't your whole company be turned in? We are in great excitement here, killing some rebel every day. It is almost impossible to control the men. Old John Walker was shot to-day.

Yours, in haste,

A. J. BARR,
Col., Comdg. Fifty-first Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Mexico, August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: In looking over the field of operations in my district and the force I will likely have to operate with, I have come to the following conclusion, viz: That it would be advantageous to the service to change the destination of the First Iowa Cavalry from Mexico to Stur-

geon for headquarters, and bring Major Bartlett's battalion to Mexico. My reasons are that Major Bartlett's command are perfectly familiar with the geography of the counties of Audrain, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, and western part of Boone, they having at an early day scouted over the whole of these counties, and a large portion of them having been recruited from said counties. The above-named counties, with the addition of Saint Charles, I would make Sub-District of Mexico. I would take the counties of Boone, Howard, Randolph, and Monroe, and make them Sub-District of Sturgeon. I would put Colonel Caldwell in command at Sturgeon; put one of his companies at Columbia, one at Allen (relieving the Ninth Missouri State Militia at that place), the balance at Sturgeon. This would give you and myself direct telegraph communication with all the sub-district commanders. It would put Colonel Caldwell in such position that in a few hours he could collect all his forces at one point, or he could scout from different points in concert. I am now satisfied that we will not meet the rebels in strong force in these counties, but will find them in squads of ten, fifteen twenty, or thirty, and I propose that we scout in concert from different points, leaving at posts only those that are not suitable for active service in the field, holding the posts with invalids and organized citizens of the towns, and those Union refugees that have left their homes on account of rebel depredations, &c. I would ambush these rebels on cross-roads, by-paths, and in the thickets. With the forces thus stationed and acting in concert with one another, and with the Enrolled Missouri Militia in these and surrounding counties, I think I can safely promise that we can and will drive the rebels out in a very short time. If these views meet your approval you will please telegraph me, that I may commence at once to arrange the troops to that end. Major Bartlett has just returned from his expedition after Anderson. He followed him to the Chariton River, where he crossed with his men. Part of Major Bartlett's forces were to leave Sturgeon last night to co-operate with troops from Allen in the capture of Perkins & Co. at Middle Grove, Monroe County. I think two or three regiments for U. S. service can be raised in my district. I am urging all the companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia now in active service to join the U. S. service for twelve months. I have the assurance that several companies will go almost in a body. I would like to meet you at Macon City the first time you come down, to talk these matters over.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 5, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

I am glad to learn that you have assumed command. I trust that Lieutenant-Colonel Swain's indisposition and absence will not be long. Be pleased to communicate to him my sincere sympathy in the recent great afflictions that have fallen upon him. Our children, as they pass beyond the dark waters, are not dead. They live on, and forever in a land where there is no strife, and they call out to us from the "shining shore," urging us onward and upward, in duty and fealty to Him who holdeth in His hands the destinies of all. Your sub-district will be composed of the counties of Harrison, Mercer, Daviess, Grundy, Cald-

well, Livingston, Ray, and Carroll, to be designated the Sub-District of Chillicothe. Lay hold of the command with vigor and earnestness, uphold loyalty, and crush treason. Exterminate the guerrillas with sure and swift destruction. Maintain the laws, restrain violence and violators. Let every foot of your territory become a safe spot for peaceably disposed citizens to repose.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS, *Leavenworth, Kans.:*

Bushwhackers at present very quiet. They are concentrating, I think, in La Fayette County. A party of about 100 are now in the Snibar Hills, eastern edge of Jackson County. My scouts sent out on Sunday and Monday night are all back. I shall start others out to-night. They are preparing for mischief; in which direction I cannot say.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 5, 1864.

Col. G. A. COLTON,
Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: You are requested to recall into active service the same number of companies of militia of your regiment called for in my requisition of the 25th of July, 1864, upon the application of the commanding officer of the post at Paola, and to take command of them yourself, or detail a field officer of your regiment for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

(Copies furnished Colonels Keeler and Snoddy, with variations as to posts and post commanders.)

PAOLA, KANS., *August 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT, *Olathe:*

Colonel Ford informs me that the guerrillas are gathering for what he believes a raid into Kansas within a week. It becomes us to be more than vigilant in scouting day and night. I rely on scouting more than anything else. Urge your command to renewed vigilance, especially from Aubrey.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 5, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Fort Stanton, N. Mex.:*

SIR: Mr. Nesario Gonzales, of Santa Fé, reports that some Indians, probably Apaches, last Monday ran off 6,000 sheep and killed two herders near Anton Chico. They are said to have run off other stock

amounting to 10,000 or 15,000 head; that they may number some thirty or forty Indians, all mounted. Give Mr. Gonzales all the help he needs and be sure and recover the sheep. Give detailed report of what you do.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of dispatches this day received from the commanding officer of Fort Ripley and from Captain Donaldson,* commanding Company D, of the Independent Battalion, engaged on patrol duty along the Red River. The former, as you will perceive, states upon the authority of a Cass Lake chief and a Red Lake brave that Hole-in-the-Day is engaged in renewed machinations among the Chippewas against the peace of the frontier. I have no other indication or intimation of such schemes, but I have no faith in the friendship either of the chief named or of the Chippewas generally. They were only restrained by fear and presents from actively participating with the Sioux in the outbreak of 1862. Captain Donaldson met with no Sioux on his way to Pembina and back except the one killed at Georgetown. I fear it will turn out that he was a Chippewa, as I cannot conceive why a Sioux should show himself so openly in the immediate vicinity of the Red Lake Chippewas, his mortal enemies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, Iowa, August 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant in reference to furnishing me military aid in enforcing the draft in September. In reply I beg leave to say that I have consulted the State authorities and the officers of my own department as far as practicable, and we all concur in the opinion that there will be no serious opposition to the execution of the draft in this State. The localities in which there is the most probability of resistance are Jackson County, in the upper part of this (Second) district, and Dubuque County, in the Third. As these counties are both of easy access from this place by boat and rail, I would respectfully recommend that you order the commanding officer of Company K, Fourth Regiment, First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, now guarding Indians and doing provost duty in this city, to be held subject to my orders in case of necessity, and in this contingency I will see that their places are filled by men of the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and militia during the time that I may require the services of said company. The militia of this State are being organized under the late law of the Legislature, and the adju-

* See July 31, p. 493.

tant-general assures me that any call I may make upon him will promptly responded to. The above, in all probability, will be the n that I shall require, as in case of anything like a general resistanc should require a larger force than you will probably have to send or than you would feel justified in sending, if you had it, until emergency had actually arisen. Your letter was not received u Wednesday, and yesterday (fast day) the office was closed in obedie to the President's proclamation, which has caused some little delay

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. DUNCAN,
Major Third U. S. Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Ge

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 6, 186*

* * * * * * *

3. The battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, now serving in Department of the Missouri, is hereby relieved from duty in t department, and will without delay rejoin the main portion of the r ment in the Department of the Gulf. The quartermaster's departm will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-Genera

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, August 6, 186

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The commanding general of the military division dir me to say that you will have the following regiments of cavalry battery of horse artillery concentrated with dispatch at Baton Rou La., viz: Fourteenth New York, Second Illinois, One hundred eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Second Louisiana, Sixth I souri, Fourth Wisconsin, and First Wisconsin Battery. It is desi that the concentration be made under the personal supervision the department chief of cavalry, who will be required to see t each regiment be in perfect order for field service, in arms, equipm and transportation (but three wagons to each regiment), and whole force organized in two brigades, with efficient officers to c mand them.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalr

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
August 7, 186

Approved. Colonel Sherburne, chief of cavalry, Department of Gulf, is charged with the immediate execution of the above order.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commandin

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Maj. T. T. Gamble, Eleventh New York Cavalry, is detached from his regiment and will report to the chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, for duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Cavalry Division.

* * * * * * *

5. A military district is hereby created, to be known as the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, including the posts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command, and all troops serving within the district will be subject to his orders.

* * * * * * *

7. The company of Texas scouts is relieved from duty within the Defenses of New Orleans and will proceed to Morganza, La., and report to Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, commanding U. S. forces at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

8. The organization known as the First Company of Texas Scouts is discontinued. The enlisted men will be mustered into the First Regiment of Texas Cavalry. The officers, if vacancies exist, will be mustered into the same regiment with their original rank and date. The other officers will be at once mustered out of the service. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, commanding U. S. forces at Morganza, is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

10. Maj. Isaac Moses, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

12. In compliance with paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 29, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry are discontinued, and the enlisted men will be transferred as follows: Seventy-ninth, fifty men to the Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, the balance to the Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Eighty-third, to the Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Eighty-eighth, seventy-five men to the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, the balance to the Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Eighty-ninth, 100 men to the Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, the balance to the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Ninetieth, 150 men to the Ninety-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, the balance to the Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry. The medical officers of these regiments will report to Surg. R. H. Alexander, medical director at these headquarters, for assignment to duty. The other commissioned officers will at once be mustered out of service, but such as desire it will be examined, and if approved will be appointed, with their original date, to any vacancies that may exist or may occur in the retained regiments. The field officers desiring examination will report by letter to these headquarters. The company and regimental staff officers will be examined by a board composed of at least two field officers and one medical officer, to be appointed by the commander of the post where

the regiment is stationed. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, command Defenses of New Orleans, Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, command Port Hudson, and Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, commanding U. S. fo at Morganza, are charged with the execution of this order as fa relates to their commands.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Genera

THIBODEAUX, *August 6, 1864—9 a. r*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. The enemy have left the opposite side of the river Major Remington occupies his old position.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commandin

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 6, 186*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet on the other side of the river. Major Remington occu his old position at the Doyal plantation. The enemy has probably for the interior, as we can hear nothing from them. Major Shaw ports everything quiet at Plaquemine.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commandin

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 6, 186*

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Everything quiet so far as reports received this morning. A det ment sent out yesterday to go to the Highland Stockade, near Ba Rouge, has not yet returned, but is momentarily expected.

S. P. REMINGTON,
Major, Commandin

BATON ROUGE, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received 11.50 a. m

Capt. O. MATTHEWS:

The captain of the steamer Scioto reports that he was fired i about six miles above here. Saw twenty of the enemy.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-Genera

BATON ROUGE, *August 6, 186*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Communications are open from Baton Rouge to Donald *ville.* I came through from Doyal's plantation last night. The C

federates carried off fifty sick men, horses and saddles. They were 900 strong, under Colonel Scott, with four pieces of cannon. They captured one captain and our adjutant. With re-enforcements we can retake our loss.

G. A. DAGWELL,
First Lieut. Company C, Scott's Nine Hundred, Eleventh New York Cav., and Actg. Adjt.

PORT HUDSON, *August 6, 1864.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I assumed command here this a. m. General McNeil expects to leave this evening on the Empress. Scouting party this a. m. report no signs of the enemy except a single mounted man, who succeeded in escaping.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 6, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 1st is received. I am extremely sorry that by reason of the order from General Sherman to keep up the pursuit of Forrest, that I have not been able to throw my cavalry across the Mississippi as I intended to do. They are all now out 100 miles from here, and it will be twenty days before their return. It is much to be regretted that Shelby, in his late move in the rear of Helena, could not have been cut off, but it was not possible for me to do more than to send a regiment of 100-days' men to General Buford, having already before sent him a regiment of the same sort. I have sent to occupy Saint Charles and relieve General Gordon about 1,500 men, with a battery belonging to the Seventeenth Corps, under command of Col. J. B. Moore. After my present campaign is over, if successful, I hope to send you some aid in Arkansas. General Sherman has felt, up to this time, great anxiety about his communications, and has relied on me to take care of the large forces by which they were menaced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 6, 1864.

Having received leave of absence from Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, I this day turn over the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas to Col. William Crooks, Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS, *Helena, Ark., August 6, 1864.*

Pursuant to orders from Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Eastern Arkansas. The following officers are announced as the staff of the colonel commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. T. C. Meatyard, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. F. E. Snow, Sixth Minnesota Infantry acting assistant adjutant-general; First. Lieut. Henry C. Murdock Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, acting aide-de-camp.

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Colonel Geiger left here one hour ago, with 1,500 strong. Shall send him copies of your dispatches immediately. It has occurred to me to be a good plan to send one infantry regiment five miles above Augusta to move out to Prospect Bluff or Searcy, distance about twenty-three miles. No boat here now; Celeste went to Des Arc to-day for quartermaster.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 6, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Col. OLIVER WOOD,
Brownsville, Ark.:

Send this to General West, at Austin:

Colonel Geiger left here about an hour ago with 1,500 cavalry strong. His advance guard preceded him to Hickory Plains and Sandy Ford of Bayou Des Arc. Shall immediately forward to him dispatches received from General West and from General Carr.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., August 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. James Totten, Missouri State Militia, having received orders to report for duty to the major-general commanding Division of West Mississippi, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will proceed without delay in obedience thereto. In relieving General Totten from duty, the commanding general feels it incumbent upon him to publicly acknowledge his sense of the many and important services rendered by General Totten in this department, and also to express his sincere regret that the exigencies of the military service call him away from the sphere of duty where for more than three years he has rendered such distinguished services. Whether in the field or in the bureau, his services reflect great credit upon him and upon the military service. The regret of the general commanding at losing General

Totten is mingled with the pleasing reflection that the loss sustained by the department will be the gain of the service at large, of the cause, and the country.

II. Until further orders the duties of inspector-general of the department will devolve upon Col. J. V. Du Bois, chief of cavalry.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, August 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

13. Brig. Gen. James Totten having received verbal instructions from the commanding general to continue the tour of inspection which he was making, in compliance with special orders from these headquarters on the 8th of July, 1864, paragraph 9 of Special Orders, No. 187, from these headquarters, of that date, relieving General Totten from duty in this department, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 6, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Colonel Ford telegraphs that he has reliable information to the effect that 240 bushwhackers are camped on Fishing River below Liberty. Only about sixty of them have crossed to the south side, but the leaders are on this side for the purpose of consulting Quantrill and Todd, and arranging programme of operations.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri.)

LEXINGTON, MO., *August 6, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reported about 100 rebels crossed from the north side above Sibley, on rafts, and sixteen between Wellington and Napoleon Thursday, concentrating at Dillard's farm, eight miles north and two west of Chapel Hill, night before last, with eight days' rations.

J. MCFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, *August 6, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg:

Three men belonging to Shelby's command were arrested by citizens in Moniteau County, three miles west of California; one other escaped and was being followed up. They had stolen horses from a farmer and

were deserters from Shelby's command, and were intending to bu whack when arrested. They are now confined in military prison this post.

T. H. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel 135th Illinoi

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 6, 186*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Catherwood is in the Fishing River region below Liberty v 300 men, and 150 of the First Iowa veterans are now moving d from Plattsburg in the same direction. The force at Richmond Platte City are co-operating with them, and that section will be n a very hot place for guerrillas to camp in. We are raking the bu day and night. A detachment of Seventeenth Illinois killed one b whacker near Farley. Maj. David Cranor, of the Enrolled Miss Militia, reports a fight with them near Platte City to-day. No part lars received.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-Gener

WESTON, *August 6, 186*

General FISK:

SIR: I sent a scout of twenty men, under Captain Le Clair, last n down nearly opposite Leavenworth City, between the Big Creek Olathe River. About midnight they ran into a number of mou bushwhackers and had a running fight, with one rebel killed and horse captured. No casualties on our side. The scouting party l not returned, but are continuing the chase under Captain McReyno whom I sent forward with re enforcements.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Po

HDQRS. FOURTH PROV. REGT. ENROLLED MO. MILITIA,
Chillicothe, Mo., August 6, 186

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: As I telegraphed you yesterday, I have assumed c mand here in obedience to your orders, and will, while you make it duty to remain, devote my whole time and energies to the work assig me. I am well aware of the difficulties of the position, and if lef my own choice would have selected almost any other that coul named, but in these perilous times one should not consult his own p erences, nor even his own interests, but should, if necessary, be wil to offer himself a sacrifice on the altar of his country. It was my tune, or rather misfortune, to be in command here from early in Aug to the last of December, 1862, covering the period of the election that year. I was then under the immediate command of General (1 Governor) Hall, who is acquainted with the difficulties I had to enc ter. The experiences of that period will not enable me to avoid

difficulties and embarrassments which will be certain to spring up around me in my present service. I did not then, nor can I now, do the small dirty work which some extreme men in this latitude demand at the hands of a military commandant. Judging from your orders, my views of the situation in North Missouri and of the appropriate remedies will not materially differ from your own. For guerrillas and bushwhackers, and all those who willingly harbor or conceal them, I would have but one rule of action, and that is swift and certain destruction. They are not only enemies of our country, but of Christianity and civilization, and even of our race, and the only remedy for the disease is to kill them. For the remainder of the disorders amongst us I would counsel obedience to law and to the constitutional authorities, and would at the same time enforce either civil or military law as the exigencies might seem to require against all offenders without distinction. The enforcement of this policy by a local commander often involves the punishment of men professing extreme loyalty, and brings down upon him the denunciations and abuse of a class of men who claim that loyal men should not be punished for acts of lawlessness on the persons or property of rebels. Next to the troubles which the guerrillas give, is that produced by a disposition on the part of a class of men (now growing fearfully large) of taking things into their own hands and inflicting summary punishment on all those whom they may deem inimical to their peculiar views of loyalty. I favor the punishment of rebels, but only by proper authority and in the mode prescribed by civil or military law. For maintaining these views I have been denounced by extreme men and persecuted by bad men to an extent which demanded all the forbearance I could summon to my aid to patiently endure. I have, however, kept steadily forward and shall continue to denounce this spirit of lawlessness be the consequences to me personally what they may. The times are precarious and our country full of destruction and woe, yet the line between right and wrong was never clearer to my view than now, and the necessity was never so great for all good men to unite in one grand effort to destroy, first, the great cause of all our woe, the rebellion, and next to restore peace and order among the masses of our now distracted and bleeding country. A good constitution and laws do not of themselves make a good government. These must be respected by the people and enforced by the authorities, or they will be unstable and fail of the object for which governments are instituted.

I have deemed it proper to lay my views before you at the beginning of my service under you. These views I hold conscientiously and cannot adopt a line of policy inconsistent with them while left to guide my own actions. But my rule in military affairs is to enforce the orders of my superiors in command to the letter without question as to their propriety. I would serve my country in such capacity as would enable me to accomplish the most for her good, and with no higher ambition than to have it truthfully said that I had served honestly, faithfully, and in the fear of that God to whom we must all give an account for our actions while in this world of tribulation and woe. I will accept it as a favor to be relieved from this service at any time you may be willing to dispense with my services. Till then I will throw my whole heart in the work before me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 6, 186*

GEORGE W. BOARDMAN,
JOHN S. MCFARLAND,
Boonville, Mo.:

Your dispatch of yesterday was referred to Major-General Plea ton, who replies that he is doing all he can with the force at his c mand for the protection of the river towns. His statement is corr and no more troops can at present be sent to him. General Pleason suggests and the general commanding coincides in the opinion th town of the size of Boonville ought to be able to raise a militia fore sufficient size to protect itself against any small band of roving b whackers.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-Genera

BOONVILLE, MO., *August 6, 186*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

We do not fear small bands of rebels. We have reliable informa that the rebel force in Saline County numbers over 400 men, and they are preparing to attack this city with a larger force, and it is opinion of sober men that a successful defense cannot be made. capture of the city would obtain supplies enough to equip 2,000 re and cause a loss to Government of $2,000,000 if this office is captu

GEO. W. BOARDMAN,
Registe
JOHN S. MCFARLAND,
Receive

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 6, 186*

GEORGE W. BOARDMAN,
JOHN S. MCFARLAND,
Boonville, Mo.:

Your second dispatch received. All of General Pleasonton's avail force is now in Saline County, and actively engaged in pursuit of party of rebels that you fear. There are no forces at the dispos General Rosecrans which can at present be spared from other points.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-Genera

LAWRENCE, *August 6, 186*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Just arrived. All well. How are matters at headquarters?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-Genera

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 6, 186*

Major-General CURTIS, *Lawrence, Kans.:*

All well and everything quiet. Let us know when you will be h

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Cam

PAOLA, KANS., *August 6, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT,
Olathe:

The general commanding directs that you call out the militia. Have the colonel make out requisitions for cooking utensils on Lieutenant Francis, and they will be furnished at once. Turn out every man of the five companies.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., August 6, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Brigade and Post, Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet in and about Gibson. My scouts in from south, forty miles, report no enemy. The force at Fort Smith (rebels) retreated south. No fighting to speak of. The rebels are pretty plenty near Cane Hill; 300 of them passed north into Missouri a few days since. We have scouts near Maysville. If you can spare a few cavalry to add to our escort for the supply trains as far as Horse Creek I think then it will be perfectly safe with the Indians. Please send our mail by messengers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

GENERAL: Late on the evening of the 4th instant I learned that you were returning from Larned by way of Council Grove, and yesterday morning I started for that place for the purpose of meeting you, and arrived there about four hours after you had passed through. I have yet received no information of the locality of the troops in this district, except what I was enabled to obtain from Lieutenant Edington (Ninth Wisconsin Battery), who accompanied you; nor do I know what orders or instructions you have given them. Please give me such information in regard to the locality or station of the troops, the instructions you have given them, and your views in general relative to matters connected with the Indians on the frontier, as you think proper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

General Curtis was delayed so much by the Indian troubles that he has returned to Lawrence and will be here to-morrow.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., August 6, 1864.*

I. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the two companies of the Fourth Veteran Reserves, First Battalion, now stationed at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa, will proceed without delay to Camp Reno, Milwaukee, Wis., and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. The One hundred and seventy-second Veteran Reserve Corps Company, Second Battalion, now at Camp Kinsman, Davenport, Iowa, will furnish the necessary orderlies, clerks, and office guards in the town of Davenport and men to take care of the sick at Camp McClellan.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 6, 1864.

Col. C. S. LOVELL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Madison:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 2d instant in answer to mine of the 1st has been received. You know of course that I have in this State no such force as you state that you require for executing the draft. Your letter has been forwarded to the War Department, but what will be the action upon it I cannot say. You know that all the effective men in this department have been ordered to the field by the War Department, leaving in this State only a few companies (three) of the Invalid Corps, not well armed, and not in physical condition for efficient service. I think you had best confer freely with the Governor of the State and endeavor to have as many men as possible of the new regiments authorized by the War Department, mustered into service as rapidly as you can for the protection of the draft. It would be well to rendezvous at least five companies of these new regiments at Camp Washburn, as I presume that the danger of riots is far greater in Milwaukee than elsewhere and far more liable to occasion serious results of life and property. Please communicate freely and fully with me on the subject. The feeling in this city is already very bad and is growing worse. Unless there is a considerable force here, and that soon, it is altogether probable there will be trouble. If it can be prevented here it is altogether likely that it will not become serious elsewhere, but if a riot should be successful and make head in this city, it will be hard to tell the extent to which it will spread all over the State. The Governor or yourself should fix the rendezvous of at least five companies of one of the new regiments here. A whole regiment would be better still. Please notify me soon what will be done in the matter.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 6, 1864.

Lieut. MILES HOLLISTER, *Commanding Fort Ripley, Minn.:*

SIR: Your dispatch containing details of your interview with Spirit *Day*, one of the chiefs of the Cass Lake, and Drooping Wind, a brave

from the Red Lake band of Chippewas, has been received at these headquarters. While implicit confidence cannot be placed in such representations as they made to you, it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for any emergency that may occur, and you are therefore instructed to exercise constant vigilance in the conduct of matters at your post, and to communicate without delay to these headquarters any information which may reach you from reliable sources touching the further movements and intentions of Hole-in-the-Day or other Chippewas. Be always on your guard against surprise, and prevent all straggling on the part of the garrison or any of the men comprising it. If necessary an additional force will be ordered to the post. It would be well for you to keep in communication with the U. S. Indian agent, Major Morrill, and with respectable citizens at Crow Wing and other points, while it should be your object to avoid the appearances of alarm or apprehension.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 6, 1864.

Maj. C. P. ADAMS,
Commanding Fort Abercrombie:

MAJOR: Information has been received at these headquarters that the expeditionary forces under Brigadier-General Sully, including the Minnesota Brigade, have crossed the Missouri River at Long Lake River in search of the Teton bands of Sioux. This movement is altogether unexpected, as General Pope's programme had in view operations by the troops from this district on the north and east of the Missouri, and by General Sully's command proper on the south and west of that stream. The effect is to uncover the Minnesota frontier to the raids of all the bands of Sioux on this side of the Missouri of which they may be disposed to take advantage, necessitating double vigilance on the part of officers and detachments stationed along the line. You will impress upon the several officers of your battalion the necessity of exercising constant and unwearied watch and guard, especially those of them who are in charge of detachments. You will also require from them frequent reports of the condition of affairs in the vicinity of their stations, to be communicated from them to these headquarters.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, August 7, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I respectfully ask, for the benefit of the service, that Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, if he can be spared from his present duties, be assigned to the command of the cavalry force now concentrating at Baton Rouge, in General Herron's district. There will be

two brigades of 1,500 men each and a battery of horse artillery. This officer (Lee) is said to have more experience in this arm of service than any other brigadier in the Department of the Gulf. By the assignment of a general officer to this force who knows how to provide for and take care of his arm, as well as fight it, much expense will be saved to the Government. I am told the cavalry troops have confidence in General Lee, a great point to begin with. This is respectfully submitted without knowing what other views the commanding general may entertain about the command of this force.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 7, 1864.

1. The Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the chief of cavalry of that district. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. In accordance with orders received from headquarters of the Army Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Vicksburg, and will, as soon as his successor has assumed command, report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

3. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Vicksburg.

4. Col. H. Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed with the four regiments under his command, to Dauphin Island, Ala. and report upon his arrival there to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 210. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 7, 1864.

1. The following-named regiments will be immediately held in readiness to embark on the transports Patroon, Josephine, and Saint Charles, at Carrollton, La., at 8 a. m. this day. They will proceed with the utmost dispatch to Dauphin Island. On their arrival they will be reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for duty: Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment Volunteers, Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment Volunteers, Twentieth and Thirty-eighth Iowa Regiments Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

3. The Sixth Missouri Cavalry is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans and will report to the chief of cavalry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 7, 1864.

Colonel BARTRAM,
Commanding District of Carrollton:

You will personally superintend the movements of the Ninety-fourth Illinois, Twentieth Wisconsin, Twentieth Iowa, and the Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, which are ordered to Dauphin Island to report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. They must be on board by 7 a. m. without fail. You will report at what time they are on board and what time the steamer sails.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER NINETY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLS.:

SIR: By direction of the general commanding you will proceed on board of the steamer at Carrollton by 7 a. m. this day, to go to Dauphin Island. Upon arrival at point you will report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for orders. The steamers Patroon, Josephine, and Saint Charles will be ready to receive such troops as are ordered to that point (Dauphin Island) promptly at 7 a. m. The above is in pursuance of orders received from department headquarters.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The commanding officer of the district has been ordered to superintend the embarkation, which must not be delayed beyond 7 a. m. on any account. Please acknowledge receipt by bearer.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 7, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PARISH OF POINTE COUPÉE:

The system of guerrilla warfare now being carried on near the lines of this army must instantly cease. The plundering of inoffensive citizens, and the firing upon and capturing of pickets when hostile armies are not confronting each other, is contrary to the usages of civilized war, and is not productive of any advantage to either party engaged in this lamentable struggle. It could not be maintained for a single day were it not for the aid and comfort given by the citizens of the neighborhoods so infested. It is in their power, by refusing to feed and harbor these outlaws, and by giving information of their whereabouts, to put a stop to their proceedings. Notice is therefore given that if the general commanding this army is not immediately notified of the presence of guerrillas in any portion of this parish, detachments will be made in sufficient numbers to quarter upon the people, and to eat up or destroy everything which can be made use of by these marauders, for which no compensation will be given. Notice is further given that

until the guerrillas are thoroughly eradicated from this vicinity, no appeals for provisions need be made at these headquarters, for not a single pound of subsistence will be allowed to pass the inner pickets of this command until such time as the citizens have given some evidence that the bounties of the National Government are not thrown away upon an ungrateful people.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, August 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Yours of August 2 is just received. On the 5th instant I sent all my available cavalry and a four-gun battery to operate against McCray and Shelby. According to report of a spy he must encounter McCray near Searcy to-day. He will probably cross White River at Augusta, and by rapid movements take Shelby in detail. General Buford reports that Dobbin's command, with two regiments of Shelby's, recently stripped the plantations below Helena. They got arms, ammunition, &c., from Memphis. Buford is ordered to co-operate with West. If you could send a force to Crowley's Ridge they might break up a gang of smugglers and assist West's operations. I have sent officers to Saint Louis to inspect and ship horses to this department. I am informed that the horses are seized at Memphis. Troops ordered to report to me are also stopped there. By what authority these things are done I have not learned, but it appears to me that mere locality should give no such advantage.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 2d received. My belief is that the rebel force that was near Morganza is endeavoring to get across the Mississippi. I have already informed you that I had relieved General Gordon on White River. My effective force is all out with Smith. I hope to make a finish of Forrest this time, and, if so, I shall then have a good force to spare for any purpose that may be wanted. My reports show an apparent rather than a real strength, and look large on paper. Thirty-two thousand effectives are really about 17,000, the rest being 100-days' men, heavy artillery, or dismounted cavalry. On their return from the present expedition I will put them in position at the earliest moment to march anywhere. I inclose you my last telegram* from General Sherman, placing the District of Vicksburg within my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

---

*See Sherman to Washburn, August 3, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 222.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 7, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scott came with his brigade and battery expressly to surprise and capture my detachment. He crossed the Amite River at Civic's Ferry and at Hampton's Ferry, on Bayou Manchac. He marched directly for my camp, took twenty mules from this plantation, eight horses from Mr. Minor's place adjoining, arrested Mr. Page, the lessee of this plantation, whom he by chance met on the road. He went onto no other plantation, and after my successful charge, by which his line was broken, he marched directly back the way he came, taking my sick men, their horses, his wounded, and some camp plunder.

S. P. REMINGTON,
Major, Commanding Eleventh New York Cavalry.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 7, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Fort Smith:

The general wishes me to say to you that a large force of cavalry under General West has gone in pursuit of Shelby to co-operate with a force to be sent from Memphis by General Washburn. The enemy still threatens Pine Bluff, but has done nothing except to advance his pickets within ten miles of that place. Price is collecting supplies and forming a large depot at Princeton. Steamer Commercial arrived at Devall's Bluff at 6 this a. m. No news of importance. Steamer Alamo passed Lewisburg at 5 p. m. yesterday.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MADRID, MO., *August 7, 1864.*

Captain EWING,
Charleston, Mo.:

We returned last evening from Arkansas. Had a fight with Lieutenant-Colonel Erwin of the Confederate army. Guthrie, Polk, and Conyers were with Erwin. We completely routed them, killed 45 and captured 52. Among the killed is Jo Hedge. Have young Danforth prisoner; also some other bushwhackers of your county.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WESTON, *August 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

The expedition I sent out has returned. Has had two running fights with the bushwhackers; result—1 bushwhacker killed, named Jenkins, 1 mortally wounded, and 5 horses captured; no loss on our side. Major Cranor reports from Platte City that his men had a fight with bushwhackers about four miles north of Platte City, 1 bushwhacker killed and 2 taken prisoners and 3 horses captured. He also

reports that Thrailkill is concentrating a force near Smithville, in C County, with the avowed purpose of again making a raid on Platte C and of the truth of the report I have no doubt. I shall take meas to afford the major all the aid I can spare from my command w needed. I will at once send over and break up his camp if it ca found.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Po

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 7, 186*

Maj. H. HILLIARD,
Weston, Mo.:

I am glad to hear your boys are making such a good beginning. Weston militia will soon be in working order, and then you will h an opportunity of sending out co-operating scouts. Kill the rasca the word. Tell Major Cranor that we want no prisoners except suc come into his camp and surrender.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-Genera

SAINT JAMES, MO., *August 7, 186*

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR, *Rolla:*

An effort is to be made to convey a large lot of goods from t to-night to Colonel Hull (rebel), whose locality we learned to-day. I the lieutenant to attend to the colonel. I have just arrived here w ten men to prevent the moving of the goods. Send an officer her daylight to search the place. If you wish we will try all in the line

J. W. BOYD

ROLLA, *August 7, 186*

J. W. BOYD,
Saint James:

I will send an officer in the morning; keep things quiet until he co Let me know where Hull is, how many men he has, and what h doing.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-Genera

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 7, 186*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

Information just received from Chapel Hill that guerrillas wer force north of that place on 4th instant and left, probably intend a raid east. Convey this information to Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear look out for them.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-Genera

HOLDEN, *August 7, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. Just returned late last night from the Sni country. Believe from indications that the guerrillas are concentrating for another raid.

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

HOLDEN, *August 7, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received per messenger the following from Major Kelly with request that it be forwarded to you by telegraph:

HDQRS. DETACHMENT FOURTH CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Chapel Hill, August 7, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

CAPTAIN: The guerrillas were in force north of here on 4th. Left to cross the river or make a raid east. I have sent a heavy scout to the river north. Will report when they return. All quiet in this vicinity.

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *August 7, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Moses, with 140 men, left here this morning at 3 o'clock to scout through the Snibar Hills, Texas and Round Prairies and La Fayette County line. Also sent scout and escort of fifty men to Hickman Mills. All quiet here at present.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Near Ozark, August 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the scout ordered by you through Douglas County returned yesterday and reported all quiet in that country. They were absent four days; marched 110 miles without finding one rebel. The lieutenant in command reports an organization of Federals, home guards, who appear to be doing good service. I hear nothing reliable from Northern Arkansas. It is reported that about 700 rebels are camped on Rolling Prairie, but cannot vouch for its being correct or whose command it is. If you have no objections, would like to send a scout of about fifty well-mounted men down that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BAILEY,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry.

HANNIBAL, *August 7, 1864.*

General FISK:

A band of sixteen were robbing near West Ely yesterday, among them Major Snyder, Captains Kinkard and Frost, and probably Hughes. Our men went out last night, but I have little expectation of catching them.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *August 7, 1864.*

Maj. M. ANDERSON:

(Through Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, Olathe.)

Proceed at once to Olathe and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt of his duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt will again assume command on his return to Olathe. Keep up a continuous scouting.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PAOLA, KANS., *August 7, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. GEORGE H. HOYT,
Olathe:

Send Company F, Fifteenth [Kansas Cavalry], Captain Curtis commanding, to take up station at Coldwater Grove, with five days' rations in haversacks; no other equipage or transportation. Captain Curtis will scout into Missouri continually, reporting any discoveries to these headquarters and Olathe. Direct him to keep up communication with Rockville and Aubrey. This arrangement is temporary and the march must be sudden.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 16th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of July 30 received yesterday. The orders relieving General Slocum and assigning General Dana to duty in his place have been issued. I have the honor to request that three brigadier-generals be ordered to report to me for duty if the exigencies of the service will permit it.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the troops now operating on the White River, and will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding

the District of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. He will report by letter to the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf for assignment to the command of the cavalry now being concentrated at Baton Rouge.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 211. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The Fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Cavalry is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will at once proceed to Port Hudson, La., and report to Brig. Gen. G. L. Andrews, commanding the post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 8, 1864.

Capt. JACOB T. FOSTER,
Commanding Camp of Instruction, Reserve Artillery:

SIR: The chief of artillery directs that in accordance with Special Orders, No. 206, paragraph 10, headquarters Department of the Gulf, August 3, 1864, you will temporarily assign the officers and enlisted men of the Second Ohio Battery to the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, and the officers and enlisted men of Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery, to Battery A of the same regiment. The company accounts, records, &c., of each company will be kept entirely separate and distinct. In making out muster and pay rolls you will apply to the chief paymaster for instructions, or how he wishes them made out, whether as separate organizations or as the men of one company assigned to another. Morning and monthly reports will be made out by the senior officer in charge of the consolidated companies as if it were one company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. CRAFT,
Lieutenant and Inspector of Artillery.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 8, 1864.*

Capt. O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing new this morning. The prisoners taken from our pickets the other day were shot by their captors after crossing bayou at Indian Village. They belonged to Company G, Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery.

RICHD. G. SHAW,
Major, Commanding Post at Plaquemine.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *August 8, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet on our front. A detachment of this regiment came through from Baton Rouge last evening. They saw nothing.

S. P. REMINGTON,
Major, Commanding Eleventh New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, August 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Commanding First Division, Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: Information has been received at these headquarters that the enemy will probably make a dash on the up-river road to-day with a view of capturing our vedettes. The general commanding directs that you send a force of fifty infantry and two commissioned officers up the road with instructions to conceal themselves in the woods near the vedettes and to keep a sharp lookout for the enemy until evening. They will take their dinners and a good supply of ammunition with them.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Capt. OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the Sixth Missouri Cavalry arrived to-day at noon and the First Wisconsin Battery this evening. I sent out a scouting party this morning seven miles on the Port Hudson road, crossed over to the Clinton road, and then returned. Saw no enemy, but received information from reliable sources that Colonel Gibbs crossed the Comite with three pieces of artillery, Ninth Louisiana Infantry [Battalion], and Ninth Louisiana Cavalry [Battalion], consolidated, making 700 or 800 men. This is the same force that fought the Eleventh New York on Doyal's plantation on last Saturday. I have hermetically closed my lines, not allowing anybody to come in or go out until present expedition is fitted out.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I deem it my duty to state that I do not consider the present garrison of this post sufficient for a vigorous defense. The cavalry force is exceedingly weak. I would respectfully recommend increasing this

garrison by at least two regiments of colored infantry, and that the cavalry be increased as speedily as practicable. The Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth are to be discontinued, as you know, which only leaves three regiments here, one of which is my only heavy artillery.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding, &c., Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: General Gordon's forces were sent to White River with the expectation that he would be relieved by General Washburn as soon as General A. J. Smith returned, and orders to that effect were given. The movements of the rebels in this department indicating the possibility of re-enforcing the rebels in your department, I directed General Gordon to remain if he learned that this supposition was well founded. I do not think Saint Charles should be occupied permanently; Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Devall's Bluff are the permanent points. Clayton's forces and the troops you will get from Washburn, added to the force at those points, will enable you to circulate a force that will overcome any force that the rebels can bring against you unless re-enforced by the troops from Louisiana. Cannot you reduce the number of extra and daily duty men by impressing negroes, or hiring citizens? The strength of your garrisons might be materially increased by the militia, distributing them judiciously among older troops. I expect to leave New Orleans for the upper river in about ten days, and if not able to go to Little Rock will appoint a time for meeting you at Devall's Bluff or the mouth of Red River. I can send you one or two locomotives for your railroad if you will give me the gauge.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:
(Care of Commander of Gun-boat Fleet, mouth of White River.)

GENERAL: On the 5th instant I sent all my available cavalry and a four-gun battery, under Brigadier-General West, to break up McCray on Red River, and then to cross White, and by rapid movements to take Shelby in detail. All our information goes to show that his forces are scattered. From report of spy it is probable that West encountered McCray yesterday between Searcy and West Point. West's cavalry numbers over 3,000 and is ample to meet anything that can be brought against it. General Buford reports to me that Dobbin with two regiments of Shelby's and his own command has swept the plantations below Helena of stock, negroes, and everything else that could be taken away. I have directed General Buford to co-operate with West, and have requested General Washburn to send a force on to Crowley's Ridge to break up a gang of smugglers who furnish Shelby & Co. with arms, ammunition, and other supplies, and to cut off any parties that may be driven in that direction by West. The rebels have strong

pickets within ten miles of Pine Bluff and a considerable force within supporting distance, but it is my opinion they will not invest the place, although it is generally believed that is their object. The place is fortified and provisioned, and could stand a longer siege than the rebels are capable of carrying on, even without assistance. They are still accumulating supplies at Princeton. I have sent an Arkansas spy company to burn the depot, and I am confident that they will succeed. I wrote you giving my objection against abandoning the post of Pine Bluff. If this should be done navigation on White River would certainly be interrupted, as well as on the Mississippi, and a rich source of supplies opened to the rebels. Without Pine Bluff or some other post on that flank our pickets and forage trains would be constantly attacked and the railroad torn up by rebel cavalry. The fortifications have been erected with considerable expense and it would be no small job to destroy them. I shall not abandon the place without positive orders. General Washburn seizes the horses that are shipped to me, or anything else that he takes a fancy to. I have officers at Saint Louis to attend to this matter, but they can't get past Memphis.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 8, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: A cavalry expedition under command of Brigadier-General West moved Saturday from this place and Little Rock, northerly, in the direction of Searcy, to suppress, if possible, the forces under McCray. I sent from here 1,600 effective cavalry, all the effectives I had; 1,100 left Little Rock and 300 were to leave Lewisburg. I have reason to think the expedition will be successful. I have the honor to inclose a poorly printed order. The aggregate of my division now is upward of 15,000. It is, however, a good deal detached.

Yours, very truly,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 3, 1864.

The attention of the troops of this division is earnestly invited to the following proclamation of the President:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the executive departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and

marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene in their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess, and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in his infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolutions, and heartily approving of the devotional sign and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the executive departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military, or naval, and all soldiers, seamen, and marines in the national service, and all other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of worship on that day, and thereby to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplication as the Congress of the United States have in their aforesaid resolutions so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the [L. S.] United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

In order that the above solemn and reverent recommendations may be complied with, no fatigue or other duty not absolutely necessary will be required of the troops of this division on Thursday, the 4th instant.

History shows that those nations have been the most prosperous and powerful that were the most religious; also that those soldiers who were the most conscientious and truly pious were likewise the most reliable, valiant, and victorious.

The general commanding trusts that the solemn appeal of the Congress and President of the United States may sink deep into the heart of every soldier in this command. He directs this order, embracing the aforesaid proclamation, together with the following passages of the Holy Scriptures, be read to every company at the roll-call to-morrow morning:

And the Lord appeared unto Solomon by night and said unto him: If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.—II Chronicles, vii: 14.

And what shall I more say? For the time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and of Barak, and of Samson, and of Jephthah; of David also, and Samuel, and of the Prophets:

Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions,

Quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.—Saint Paul to the Hebrews, xi: 32-34.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GUY S. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

An escaped prisoner reports that on Saturday last he was taken up to a point four miles above Cotton Plant. One of Dobbin's companies had charge of him, also 200 colored prisoners, captured near Helena. It was understood Shelby had moved up previously. That night he escaped, and before going a mile came upon a large camp. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four miles east of Des Arc, a Confederate soldier overtook him, and said that Shelby and Dobbin were both an hour behind with their commands.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 8, 1864—8 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is excellent foraging east of Des Arc, in the neighborhood of Surrounded Hill. Perhaps Shelby has come down there for that purpose. If McCray retreats and gets round to Jacksonport and is followed by General West, will it not be best to have a force move out from here east of White River, driving out or following up Shelby? I shall have a scout at Surrounded Hill soon after daylight to-morrow morning.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

PINE BLUFF, *August 8, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No information of the enemy's movements up to date.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 8, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of the 31st of July has been received. Your returns show a greater effective strength than either of the Departments of the Gulf or of the Arkansas. General Gordon's force is needed to

replace (in part) troops that have been sent to Mobile, and it can only be supplied by you. The order was given after a full consideration of the circumstances east and west of the Mississippi River, and with the belief that you could spare 5,000 men without danger and with but little embarrassment. With A. J. Smith in your front the garrison on the river may be considerably reduced or augmented by the militia without running any great risk. I have already drawn upon the Department of the Gulf for 25,000 effective men, besides Gordon's force, and this force I must now have in order to make the operations against Mobile as effective as possible. Five thousand men will secure the line of the Arkansas and secure Missouri against the danger of invasion by any organized force, and they can only come from your command.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Your last three dispatches of the 3d and 4th instant just received. As early as the 24th of last month I was advised that Smith had received orders to cross the river and re-enforce the troops at Atlanta. General Gordon's force is required to replace other troops that are destined to prevent the crossing, which I think will be attempted between Red River and Vicksburg. The operations against Mobile will be an important diversion in Sherman's favor, and the crossing of the river by Smith's forces must be prevented. Hence the importance of having Gordon's force as soon as possible.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 8, 1864.

The major-general commanding being reliably informed that the operation of General Orders, No. 32, current series, from these headquarters,* restricting the purchase and sale of fire-arms and ammunition, is being practically evaded in Northeast Missouri by disloyal residents crossing the river and purchasing in the towns of Illinois bordering on the river, it is hereby declared that such purchases made without the sanction of a permit, as set forth in General Orders, No. 32, are in violation of the legal orders of the department, and all offenders will be promptly brought to punishment. The commanding general of the District of North Missouri and the provost-marshal-general of the department and his assistants are charged with the prompt promulgation and execution of the foregoing.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 434.

WAYNESVILLE, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Maj. J. B. KAISER, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have returned from a scout, performed in obedience to Special Orders, No. 228, headquarters post Waynesville, dated July 30, 1864. I left this post in a direction east by south, crossed Big Piney about twenty miles distant, and after traveling seven miles farther encamped for the night at the farm of a man named Craddock. Here I procured a guide, and August 1 again took up the march in a southern direction, marching through the woods and by-paths. After traveling about eight miles I discovered the trail of a body of men, which I learned to be a squad of ten bushwhackers going north. I followed the trail about two miles, when it scattered, and I could follow it no farther. After traveling some twelve miles farther camped at the farm of Mrs. Morse.

On the morning of August 2 I struck camp and marched over the same route I had the day previous, expecting they might be following my trail. I searched every place where such men could resort, but could not succeed in finding any. Camped for the night at Mill No. 1, on Piney.

On the morning of the 3d I took up the march in the direction of Colonel Ormsby's, and from there went south to the farm of the Widow Ellis. This Mrs. Ellis, I learned, is constantly engaged in harboring and feeding guerrillas. The wives of two guerrillas have been staying there till very recently, when they took a scare and went south. While here I was joined by Lieutenant Griesbach with twenty men from Waynesville, which increased my command to about forty men. Several reports were brought in by citizens that a rebel force of 300 to 400 were in the vicinity of Houston. I determined to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report, and accordingly pressed on to Houston, where I discovered their trail, and was informed by citizens that they numbered about eighty men, and were about one hour ahead of me. I immediately commenced pursuit, and fully expected to find them about three miles farther on at the farm of Mr. Lynch. When I arrived there, however, I learned that they had gone on about five miles farther to Smiley's Mill, where they would camp for the night. Here, in consequence of my horses being almost worn out, I determined to feed and rest for a short time. While here Mr. Sutton, who had been a prisoner, made his escape from the rebels and made his way to my command. He reported that the rebels had discovered me in pursuit and had hastily broken camp and fled south, and that they numbered 150 men. They were well mounted on fresh horses, and I knew it would be useless to follow them with my jaded and worn out horses, and so reluctantly gave up the chase. These men, I learned, were simply a band of marauders and thieves, whose headquarters are at Thomasville, Mo.

August 4, started back in the direction of Piney on the trail of four men led by Tom Yates. I soon lost the trail, however, and after traveling about twenty miles encamped at Johnson's Mill, on Big Piney.

August, 5 started west toward Bates' farm, and from there to Cook's Mill, marching through the woods and by-paths. From there on the morning of the 6th marched to Robinson's, on Roubidoux, and on the morning of the 7th took up march for Waynesville, arriving here late in the evening, nothing worthy of note transpiring by the way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD MURPHY,

Captain Company B, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *August 8, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following just received by telegraph:

ARROW ROCK, *August 8, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We had two skirmishes yesterday; killed 3, wounded several; 2 horses killed, 3 captured. A number of small squads of guerrillas here. Terrible panic in the county and full of wild rumors. Our casualties none so far.

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., August 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. Lieut. Col. B. F. Lazear, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Sub-District, with headquarters in the field, until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear will direct Captain Burris to move with his company to Lexington and assume command of that station, and if necessary Colonel Lazear will order one other company from Lexington into the field.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Rebels still believed to be north of Chapel Hill yesterday. Boonville probably the objective point. It is rumored that 180 have just come in from the south, and that their force numbers 500 men.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, &c.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

I shall start for Independence in the morning, and locate the camp at the crossing of the Blue on Pleasant Hill and Independence road.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Regiment of twelve-months' men cannot be raised here for some time, but some companies can be raised for twelve months and others for six.

Will the muster of companies for the different terms into the same regiment be approved, or should the term of all, under the circumstances, be reduced to six months?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 8, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,
Commanding Neosho, Mo.:

SIR: The inclosed copy* of telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, commanding Cassville, Mo., giving information of the forces of the enemy on Cowskin Prairie, is respectfully forwarded for your information and action. The general commanding directs that you will move upon the enemy with all the force that can be spared from Neosho, Granby, and other posts in your section, and attack and destroy or drive him from the State if possible. Having accomplished this duty, you will return with your command to Neosho and forward report of your movements to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 8, 1864.*

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Liberty, via Cameron:

I learn from various sources that Thrailkill and others are concentrating quite a force in Clay County. One report locates them near Smithville, another on Fishing River. General Pleasonton telegraphs that he has reliable information of their presence on Fishing River, nearly east of Liberty. I trust that you will not fail to find and kill the villains. Your men know the country so well that they ought to be able to easily find their camp and exterminate them. Keep the country too hot for them, and let me hear from you frequently. Give the rebels to understand that their own lives and property are to be put on the altar of safety to Unionists. People who dance must pay for the music.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LIBERTY, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: Since my last report the only change is the decrease of guerrillas in this and Ray Counties. We have been hunting them with energy. My horses are badly run down. I now have 100 men out on foot bushwhacking them. We kill a few almost every day. They appear to be going north and crossing the river. In a few days I shall visit Platte. Some twenty men of Captain Kemper's company (K),

* Not found.

Ninth Missouri State Militia, have re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. I would ask an order relieving them from duty and sending them to Benton Barracks for muster under the orderly sergeant, who has also re-enlisted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I just received the news that New Frankfort, Saline County, Mo., has been partly burned down by bushwhackers, and that the inhabitants, consisting mostly of discharged soldiers and soldiers' wives and children, have been ordered to leave the town in less than ten days. The town is a German settlement, and has furnished a whole company for the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, whom I have the honor to command. I do not know what other outrages have been perpetrated besides the burning, but it is more than probable that the devils have committed some of their wanton atrocities. My men request you to send a body of soldiers to protect their families until they are given an opportunity to take them away. If you think it proper, please let me know what you are going to do for these poor soldiers and their suffering families.

ALBERT BRACKMAN,
Captain Co. E, Ninth Cav. Missouri State Mil., Comdg. Regt.

AUGUST 8, 1864.

General PLEASONTON:

GLASGOW, MO.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

August 5 New Frankfort, Saline County, was visited by guerrillas. Twelve houses were burned and one man shot. The rebel captain notified us to leave our homes before ten days. After ten days he would murder every woman and child he would find and burn the last house. We pray for help. Please send it speedily. Most of our men are in the army. Many helpless women and children pray for your assistance. Please answer immediately.

C. LOUDELL AND OTHERS.

I forward the above for your information and such action as you deem advisable.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Rebels in large force last night near Middle Grove, under Perkins and Davis. I have ordered all the available force that can be spared from Macon to come down the road, disembarking at Allen and Renick. Railroad track torn up six miles below here this morning. I have no force here except town guards. Do not know where Colonel Caldwell's forces are. They have not reported to me yet. Major Bart-

lett is at Sturgeon with small force. Part of his force are after Anderson and part out in the Perche Hills. Scout from Allen yesterday came up with Anderson's gang, killing 1 man, wounding 1, and capturing 2 horses, also revolvers and several guns.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 8, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Your dispatch received. By communicating with General Fisk you can ascertain the whereabouts of troops in your section and can receive orders from him. It is not proper for you to communicate direct to these headquarters for orders when serving in the district of General Fisk, as you might receive orders from here which would conflict with those of General Fisk and work great mischief. I suggest your frequent conference with General Fisk by telegraph and that you only report information here.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 2.10 a. m. 9th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have returned from upper Arkansas. At Larned divided my forces in all directions, going myself with those scouting southward toward Red River. Could not overtake Indians, but scared them away from Santa Fé route, where stages and trains again move regularly. Have made District of Upper Arkansas, assigning General Blunt to command. Have increased and improved the organization of troops, giving stringent orders against allowing Indians inside of our lines. Discharged militia and directed continual caution. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Big-mouth Arapahoes are evidently determined to do all the mischief they can. I hope no favor will be offered them by authorities at Washington till they make ample remuneration for their outrages.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 8, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Learning that a few of my guerrillas had crossed the Missouri and were in Kansas nearly opposite this city, I have just sent a lieutenant and ten men over there to see, catch, kill, and otherwise exterminate them. Do you approve?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Go ahead and take any bushwhacker that attempts to come to my side of the river.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Scott, Kans., August 8, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of South Kansas, Paola, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to ask instructions relative to the name and nature of my command. From the numbering of the other subdivisions it seems to be intended as the Second Sub-District, while in the order it is simply designated as Fort Scott, "including Bourbon County and the outposts." Will you please inform me whether it is the Second Sub-District, the Sub-District of Fort Scott, or Fort Scott simply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding something.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. C. W. Blair.
Your command will be known as Sub-District of Fort Scott.
By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN:

Yesterday about ten men of my outposts ran onto five bushwhackers in the Clear Creek timber and fired on them, killing 2. The rest scampered off except one, who dismounted, got behind a tree, and deliberately went to work emptying two revolvers and firing several shots with his carbine, wounding 2 of our men, shooting 1 through the breast and 1 through the thigh. Our men shot him fifteen times before he fell.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I forward you by this mail letters* just received from Captain Booth relative to Indian operations at the Smoky Hill Crossing. Unless the horses stampeded should be recovered, which is hardly

* See Part I, p. 233.

probable, it is important that others should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Horses are also required for about twenty dismounted men of Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, now at Council Grove. Government horses should also be furnished to mount Captain Booth's company, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, who are at present riding private horses, for which Government does not allow any pay. Probably one-half of the horses of this company would pass inspection, and could be purchased by Government, if an officer of the Cavalry Bureau were designated for that purpose. Transportation is also much needed, as well as arms to completely equip the few troops in this district. I understand that Captain Booth's company have forwarded requisition for revolvers, which have not yet been filled. As I have but few men, I hope that they may be thoroughly armed. Sabers we do not want; but carbines and revolvers are essential. I shall send Captain McClure to Fort Leavenworth in a few days for horses, transportation, &c. I hope he may be successful in obtaining what he needs. As soon as I can get what little force I have organized, equipped, and in hand I shall move out on the border to ascertain the situation of affairs. And before starting on such an expedition I would like very much if you could send me a few additional squadrons of cavalry, as a considerable show of force will have much to do in deterring the Indians, if they really are determined to give us serious trouble. Two days ago I forwarded you some papers relative to a conflict between the hostile Indians of the plains and the Pottawatomies. I shall institute measures to ascertain the facts in the case and will report them to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, August 8, 1864.

All commanders of steam-boats running upon the Missouri River within the limits of this district will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Stark, Department of Kansas, for orders and instructions. Lieutenant Cassidy, commanding military police guard, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULESBURG, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

The Indians are infesting my lines for 500 miles. Have just learned a train was burned at Plum Creek this morning between Cottonwood and Kearny. I must have at least 800 horses or abandon this line of communication, and, if possible, I want the First Nebraska veterans (cavalry) ordered in the field, now at home on furlough. Can I depend on horses? Please reply immediately.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

JULESBURG, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General CURTIS:

Since my dispatch to Maj. S. S. Curtis this morning there have been two additional attacks on this route. One at Dogtown, east of Kearny ten miles. One mounted company gone in pursuit of Indians from Plum Creek, and the other dismounted. Half the troops in this district on foot.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

OMAHA, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL:

Please keep me posted as to your movements and those of troops so long as you are on line of communication. It is impossible for me to keep up reports, or to know anything of the position of troops otherwise.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 8, 1864.*

Col. S. W. SUMMERS,
Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

You can communicate with General Mitchell at Julesburg. The ordnance department forbids the issue of arms to citizens. The application sent to Washington was returned. I will see the Governor and try and get some of the Territorial arms sent out.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General CURTIS:

Of course you have news of outrages near Plum Creek. We are in a desperate condition on account of our communications being cut off by Indians. The route will have to be patrolled or we are cut off. Militia are so defective we can't hold troops away from home. Station camps at points along the line as far up as Junction, and gather emigrants along in companies and escort from camp to camp.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of yours dated Fort Larned, July 30, 1864, and have the honor to say in reply I regretted exceedingly at the time that Major Wynkoop did not send forward the troops instead of

waiting to send to me. On receiving your letter I started immediately and traveled night and day till I reached Fort Larned. The reason no field officers accompanied the troops was that Major Anthony, who had been selected to do so, was sick and expected to be able to follow the next coach, and desired very much that I would not send another, on the score of his being just then unable to go. Captain Hardy, Company M, was absent on leave by yourself; Captain Cook, Company F, under arrest by your order; Captain Shaffer, Company A, is on General Butler's staff by order of the Secretary of War, and the lieutenants are on staff duty, except Lieutenant Shoup, who was attending as a member of the State Constitutional Convention at Denver, but is now after a band of Texans or Confederate guerrillas, and it was fortunate that he was here to send in their pursuit, for he is pre-eminently the best man for such service I know of. I assure you, general, that I have not spent an hour nor gone a mile to attend to other matters than my command. My return from Lyon to Denver was caused by terror and alarm created by the Indian massacre in that neighborhood, and at the earnest request of all concerned in the peace and quiet of the whole Territory. I shall continue to give unremitting attention to my duties of a military character, having before I received your letter declined publicly to make a canvass of the Territory for State constitution, or for my own election to Congress as a member or delegate, for both of which I have been nominated. If representations have been made to the contrary, and you cannot come out yourself, a member of your staff could see by visiting this district who are true and who are false in their statements. Should be pleased to receive a visit from some one of them, and more than pleased to receive one from yourself, and in this last all our people join. Lieut. Col. S. F. Tappan, Maj. J. Downing, and Lieut. J. S. Maynard leave here in the morning of to-morrow for Leavenworth as witnesses on court-martial. Officers are scarce, and I hope they will not be detained long. They will be able to give you any further information in regard to this district you may desire.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, August 8, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I herewith inclose for your information copy of a letter received from Mr. Cassidy, of Cañon City, in reference to guerrillas in his neighborhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure.]

CAÑON CITY, *August 5, 1864.*

Governor J. EVANS:

DEAR SIR: Those bushwhackers who robbed the stage are now nineteen miles above this place. Last night the herder of Messrs. *Young* and Byers came down with his horses, representing that two had

come in and threatened his life if he refused provisions; got his horses away and ran them off. Just now the other herder came in and reports six more had come in, one with his arm shot off. He went out pretending to go for horses, but made his way here. This is perfectly reliable. They are at this time nineteen miles above Cañon, and I suppose they will try to get on the plains as far south as possible. I greatly fear there are others below.

Truly, yours,

CASSIDY.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *August 8, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON:

Nine men killed to-day two miles east of Plum Creek. Two women and four children supposed to be taken prisoners; among the latter a Mrs. Smith. Indians attacked three trains; destroyed one and killed all the men on it.

H. KUHL,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: Owing to Indian troubles upon the plains I have ordered a force of fifty cavalry, fifty infantry, and two howitzers by the Cimarron route to the crossing of the Arkansas, to give assistance to trains en route to New Mexico. This force is provisioned for fifty days and is understood to have left Fort Union on the 4th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Col. John M. Chivington.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FORT CRAIG,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., August 8, 1864.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico:

SIR: Capt. H. A. Greene with his command has just come in. He brings 4 squaws and 2 children and 19 head of cattle; killed 3 Indians and took the scalps. His men are in good health; his animals in good condition. He thinks if he could start out again without delay he can find the Indians in Cayoteio Mountains. The squaws say they are all there. He wishes to take the squaws to Fort McRae in order to obtain as much information as possible. I would recommend that he be sent out without delay, taking the squaws as guides. He is a splendid officer and is truly deserving great credit. There is not time for a more detailed report.

I have the honor to be, captain, yours, &c.,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have received a dispatch overland from Brigadier-General Sully, dated Fort Rice, 15th ultimo, a copy of which I inclose. It contains nothing of special importance. Maj. J. R. Brown, with twelve scouts, was ordered by General Sully to report at Fort Wadsworth, and with that small party succeeded in crossing that dangerous part of the country in safety, although his camp was surrounded by several hundred Indians calling themselves Yanktons, at night, who were only kept from taking it by a *coup de main* by being received in a warm manner by the tenants of the camp, who fired upon them without any ceremony. Some of them subsequently came within hailing distance and called out that they were friends of the Americans and had papers to that effect from General Sully, which proved to be the fact, and friendly relations were soon established. The Indian camp was composed of 425 lodges, with between 500 to 600 men, and their attempted nocturnal approach upon our people was certainly suspicious in a very high degree. Many of these savages were armed with Springfield muskets, according to Major Brown's account. Query, Where did they obtain these arms? There is a large camp of 400 lodges still higher up the Coteau, which is composed entirely of Minnesota Sioux, including White Lodge, Sleepy Eyes, Five Lodges, and other bands of Sissetons, who are opposed to making peace with the whites, and numbers the greater part of the most desperate villains in the country. I am fearful that these wretches, upon learning that all of the expeditionary force has crossed the Missouri, may attempt some demonstrations upon the frontier. The relations of the upper bands of Sioux on this side of the Missouri would soon be simplified, and proper arrangements made with them, but for the persistent and mischievous interference of the Red River half-breeds, who do not hesitate to spread the most astounding falsehoods as to the mode of treatment experienced by those who have surrendered or signed the conditions of peace. The latter are represented to have been summarily hung, and it is almost impossible to correct such misstatements in the face of such influences as are perpetually at work to counteract the benevolent intentions of the Government. Every man of these half-breeds should be kept out of our Territory, for until some stringent measures are authorized to be taken by the Government these people will be a continual bar to a restoration of peace with the prairie bands.

I have received dispatches from Major Clowney, of 1st instant, from the head of the Coteau, and of the 29th ultimo, copies* of which are inclosed. A thorough exploration of the valley of the James River, between the mouth of Elm River and that of Bone Hill River, a distance of sixty or seventy miles, by a force under Captain Burton, of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, has verified my frequent statements to you that no timber for a military post would be found on the upper James River. As instructed in such a contingency, Major Clowney has selected a very desirable spot between two large lakes, called Kettle Lakes, as the site of the new post, and he reports, and private advices corroborate his statements, that the point is a highly eligible one for a fort, there being an abundance of good timber, mostly

* See pp. 463, 514.

oak, fine water, fine clay for making bricks, and excellent limestone, while the land itself is of good quality. In my judgment there can be no better site for a commanding military post than the head of the Coteau de Prairie, and failing to find the essential material for one on the James River I trust you will be pleased with the location selected. A detailed report will be received here, probably within a week, from Major Clowney, via Fort Abercrombie, copy of which will be made and sent you. Major Adams reports that a few Indians have been reported as being discovered near the Cheyenne River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, *Commanding District of Minnesota:*

GENERAL: As Major Brown is about to cross over to Minnesota, at his own request, I write you a few lines to inform you we are all getting on well. We are now loading wagons with stores, we having been delayed by the non-arrival of some necessary stores. We see Indians now and then, and some have sent word they want to give themselves up, but I have not time to attend to them. I shall push on to the camp near the Yellowstone, where I expect a fight. The troops are in good health. The post is a beautiful location for Dakota Territory, but grass is rather light this year.

With respect, yours,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY, *Commanding Fort Wadsworth:*

MAJOR: Your several dispatches, three dated 29th ultimo, and two 1st instant, have been delivered by Mr. Brackett at these headquarters. General Sibley would have preferred that more men had been sent with Captain Fisk, as escort to the Missouri, as fifty men is but a small number to traverse so wild and dangerous a country. He trusts, however, to your good judgment in only dispatching so weak a force after having received so full and satisfactory information of the absence of any large camps of hostile Indians within striking distance of the route. The result of Captain Burton's examination of the James River valley between the two points indicated, in not finding timber sufficient for a post, was anticipated by the brigadier general commanding, but it was necessary to have the exploration made to accord with General Pope's instructions before locating the new post elsewhere. From the very meager outline thus far received, General Sibley is disposed to regard your selection of the site on the Coteau de Prairie as being very proper and judicious, but he awaits the promised report in detail, to be received by the Fort Abercrombie route, with some impatience, that he may be informed of the distance of the spot chosen from the head of the Coteau, whether it is nearest to the eastern or western slope of the Coteau, the scope of vision of the surrounding country, and other points which are equally important in enabling him to decide the eligibility of the site. Of course, all this information will be furnished by you, also the dis-

tance between the lakes, which are improperly designated as Kettle Lakes, for the body of water properly so called must be considerably south of your present position. At least, such is the general's impression. You will doubtless have ordered a thorough examination of the country around with a view of securing a sufficiency of hay for the post during the winter at the nearest and most convenient point. This is very important.

With regard to the request of the Indians for subsistence you will inform them that they must supply themselves with meat for their winter stores, as they have been accustomed to do, and not to depend upon being fed at the public expense. Buffalo are represented to be in abundance not far from where they now are, and they must not expect to live in idleness while the means of obtaining food are so close at hand. As a general rule you will be guided by paragraphs 1202 and 1203, Revised Regulations of 1863, but as it is not the intention of the Government to permit those Indians who have signed the conditions of peace vouchsafed them should starve, you will use a reasonable discretion in the issue of rations to those of that class who may occasionally visit the post, with a full understanding, however, that relief thus extended is exceptional in its character, and, as a general rule, will not be given. Several of the scouts mentioned in Special Orders, No. 337, from these headquarters, have left Gabriel Renville and are no longer on the list. You are authorized to direct the issue of rations to those remaining, with their families, in accordance with the order referred to, and you will duly notify Major Adams, commanding Fort Abercrombie, of the fact, that he may direct the commissary of that post to cease further issues to these people. In case any of the subsistence stores become damaged or unfit to issue to the troops they will be passed upon in accordance with the regulations, and unless absolutely spoiled used for Indian issues. It will be advisable to open a weekly communication with Fort Abercrombie by means of the scouts, so that the mail matter to and from the post can be regularly delivered so long as the season will permit. The deep snows of the winter may indeed interrupt or interfere with the regularity of such deliveries, but it is important that such arrangements should be made for frequent intercommunication between these headquarters and the post under your command as the remote position of the latter will admit.

The visits of the Indians of the lower bands of Sioux, whose homes are on the Missouri Reservation, to the east side of the James River should be prevented as much as possible. They have no business to be found in the region referred to and should be sent back without ceremony, except such as appertain properly to the families of the scouts, and they must be very few in number.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa, August 8, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the strength of the command now left here. I have *two companies* of the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, one at

the hospital at Keokuk, and one at Camp Kinsman, Davenport. These Second Battalion men, Major Duncan informs me, are not required to carry muskets and have not been armed at all, so cannot be made use of, except as clerks, orderlies, or in hospitals. I have one company First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, headquarters of company, Camp Kearny, Davenport. This company, with a detail from Camp McClellan, has been guarding the Indian prisoners and doing provost duty in the city. Since the two companies at Camp McClellan have been ordered away I have not been able to have any guard in the city, except over property, and even after reducing the guard this much the men come on duty every other day. This company, which is below the minimum, is the only force in the district that can be called upon if there is trouble about the draft, and then I can only make use of them by putting Second Battalion men to guard the Indians. Even if there is no trouble made with regard to the draft, I think we must have soldiers here to receive the drafted men, and, if possible, I should like a provost guard in the city while the drafted men are here. Lieutenant-Colonel Grier and Major Duncan both inform me that they have no force under their command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Major Sixth Iowa Cav., in charge of Hdqrs. Dist. of Iowa.

CITY POINT, *August 9, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The First Regiment U. S. Volunteers, composed of deserters and prisoners from the rebel ranks, is now on duty at Norfolk. I have ordered it to the Department of the Northwest. Please direct Pope to send an equal amount of troops to General Sherman, and if he can send more to do it. My own opinion is that two or three regiments can be sent from the Department of the Northwest without danger. The First Regiment U. S. Volunteers numbers 1,000 for duty, and is a first-class regiment, but it is not right to expose them where, to be taken prisoners, they must surely suffer as deserters.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 34. } *New Orleans, La., August 9, 1864.*

All moneys received by officers of the army, or agents in the military service of the United States, for sales of seized, captured, or abandoned property, for rents, fines, assessments, taxes, permits, or from any other source, must be taken up and accounted for in the same manner as any other public moneys; and all officers and agents who have not heretofore accounted for the funds so accruing and received by them will at once make the necessary returns, showing the amounts received, the source and authority under which they accrued, and the disposition made of the amounts coming into their possession. When the officers receiving such funds are disbursing officers of any of the staff departments of the army, the moneys so received and accounted for will be exhibited on the separate abstracts to their regular accounts cur-

rent. Provost-marshals, provost courts, and other agents of that department will make their returns to the provost-marshal-general of the department, district, or other command for which they were appointed. Officers belonging to or serving in any of the staff departments of the army will make their returns to the chief of their department at the headquarters of the command in which they are serving. Paragraphs 1054 and 1057, General Regulations of 1863, will apply to these accounts, and the abstracts required by department and other commanders will be transmitted with their remarks to division headquarters. In like manner all property taken for the use of the army must be taken up and accounted for as public property.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I inclose my last dispatch* from General Sherman. This takes from me all my effective troops, though he promises to send them back from Decatur, the cavalry and such troops as do not belong to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. Those that belonged to the Seventeenth Corps I have sent up White River. To make the march to Columbus and thence to Decatur, Ala., and thence here, will take thirty days.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding District of Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to furnish him with a detailed report of the engagement mentioned in the accompanying newspaper article, cut from this morning's True Delta. A report is also desired of an engagement said to have taken place recently at Vidalia, La. In future it is desired that copies of all important reports be sent direct to these headquarters at the same time that they are sent to the commanding officer of the District of Vicksburg. This is with a view of saving the unnecessary delay of having the reports go to Vicksburg, and from there to this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51½. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 9, 1864.

Whereas raids have been made by rebels in arms upon plantations leased by the Government, and the property of private citizens has been seized and destroyed by them; and

---

* See Sherman to Washburn, August 7, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 233.

Whereas the persons of freedmen have been taken, maltreated, and violated, it is ordered:

That reprisals be made upon the property and persons of rebels or rebel sympathizers within the limits of this district, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Comdg. District.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

My scout has just returned from Surrounded Hill. It went out four miles east of Des Arc. The enemy has not been in that neighborhood. Another escaped prisoner has come in, a private captured at Big Creek. He says seventy-two colored soldiers were killed there; none taken prisoners. He thinks Shelby means to move up into Missouri.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

If your proposition about moving a force east of White River after Shelby and McCray is approved by General Steele there will be no objection. Nothing has been heard from General West yet. Have you a boat at the Bluff that can go up White River?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 9, 1864—1 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Have no boat here now but the Celeste. She can carry only 300 troops.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
August 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES STUART,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Make a demonstration of 1,000 men to-morrow on the road to Grand Glaize and Denmark, this force to return by 10 a. m. the day after to-morrow. What guides have you among your own men to conduct this movement? Send the two mountain howitzers over to me early in the morning. Shelby is encamped about five miles above Augusta, and I want to occupy him until the boats come up from Devall's Bluff to cross us. Come over and see me in the morning, if you please.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 9, 1864—8 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Major Lovejoy and Lieutenant Carr left for the Rock yesterday evening by land. The transports are aground between Galla Rock and Dardanelle, and have had some work with the guerrillas. I have sent flat-boats to lighten them off, and scout on south side of river to protect the boats. The major and lieutenant will arrive in Little Rock this evening.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: The leaders of the O. S. L. in this State (formerly O. A. K.) claim that they will act on the 16th instant. The leading Democrats are opposed to it. There are 2,000 rebels on my southern line with whom they hope to co-operate. Their movements are watched, but I write to advise you of their plans. The military leaders of the order are desperate and generally worthless, but reckless, so that they can do mischief. There are several guerrilla bands already in this State. I shall deal with them as such. My force is too small, but I hope the new regiments will soon get under way.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Indiana.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 9, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Ford telegraphs from Independence that Quantrill, Todd, Thrailkill, Yeager, Thornton, Taylor, and Anderson, with about 300 men. were encamped five miles west of Greenton, La Fayette County, on the 4th instant, and left on the 5th, dividing into small parties.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, *August 9, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The militia of Bush Bottom, about four miles from here, had a fight with Fletch. Taylor and some of his men last night about 10 o'clock. They ran at the first fire. An old man just reported here that an hour before daylight they stopped before his house. A man that they called Captain Taylor was badly wounded in the left arm; that it would have to be amputated near the shoulder. Also reports another they called Major Thrailkill was wounded in the back of the head.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *August 9, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Capt. Thomas Moses, returned from a scout last evening, reports that Quantrill, Todd, and Thrailkill, Yeager, Thornton, Taylor, and Anderson, with about 300 men, were camped on the 4th instant on John Campbell's farm, in La Fayette County, about five miles west of Greenton and twelve miles north of Chapel Hill, in Sni timber. They left on the evening of the 5th. Mrs. Campbell told the captain that Todd had 150 men. He came there first with his command on Thursday morning, 4th instant, and left the same evening. They divided up in small parties, and a large party of them came back toward the Blue. I shall have a large foot scout out to-night in that direction.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy forwarded to Major Greene, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Missouri.)

INDEPENDENCE, *August 9, 1864.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH:

I have just returned from a scout down in La Fayette County, by Colonel Ford's order. We found camps, from 200 to 500, but they have scattered, but can concentrate in about twenty-four hours. The best information I can get they are waiting for Shelby to come up, and then they contemplate a big raid upon Kansas. Since writing the above the militia has wounded Major Thrailkill in the head and Captain Taylor in the arm, of the guerrillas.

T. C. KELSEY,
Scout.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 9, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

It would be an endless source of mischief and trouble to muster companies of different terms of service into the same regiment, and it will not be authorized if it can be avoided. The horses that you telegraphed about two or three days since you had better retain at Springfield. We expect to receive telegraphic authority to-day to order their purchase.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 9, 1864.

The general commanding the department has called upon the gallant and loyal people of this district to organize one regiment of volunteers with the least possible delay. From examination and investigation the general commanding the district has concluded that a regiment for twelve months cannot be organized promptly, while one for six months could be raised almost immediately, and therefore announces that the

regiment to be organized at Springfield will be for the six-months' service, and will be designated and numbered as the Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. All citizens and men in this district are authorized to recruit for this regiment, and all recruits for this regiment will be sent forward to Springfield at least once a week. An adjutant and quartermaster will be at once recommended and mustered, who will make the reports and supply all clothing and camp and garrison equipage to the recruits. Men who recruit a sufficient number of men to entitle them to a commission, and who possess the qualifications for officers specified in paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 134, department headquarters, current series, and only such, will be recommended for commissions. The Government again in its hour of trial calls upon a people most loyal and brave to come to its support and rescue. The ready response of the gallant men of Southwest Missouri to all calls of the Government for aid heretofore is an earnest pledge of a most prompt response to the call now made. With pride, and as the richest legacy for your descendants, let the future historian have it to record that as the great war of the rebellion drew near to a close, and the whole country was called upon again to furnish troops for the support of that Government that secures equal rights and universal protection to all, the people of Southwest Missouri, after having sustained untold losses and endured every privation incident to the presence of large contending armies, and furnished more men than were even required by the Government, came forward with all the troops asked for more promptly and with more alacrity than any other portion of the loyal patriotic States.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON CITY, *August 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I came to this place on train last night and will return to my post to-day. My object in coming here was to learn the whereabouts and condition of Colonel Caldwell's forces. I find part of his command here, and they are preparing to go to Mexico to-day. Several days since I wrote you a letter, in which I submitted a proposition making some changes in the destination of Colonel Caldwell's forces, but receiving no answer from you, and finding only a part of Colonel Caldwell's forces here (not enough to accomplish the object I had in view), I have concluded to let the matter rest as originally intended. Whether we will be able to drive the rebels out of the river counties with our present forces is a question yet to be decided. At this time they have complete possession of several of them. Since the change of my headquarters to Mexico I have had but twenty men at my headquarters, have been on duty as a common soldier every night, and dare not, even in open daylight, to go to the outer limits of the town. There were five companies of rebels near Middle Grove on last Sunday. Immediately on learning the facts I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell to send all his available force from Macon down the railroad, disembarking them at Allen or Renick; but he could not get transportation, and I had to let them go. Last night the freight train was fired on near Renick, but fortunately none on board were hurt. Colonel

Denny, of Huntsville, with part of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and Randolph Enrolled Missouri Militia, had a fight Sunday evening near Huntsville with Jim Anderson (a brother of Bill); killed 1 of his men, wounded 1 or 2; captured 5 revolvers, several guns, and 2 horses. I have this day ordered Companies A and D, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, to move from Allen to Fayette and report to Major Leonard for orders. I will replace these troops thus taken from Allen by troops for the time being from Major Bartlett's command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 9, 1864.*

Captain BRACKMAN,
Macon City, Mo.:

Troops have been concentrated and are operating successfully in Saline County. Is not Colonel Draper at Macon City? If so, your communications in future will come through him.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *August 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN:

The following dispatch has just been received from department headquarters:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN:

To-day's dispatches speak of an attack on Fort Smith and rebel troops at Bentonville Ark. Let scouts be sent out from Fort Scott and look in that direction for trouble.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GEO. S. HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 9, 1864.

Capt. J. H. DODGE,
Ninth Wisconsin Battery:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing letter of Captain Mossman to General S. N. Wood relative to recent movements of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians. A few days since I received the same information through another channel, and from all the facts I have been able to gather I am inclined to the opinion that there is a conspiracy between the hostile Indians of the plains and rebel emissaries acting as the agents of the Confederate Government. No armed Indians should be allowed to leave the settlements for the plains through their head men or agents. They should be made to understand the difficulty now existing between the Government authorities and the Indians on the Western border, and warned not to involve themselves in acts of hostility which these movements west in armed bodies at this time would inevitably lead to. At all events, they should be pro-

hibited to leave their reservation at present, or until something further is known of their intentions. Also the selling to them of powder in unusual quantities must be prohibited. I desire that you should watch their movements closely and report all the facts you may learn to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr., August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: The difficulty with the Indians in the Platte Valley is growing worse every day. Yesterday, as I am informed by the commander at Fort Kearny, trains were attacked and men killed, both above and below the fort. General Mitchell demands more men in order to save the emigrants and the settlers. I understand that the First Nebraska veterans can be retained, but they have no horses. Could you not authorize a few companies to be supplied with horses? The horses can be had if you say so, and just as soon as our other veteran cavalry battalion is filled they will want horses, and these, if not longer needed by the First, could be turned over to them, and by thus managing not a single dollar would be lost to the Government. I shall telegraph you to-night on this subject and your answer may be sent before this reaches you, but as I had a good opportunity of sending this by our fellow-townsman, Mr. Millard, I thought I would write. Mr. Millard is a very reliable gentleman, and he may possibly be able to post you in regard to many matters of interest to you in this part of the country.

With much esteem, I am, very truly, yours,

ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. COLLECTOR,
FIFTH DISTRICT, STATE OF IOWA,
Council Bluffs, August 9, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

MY DEAR SIR: You are probably aware by this time that we are having a great disturbance with the Indians west of us. So far the Cheyennes are the ones engaged in these hostilities, but there is no telling how many of the tribes who are now friends will join them. Mr. G. W. Perkins, an old trader, who has made thirty-seven trips across the plains, was in my office this morning and he tells me that the Pawnees are very anxious to join our troops in an expedition against them, but that their offer is refused on the ground that it is against the policy of the Government to arm one tribe against another. The Omahas also would be glad to join us. Do you not think that in these times of the nation's trial such mawkish sentimentalities should cease? These two tribes could furnish at least 2,000 warriors. The Utes also are anxious to go in, and they have at least 3,000 warriors. In this Indian war they would save us at least the services of 5,000 men, who could go South. *Pray, if* you can, influence the War Department to authorize the

employment of these Indians. They will eventually fight on the one side or the other. Why not make and keep them our friends? I do not know what General Mitchell is about, but have little confidence in these long-haired officers.

With my best regards to your family, I am, very truly, yours,

HORACE EVERETT.

COTTONWOOD, *August 9, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

Fourteen men killed by the Indians, and 2 ladies and 1 child taken prisoners. One by name of Mrs. Smith, from Central City, the others not known.

MARTIN B. CUTLER,
Lieutenant Company C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with the recommendation in General Ketchum's report and your indorsement thereon, I have ordered the two companies Veteran Reserve Corps stationed at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa, to this place to guard deserters and substitutes and send them to their commands in the field. There is little doubt that there will be some considerable resistance to the draft in this State at various points, especially in this city, in the absence of troops. All the effective force in this department has been ordered to the field from the War Department after several inspections of the department with that view. I don't consider myself authorized, in the face of such action, to order any of them back, even if there were time, which there is not. I shall, therefore, dispose of the Veteran Reserve Corps companies in the department, together with such portions of new regiments as may be mustered into service before the draft, in the manner best calculated to afford the necessary military aid. The assistant provost-marshal-generals for Iowa and Minnesota report to me that there is little apprehension of danger in enforcing the draft in these States, and that they only require a small force, which can be furnished by the Veteran Reserve companies in the States concerned. I transmitted to you a copy of a letter received from the assistant provost-marshal-general of this State on the same subject, to which, with my indorsement upon it, I beg to invite your attention. It is proper to state that until General Ketchum's report was received I had no official knowledge of the two companies Veteran Reserve Corps at Camp McClellan, as they had never reported to me. The order of the Provost-Marshal-General was for these companies Veteran Reserve Corps in this department to report to me, except such as were needed by the officers of his department, so that no complete, or even partially complete, reports of these companies has ever been made to me. An order from the War Department directing all Veteran Reserve companies in this department to report to me is needed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., August 9, 1864.*

I. Surg. Ebenezer Swift, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 206, June 13, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, is announced as medical director of the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. In relieving Surg. T. M. Getty, U. S. Army, from duty as medical director, in order that he may comply with orders received from the War Department, the major-general commanding desires to bear testimony to the ability and fidelity with which he has performed his duties in this department, and to express his regret that the demands of the service should have rendered it necessary that he should be relieved from duty at these headquarters. To his new field of duty Surgeon Getty will carry with him the kind feeling and warm interest of his brother officers in this department.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY, *Fort Randall, Dak. Ter.:*

GENERAL: Your several letters up to July 17, the day before you left Fort Rice, have been received. Of course you are authorized to retain only the infantry at Fort Rice, if you think it judicious, but the post must be left with a force which will render it perfectly secure. It will be too late when your campaign is over to establish the post at Devil's Lake, which must be left until next year. It will be necessary for you to send the Minnesota troops to scour the region between the Missouri and James Rivers to the region of Devil's Lake before they return to Saint Paul. General Sibley reports a large force of Indians between the Missouri and James Rivers, who must be looked after before you close your field operations. Your posts, Fort Rice and the post on the Yellowstone, must be left well supplied for a full year, and so well garrisoned that no possible danger of their being captured can arise. It is important in this view that you select the very best officers you have to command them. I trust you will not leave the upper plains until a definite and satisfactory arrangement be made with the Indians. After beating them, such an arrangement will probably not be difficult. A portion of Colonel Thomas' Minnesota force should, on their return to the State, pursue the direct route from Fort Rice to Fort Wadsworth, on the James, so as to open the trail between those posts.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 9, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY, *Commanding Fort Wadsworth:*

MAJOR: Herewith inclosed you will find Special Orders, No. 176, from these headquarters, appointing J. R. Brown special agent at Fort Wadsworth and vicinity. The object of this appointment is to have an

experienced and competent person to communicate with those Sioux Indians who are desirous of a restoration of their former friendly relations with the Government, and thus relieve you from details which might otherwise seriously embarrass you in your labors during the progress of building, &c., at the fort. Major Brown will, however, be directed to report to you, and he will be under your general order and directions. The scouts named in the same special order will be under his particular charge, but also subject to your superior orders, and you will further instruct Gabriel Renville, chief of scouts, with those attached to him, to give all the aid they can to Major Brown in carrying out the object for which he has been appointed.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Joseph R. Brown is hereby relieved from duty as chief of scouts and chief guide, to which he was appointed by paragraph V of Special Orders, No. 124, current series, from these headquarters, and is hereby appointed special military agent at Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., and as such will be borne upon the rolls of the assistant quartermaster at that post from this date, his compensation being fixed at $5 per day until further orders. He will immediately report to the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth in person for duty, and be under his general orders and direction. He will receive specific instructions from these headquarters.

IV. Scott Campbell, Paul Maza-ka-té-manneé, Frank Le Claire, Cyril Bettlirette, Hubert Parisseau, and Pierre Durwan, scouts, are placed under the particular direction of the special agent, subject, however, to the superior orders of the commandant of Fort Wadsworth. Said named scouts will be borne upon the rolls of the assistant quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth from the date they may be or have been dropped from the rolls of the expeditionary force to the Missouri on the terms and conditions mentioned in paragraph II of Special Orders, No. 112, current series, from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT,
Comdg. District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 6th instant is just received. I am very sorry I missed you. I hoped you might overtake me about Larned, but when I heard of your arrangements I saw it would not be possible,

and I only hoped to meet or get here before you started. When I found the Indians of the upper Arkansas in defiant array, I apprehended much wider disasters than those already reported, and I fear now that they may combine to destroy trains and murder our white people. To prevent this I gave orders, copies of which I will send you. They will give you an idea of my views. First, I have increased and shifted troops in the dangerous district. Second, I have ordered field-works to be erected, such as seem best suited to localities, to prevent such assaults of Indians being successful. Of course I would not define the works. The bend of streams, high places, defense of fords and bridges, timber and water, and proper distances from post to post, will have to be considered. I suppose you will have to go through to Fort Lyon and look over the ground more leisurely and more carefully than I could do or than others have done. By having our stores and stock properly corralled, a very small force can guard a post against Indians, and we will then be able to use more of our troops for escort and for the pursuit of the Indians. Third, I required entire secrecy and no intercourse with the Indians about the post. If talk and toady operations are to be conducted by anybody it must be transacted entirely outside of the lines of the posts. The Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches, have all been implicated in the stealing of stock, and most of them with the murders. They must, therefore, if possible, be punished and also be required to restore double the amount of stock they have stolen before any terms of peace or friendship can be allowed. I have ordered Captain Booth to Salina; Lieutenant Ellsworth, with his company, to Smoky Hill Crossing. I have re-established Fort Zarah at the mouth of Walnut Creek. Larned is important because buildings are erected to accommodate troops, but there is no great interest in it as a military post, and I do not think it best to put a vast amount of expense there. I sent a company to be posted at the Cimarron crossing of the Arkansas. Troops are already at Camp Wynkoop and Lyon, beyond the Cimarron crossing. I directed a station to be established at Cottonwood, and you know of the force at Council Grove. Intermediate stations will be necessary, I suppose, but we are so scarce of troops it may not be practicable at present. The object is to keep the line open and stages and trains safe in their transit. If practicable, a moving force should move out north and south to annoy, catch, and kill, so as to make war a burden to the savages and prevent them from procuring their usual supplies of buffalo meat. Such a general policy seems to be necessary to subdue the Indians and secure the safety of the whites. Six hundred men and two mountain howitzers would be force enough to meet the combined force of the hostile tribes I have named, and from all I could learn they have not combined and may not be able to do so. Some bands are said to be opposed to the war on the whites, and if that be so some arrangement may be made to separate them from their tribes. But they must not be brought into our lines to associate with our soldiers as they have been doing, but directed to some special locality. You will make all possible inquiry as to the position and movements of the Indians and keep me fully advised.

I remain, general, very truly, yours, &c.,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

P. S.—Send the Colorado battery company now stationed at Larned *to Lawrence* as soon as possible for this purpose. Send orders by

express. That battery must be entirely organized and ready for field service. The guns are at Lawrence and the men at Larned. The Wisconsin battery you will find an excellent one. It will remain in your district at present, but mountain howitzers may hereafter be substituted.

S. R. C.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 148 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., August 10, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose you a list of men supposed to belong to the torpedo gang. If you will have them sent on board the Sebago as soon as possible I will send them round to the admiral.

Respectfully,

JAS. S. PALMER,
Commodore.

Leonard Rudd, F. M. Tucker, William E. Wilson, torpedo gang.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS,
New Orleans, August 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned through department headquarters, with the report that the prisoners were delivered, as within directed.

C. W. KILLBORN,
Colonel and Commissary of Prisoners, Department of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 10, 1864.

1. The Seventeenth Ohio Battery will embark as soon as transportation can be furnished and proceed to Dauphin Island, Ala., reporting on arrival there to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces

* * * * * * *

4. The Sixth Regiment Michigan Heavy Artillery, now at Morganza, will proceed to embark for the city of New Orleans, reporting upon arrival there to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf.

5. The following-named regiments, recently transferred from the District of Vicksburg to Morganza, are hereby attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding: the First Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, the Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, the Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, the Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

6. The following-named regiments, now at Natchez, Miss., are hereby attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and will be held subject to the orders of the commander of that corps and in readiness to embark on short notice: the Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

7. The Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now at Baton Rouge, La., is hereby attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding, and will be transferred to Morganza, La., without delay.

8. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, now at Morganza, La., is attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding.

9. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bailey, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Engineer Brigade, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 10, 1864.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he has decided upon taking General Arnold with him on his visit to Mobile Bay, and to request that the companies of the Indiana Heavy Artillery may be sent to Ship Island at once, taking up on their way any ordnance, ordnance stores, or other siege material that General Arnold may designate. I am also instructed to request that the regiment intended for Pensacola Harbor may be sent there as soon as transportation can be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1864—5 p. m.

Order the companies of the Indiana Heavy Artillery forwarded at once to comply with above order. The regiment intended for Pensacola Harbor is the Nineteenth Iowa, of which you spoke to me.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 10, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that no returns have been received from the troops now serving under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, and to request that he be ordered to have them forwarded, as the consolidated return of the department would be incorrect without them. I also request that the troops that have recently arrived at Morganza be ordered to report to me, in order to complete the department returns.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned with the desired information. Major-General Reynolds states that he was under the impression that it had been sent to headquarters Department of the Gulf.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding U. S. Forces in the Field:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following-named regiments be dropped from your next returns, and accounted for as transferred to the Army of the Potomac: Twenty-ninth Maine Infantry, Thirtieth Massachusetts Infantry, One hundred and fourteenth New York Infantry, One hundred and sixteenth New York Infantry, Ninetieth New York Infantry, One hundred and fifty-third New York Infantry, Thirteenth Maine Infantry, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, Eighth Vermont Infantry, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Fifteenth Maine Infantry, Thirtieth Maine Infantry, One hundred and seventy-third New York Infantry, One hundred and sixty-second New York Infantry, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Infantry, One hundred and sixtieth New York Infantry, One hundred and thirty-third New York Infantry, Fourteenth Maine Infantry, Twelfth Maine Infantry, Ninth Connecticut Infantry, Seventy-fifth New York Infantry, Fourteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry, One hundred and thirty-first New York Infantry, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Infantry, Third Massachusetts Infantry [Cavalry], Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Infantry, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Infantry, One hundred and seventy-fifth New York Infantry, and One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Infantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. BARRETT,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 10, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In accordance with verbal instructions from the commanding general of the department, I have to report that there are in the forts on the river and lake the following-named rifled and siege guns on siege carriages, which in my opinion can be taken for siege operations without materially affecting the strength or power of defense of either of the

works: First, Fort Jackson, five 30-pounder Parrotts; second, Fort Saint Philip, five 30-pounder Parrotts; third, Fort Macomb, two 30-pounder Parrotts; fourth, Fort Pike, two 30-pounder Parrotts. There are also at Ship Island seven 9-inch Dahlgrens on naval carriages, which I would urgently recommend for the operations in Mobile Bay. All of these guns can best be transported to Ship Island and the complete siege equipment and companies to take charge of each battery told off and concentrated at that place, unless their ultimate destination can be named at once, and it is thought desirable to so move them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 10, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I am anxious to know positively whether Plaquemine is now within the Defenses of New Orleans. It has heretofore been (I think erroneously) included within the Baton Rouge District. A new district to include the posts of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge has been organized without mentioning Plaquemine. Whilst I highly approve of placing Port Hudson and Baton Rouge under one commander, I equally recommend that Plaquemine be added to the District of La Fourche, forming, as it does, a link in the chain of the line of defense on that side of the river. A glance upon the map will convince one that all troops below the Grossetete country, on that side, should be under one commander. Be pleased to reply at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that the post at Plaquemine report to Major-General Herron, commanding District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. He thinks this necessary, as it would have to be defended from the river or by the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 10, 1864.

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. Gen. Reynolds' Hdqrs., New Orleans:

I send down, by Capt. D. P. Ballard, my provost-marshal, sixteen Confederate prisoners—Lieutenant Collins, of Wharton's staff, one sergeant, and fourteen privates—mostly belonging to Texas regiments and

captured yesterday morning in the vicinity of Williamsport by a force of our cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Crebs, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry. I have another party down toward Livonia and Rosedale under Lieutenant-Colonel Gurney, Second New York Veteran Cavalry. They have also been successful in capturing prisoners, but have not returned. The above capture was made without loss on our part. Collins has annoyed us very much and we are glad of his capture.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 10, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet. Major Remington telegraphs that there is some cavalry opposite Civic's Ferry, on the Amite.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here at 6 a. m this date, and delivered your dispatch immediately to Col. William Crooks, in command of this district, General Buford being absent on leave. Your wishes will be promptly attended to. Colonel Crooks is a West Point graduate and of Sixth Minnesota. He seems to be a man of a great deal of dash and one to be relied on, judging from manner. He has little or no cavalry. Dobbin has a camp about twenty miles from here on Big Creek. He has from 600 to 2,000 men with him, according to circumstances. The arms Shelby got from above are supposed to be from the Sturgis fight. Seventeen hundred muskets, 100,000 rounds of cartridges, and two pieces of artillery were crossed in flats (this is known) and have gone west. It is Colonel Crooks' opinion that Shelby intends crossing the White, above Devall's Bluff, and make south with his conscripts. A regiment of 100-days' men arrived here from Illinois, mostly boys, and food for flux. No signs of guerrillas on the way, but a man recovering the body of his nephew, killed on the Queen City, reports being fired on by two parties at or near Clarendon, three or four days since. The rebels are conscripting everything. Unusual with them, they are taking cattle also. General Washburn (I learn here) has sent, or is about to send, another party after Forrest. General Smith's affair is said here to be rather uncertain. He got out of provisions, had to fall back on Memphis, and Forrest followed him up closely. No unforeseen detention, I shall deliver your dispatch to General Washburn to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARDEN R. SMITH,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Div., 7th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: For the information of the major-general commanding the department, the following extract from the special report of an inspection in Central Missouri, by Brig. Gen. James Totten, inspector-general, is respectfully submitted:

IV. The headquarters of the District of Central Missouri, under command of Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, located at Warrensburg, were inspected. I found the books and records of the district in good condition. The general condition of the troops was as good as the nature of the service in which they are engaged would permit. Considering all the unavoidable disadvantages under which they have labored, I am convinced that General Brown does everything in his power to keep his troops actively in pursuit of the gangs of guerrillas which infest the Central District, and that he is deserving of credit on this score.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 163. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Col. J. F. Tyler, commanding Third Sub-District, will at once order three companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers to Saint Louis, to report to Col. J. H. Baker, commanding First Sub-District. As soon as practicable the remaining company of that regiment will be relieved and ordered to Saint Louis. The bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad will be guarded by dismounted cavalry as far as practicable, and if insufficient, details will be made from the mounted cavalry, reducing the details to as small a number of men as in the opinion of the colonel commanding is judicious.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:
H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Col. J. F. TYLER,
Pilot Knob:

Relieve one of the companies of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers from guarding the bridges and order it to Saint Louis to-morrow. Replace it with dismounted cavalry as far as possible It will be necessary to reduce the number of men guarding the bridges to a small force at each bridge until the new regiment is organized.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:
H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 10, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Our scouts come in every day and report small bands of bushwhackers all through the district, but have poor success in catching them. We keep them traveling constantly and prevent them from concentrating in this sub-district. I would now propose that a scout of 120 men on foot, with, say, three or five days' rations, starting in the night, traveling in the brush altogether, be sent after these bands. If it meets the approval of the general commanding, I will go myself in command of the scout. I think by dividing up in parties of twenty to thirty men, lying in ambush for them, I can meet with some success. Please answer.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST CAV. MISSOURI STATE MIL.,
Marshall, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Your favor of 8th just came to hand, containing copies of telegrams from citizens of Frankfort and Colonel McFerran, all of which will be attended to. If this large force of rebels are believed to be north of Chapel Hill, Major Kelly would certainly know something of them, and if the rebels want to make a raid upon Boonville it would certainly turn out to our advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieut. Col. First Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. in Field.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *August 10, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is a force of 500 rebels on Cowskin Prairie, about twenty-two miles from Newtonia. Our troops have had two skirmishes with them. I will try and attack them with sufficient force to drive them away.

JNO. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. The commanding officers of the posts of Mount Vernon, Newtonia, and Granby, Mo., will immediately send all the available force at their respective posts, with the exception of twenty men at each post, to Neosho, to report to Maj. Milton Burch, commanding, with six days' rations. Commanders of posts may call out the citizens to aid in protecting their posts while the troops are absent. As soon as Major Burch complies with an order this day issued, the troops will return to their respective posts.

5. Captain McCullah, commanding Company H, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, Marionville, Mo., will immediately upon receipt of this order send all the available force of his company, with the exception of fifteen men, to Neosho, with six days' rations and at least forty rounds of ammunition to each man, to report to Major Burch, commanding, for duty in the field.

6. Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will at once send Capt. W. C. Human, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, with 100 enlisted men of the Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, properly officered and supplied with six days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition each, to Neosho, Mo., to report to Major Burch, commanding, for duty in the field.

7. Col. J. J. Gravely, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will immediately proceed to Neosho, Mo., and assume command of all troops now at that post and that have been directed in orders of this date from these headquarters to report to Major Burch, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding that post, for duty in the field. Upon assuming command at Neosho, Colonel Gravely will immediately comply with the written instructions transmitted this day from these headquarters to Major Burch.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Major BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho:

Mr. Fitzgerald has arrived here to-night and informs me that you found the force on Cowskin too strong to attack with 150 men. I therefore send forward to you 100 men of the Eighth, and have ordered the commanding officers at Mount Vernon, Newtonia, and Granby to send you all their available force except twenty men at each post. You are also at liberty to call upon the commanding officer at Carthage for fifty men. This should give you a force of upward of 400 men. With this force I desire you to attack the enemy with the utmost vigor and whip him, if possible. In making this movement you will move so as to cover your posts and not let the enemy reach them before you can. Do not reduce the force at Carthage unless you consider it absolutely necessary, and in attacking the enemy take advantage of position, if possible. As soon as you have made this movement, send the troops to their respective posts. There will be a movement from Fayetteville toward this position in a few days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

From my former experience I have no doubt that any force I send to Fort Smith will be delayed there at least for so long a time as they *would* refuse to furnish an escort. I am informed that the road from

Fayetteville to Van Buren is held by several hundred bushwhackers, and this officially, and if this is so 100 men would be no better than 25 to guard such a train. So I think we will not order troops down at present, but you will confer with Colonel Harrison and see if he will not assist to get these people out. Captain Hughes with his detachment may remain at Fayetteville while some of Colonel Harrison's troops go to Van Buren to assist Bowlin, if that will do. Have Harrison inform us as soon as the large force of bushwhackers has withdrawn. Keep scouts well out toward Fayetteville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

If you cannot furnish escort for the train delay it till to-morrow, when Captain Hughes will be there with fifty men escorting down horses for the First Arkansas. Have all go on together with a large escort. The reason why a large cavalry force of 200 or 300 cannot be used at that point is that I have not got them and cannot get them. Raise a company of infantry there for six months if you can. Will not Captain Godely and his company muster into the six-months' regiment? Have him do so if you can induce him.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding, Cassville:

Captain Hughes will not at present be detained at Fayetteville, but with re-enforcements from there will push on to Cowskin Prairie as rapidly as possible. Major Burch has retired before that force with 150 men under his command.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Commanding at Lebanon, Mo.:

You will send Captain McCabe with his company and all its camp and garrison equipage to the post of Springfield immediately. You will call Captain Rubey's company into active service at your post at once. If they are ready to muster I will have the assistant commissary of musters come down and muster them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Liberty, Mo., August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: Your telegram is received. There is no truth in the rumor of a camp on Fishing River. One Bill Anderson, with from 75 to 100 men, made up of men from Carroll County and Taylor's band, was yesterday on Camp Branch. I have 200 men after him, both mounted and on foot. I am informed by several parties who should know that both Thrailkill and Taylor have crossed the river to make arrangements for the crossing of these men. We are making it warm for them. They would cross at once if they could do so in safety. No Union men have been killed or property taken since I came here. They fully understand who will be the victims of retaliation. We are using every measure to exterminate the cut-throats. My horses being thin when I drew them, are badly run down, as they are on the move all the time. I am now the only officer in camp for duty—all out. I can hear no operations of troops in Platte; they should be moving night and day. I will report what success we have as soon as I learn. A few go up daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

The Platte County troops should picket all the regular passes from Clay to Platte River, with dismounted men in the brush; they fear their own kind of warfare.

MACON, *August 10, 1864.*

General FISK:

I came to this place yesterday for ammunition and clothing. I shall leave for Fayette this evening. In the race after Holtzclaw by me, recently reported, I wounded three of the guerrillas. The band was seventy or eighty strong. Since then several of them, badly frightened, have sent me communications asking upon what terms they could return to their homes and be loyal, giving various reasons for going into the brush, which are all false. My reply was upon no conditions. Please instruct me in the matter as similar cases may come in future. With the force now under my command guerrillas cannot stay in peace within our reach. The horses captured by me from guerrillas can be used as Government horses. Some scoundrel slandered me outrageously in the Democrat of yesterday.

R. LEONARD,
Major Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MO. MILITIA,
Mexico, August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: I desire to call your attention to the condition of Colonel Caldwell's command, now at this post. The colonel informs me that *his* men are very badly scattered over the northwest of this district;

that in the confusion consequent to the division of his command that men in different companies drew clothing and articles necessary for their comfort for which the captains had no time to take receipts. The consequence is that they are responsible for a very large amount of property, and unless these men can be got together and settle their accounts that several of his captains will be ruined. In addition to this he wishes Captain McDermott, Company G, to take charge as commander of his regiment, as I have put him in command of Sub-District of Mexico. And above all, we need the men very badly to drive the rebels out of the country, as they are here in abundance, but not in large bodies, and my original plan must be carried out, and that is to ambush these gentlemen, which I propose to do to your entire satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 10, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Indians have attacked and killed inhabitants on Little Blue this side of Fort Kearny on Overland Stage route. Stage just arrived at Atchison without passengers. Have requested Governor to send militia after them, and telegraphed commander at Kearny to come down on them if he has force; but forces are scarce in that region. Cannot some of General Sully's command move down to Nebraska?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 10, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

The Indians have attacked the settlements on the Little Blue. Fifteen are known to be killed. I have no Federal troops in that region, and request that the militia may be sent after the savages. I will do all I can to bring forces to bear on them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Letter just received from Colonel Wattles, dated 6th instant, says the rebel force at Fort Smith has retreated south. No fighting to speak of. Rebels are pretty plenty at Cane Hill; 300 of them passed north into Missouri a few days ago. We have scouts near Maysville.

T. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Pleasonton, Warrensburg; General Rosecrans, and to Associated Press, Lawrence.)

ATCHISON, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

One coach just arrived from west. No mail or passengers through. Indians have murdered all families on Little Blue. One entire family, eight in number. Fifteen are known to be killed. All families are moving in for safety.

N. A. GILLESPIE,
Agent Overland Stage Line.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 10, 1864.*

N. A. GILLESPIE,
Atchison, Kans.:

Dispatch received. When were Indians last seen? How far from Kearny or Atchison? What militia could be called out nearest to the scene of slaughter?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

ATCHISON, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

One hundred and eighty miles from Atchison; seventy this side of Kearny. Two men killed ten miles this side Kearny and train burned thirty-five above yesterday.

N. A. GILLESPIE,
Agent, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have forwarded you by this day's mail a petition from the citizens of Shirley, Republic, and Washington Counties, asking protection from Indian depredations. I received the paper by the hands of Capt. I. M. Schooley, of the Sixth [Seventeenth] Regiment Kansas State Militia, who was deputized by the citizens of the counties named to confer with me upon the supposition that they were embraced in my district. If my district was extended on the guide meridian to the northern boundary of Kansas, and I could have a few additional squadrons of cavalry, I think I could give protection to the frontier settlements. It appears that the Indians who commit depredations on this line of communications west, as well as the route through South Nebraska, take refuge between the two roads on the Republican, and I am of the opinion that hostile parties are there at present, near Lake Sibley. The establishment of a post near that point (Lake Sibley) with one or two squadrons of cavalry, would afford protection to the settlement on the Republican. Captain Schooley informs me that the State militia in that section have no arms. They number but a small force, as the country is sparsely settled, but they are very anxious to be armed, and if armed would make a good auxiliary force in case of serious trouble.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. N. WOOD,
Council Grove.

GENERAL: Yours of the 30th is before me. I was sorry that I did not find you at home when I reached Council Grove, as I was an entire stranger in that place. I was pleased, however, with the thrifty, substantial appearance of the place, which must become a very prominent position in the State. I notice what you urge in regard to sending more of your troops to the new district. I will bear the matter in mind, but at present will keep the troops together so as to encourage and aid in filling up the regiment which is not yet near full. Your brigade was about the first to get here, and knowing the men had moved hastily I was glad to return them, so they could look a little after their home concerns. I hope, too, they will take hold and assist in finishing up the defenses which I had directed to be made at your town. Such works will be of great convenience if raids are attempted in that region. I I would like to move with a strong force, and one more willing to hold on, in the direction which I went before. If necessary I hope your militia may be on hand for a sixty-day movement. I hope the necessity may not arise, but those Indians can only be punished by a long, persevering, and active pursuit. See that your men have their arms and ammunition always ready, and if I go I shall certainly expect you to be along. Your prompt efforts in moving down the 100-days' men prevented your participation in my move to Larned.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Several trains have been attacked and destroyed in the Platte Valley, just beyond Fort Kearny, within the last forty-eight hours, and all the men along with them killed. Citizens have also been attacked and killed, and the danger to our settlements is becoming imminent. Active measures will alone save the settlements up the Platte from complete abandonment. We have not horses for Nebraska (the First). Will you authorize your quartermaster here to purchase for two companies?

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 10, 1864.*

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

The stage just in to Atchison brings news of Indians murdering people on Little Blue. Can troops from Fort Kearny move down on them?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 10, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

Indians are reported murdering citizens on Little Blue. If your force is sufficient come down on them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 10, 1864.*

POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Kearny:

Act upon the dispatches sent to Colonel Summers. I have given transportation to Governor Saunders for territorial arms and ammunition to Kearny. Are you in communication with General Mitchell? Do you know where he is?

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, COLO., *August 10, 1864.*
(Received 3.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The alliance of Indians on the plains reported last winter in my communication is now undoubted. A large force, say 10,000 troops, will be necessary to defend the lines and put down hostilities. Unless they can be sent at once we will be cut off and destroyed.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Denver City, Colo., August 10, 1864. (Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

I am now satisfied that the tribes of the plains are nearly all combined in this terrible war, as apprehended last winter. It will be the largest Indian war this country ever had, extending from Texas to the British lines, involving nearly all the wild tribes of the plains. Please bring all the force of your department to bear in favor of speedy reenforcement of our troops, and get me authority to raise a regiment of 100-days' mounted men. Our militia law is inoperative, and unless this authority is given we will be destroyed.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory and Superintendent of Indians.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
August 10, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: On the 4th instant I made a personal examination of the timber on the different coulees in this vicinity, returning by way of Buffalo Lake to ascertain the amount of grass that might be obtained, whether sufficient to furnish hay for the use of the animals to be kept at this

post during the coming winter. I am satisfied that there is timber sufficient to build and sustain a fort. The grass, although sufficient, is difficult to obtain on account of the amount of dead grass which has accumulated from year to year. The prairies not having been burned it is impossible to use the mowing machine. In an ordinary season I think there will be no trouble in obtaining sufficient within ten miles of the post, but I find it will be necessary this season to go a greater distance. Finding it impracticable and almost impossible to detach a sufficient number of men from my command to secure the amount required for the coming winter on account of having the necessary buildings to erect for protection during the winter, the time being short, I accepted a proposition of Mr. Mark Donnie, which was to secure the quantity required, provided I would furnish him the necessary implements and a proper guard, his intention being to employ half breeds to do the work. I accepted the proposition after consulting with Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, and deeming it the most feasible manner by which the amount required could be obtained, I detailed thirty infantry, ten cavalry, one mountain howitzer, with six men, and four scouts, the whole under command of Capt. John Klatt, as guard, with orders to make an intrenched camp. Mr. Donnie, after procuring the services of some half-breeds, moved on the 6th instant about seventeen miles from this post and commenced operations, where he is now busily engaged in cutting and securing the necessary amount of hay. Since the establishment of the post I have been making preparations for the construction of all the necessary buildings by having all the men not necessarily engaged on guard duty engaged in intrenching on the lines as laid down on the plan, and securing and hewing timbers for the block-houses, preparing the saw-mill and all the tools. Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, will have the mill in operation, I think, this week. Some of the whip-saws will be running to-morrow. Some men also engaged in burning coal and lime; some hauling rock for foundations for block-houses; two men engaged in digging a well, and all the men busily engaged. The work under Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, is progressing as rapidly as possible. There will be no delay, as every officer and man is ready to do his part.

Pierre Bottineau, chief of scouts, has been busy, and up to the present time has not seen any sign of hostile Indians. Gabriel Renville has kept his men engaged and has rendered good service by urging my men to labor. He sent two men out to within fifty miles of Devil's Lake. They returned on the 9th and reported as not having seen any signs of hostile Indians. Up to the present time I have not heard of any hostile Indians being near the Coteau.

On the 8th Gabriel Renville exhibited a note (in pencil) from the commanding general dated Fort Ridgely, June 6, 1864, which he thought would entitle him to pay after my arrival on the Coteau. I respectfully ask to be instructed on the subject. He also requested the use of a few scythes to make hay. Not being able to make hay without them I instructed the assistant quartermaster to furnish them and charge them, provided they could be spared. Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, furnished six, to be returned.

I would respectfully state to the commanding general that from all I have seen and all the information I have obtained since my arrival on the Coteau de Prairie, I am fully satisfied that the point selected is the best for a fort on or near the Coteau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,

Major Thirtieth Regt. Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Comdg.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 11, 1864.*

The headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding, are hereby established in the city of New Orleans, to date from July 22, 1864.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] TEMPORARY HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Baton Rouge, August 11, 1864.*

The cavalry regiments now concentrated at Baton Rouge are brigaded and organized into a division as follows: First Brigade, Col. John G. Fonda commanding—Sixth Missouri Cavalry, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, Second Louisiana Cavalry; Second Brigade, Col. D. B. Bush commanding—Eleventh New York Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, First Wisconsin Battery. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, upon reporting, is assigned to the command of the division and will report his division for duty to Major-General Herron, commanding District of Baton Rouge. The staff of each brigade will consist of one acting assistant adjutant-general, one aide-de-camp, one acting assistant quartermaster, and one ordnance officer. The division staff will be one acting assistant adjutant-general, one acting assistant quartermaster, one acting assistant commissary of subsistence, one inspector, two aides, one surgeon in charge, and one ordnance officer.

By command of Major-General Banks:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 11, 1864.*

1. In compliance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Companies B, F, K, L, M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, will at once proceed to Ship Island, Miss., and report to the commanding officer of that post, taking up on their way any ordnance or ordnance stores or other siege material that Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf, may designate. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. The Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers will at once proceed to Pensacola Harbor, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, commanding the District of West Florida. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 11, 1864.

Lieut. J. B. RAWLES,
Commanding Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery:

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 216, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, you will take immediate steps to turn over to the commanding officer of the Chicago Mercantile Battery the horses and guns complete now in your possession and be ready to embark on Monday morning. You will take shelter-tents and three days' rations and only what arms you propose to take north. You are ordered to report to me to take part in the operations in Mobile Bay.

Respectfully,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, August 11, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST INDIANA ARTILLERY:

SIR: By direction of the commanding general of the department you will proceed at once with Companies B, F, L, and M of your regiment to Forts Jackson and Saint Philip and take on board from each fort five 30-pounder Parrott guns with siege carriages, implements, and equipment complete, receipting to the commanding officer for the same. You will take with you fifteen six-mule teams for your train. After taking aboard your guns you will proceed without delay to Ship Island and await further orders.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. R. CRAFT,
Lieut. and Insp. of Arty., Department of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 11, 1864.

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans:

I have the honor to request that Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey, U. S. Volunteers, now in this city, be assigned to me for duty to command the Carrollton District.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 11, 1864.*

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, at Morganza:

By instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi all infantry regiments of the First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps, will be reported as transferred to Army of the Potomac, except First Louisiana Infantry, which will be reported as on detached service. Cavalry and artillery unchanged.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 11, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following-named regiments of this command as now serving under Major-General Granger, viz: Sixty-seventh Indiana, Ninety-sixth Ohio, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Seventy-seventh Illinois; also Third Maryland Cavalry, dismounted. Also to report the arrival of the following troops at Morganza, La., since date of last report, viz: Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers. Aggregate present, 2,220; aggregate present and absent, 3,405. Seventh Missouri, two companies; First Kansas, one company; aggregate present, 114; aggregate present and absent, 219. One hundred and sixty-first New York. Sixth Michigan under orders to report to chief of artillery at New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, LA., *August 11, 1864.*
(Received 12th.)

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

General Lee has arrived with his brigade. Brigadier-General Gordon is also here.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

MORGANZA, *August 11, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 8.10 p. m. 12th.)

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just arrived from White River with last brigade of my command. Find all quiet on Mississippi. Respectfully ask permission to report in person to the commanding general. Shall I disembark my command and send boats back?

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 12, 1864.*

P. S.—The telegraph being down and the dispatch not having gone through I send it again from Baton Rouge.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 11, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

For the last two days the guerrillas have troubled the couriers from here to Plaquemine very much. Major Shaw reports that one of his was captured yesterday; that his cavalry force is so small that he will

be unable to meet my courier any longer at Bayou Goula. The courier I sent Thursday was chased several miles by guerrillas and barely escaped. I cannot keep up the communication with Plaquemine without Major Shaw has orders to continue them. All quiet here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

BONNET CARRÉ, *August 11, 1864.*
(Received 9.10 a. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet. The force reported last night is supposed to be Doyal's company. Colonel Scott with his command is reported to have left for Clinton.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding District.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following report as the result of my observation of, and inquiries in relation to, the cavalry command of this department, of its organization and the manner in which duty is performed by some of the staff departments upon which it is dependent:

I. The most of the cavalry of this department is now brigaded and each of these brigades, with one exception, is attached to some infantry division. That portion of the cavalry which is not brigaded is attached to such commands, from time to time, as in the opinion of the department commander require their services in conjunction with their own.

II. There is no chief of cavalry, or any one whose particular duty it is to attend to the wants of or correct the faults that may exist in this arm of the service. Neither is there any officer who is on duty as inspector of cavalry, and until such an officer is appointed we shall not be able to obtain a consolidated inspection report of the cavalry command in this department.

III. There is a large number of enlisted men in the cavalry force which are reported as being dismounted, while there is a large number of horses being worked in the teams under the charge of the post quartermaster of Little Rock which are suitable for both cavalry and artillery service. These animals should be issued to troops and their places supplied by good conditioned mules, which are now grazing on the prairies near Devall's Bluff. There are also many good horses being ridden by clerks and employés in the quartermaster's and other departments where smaller and less valuable animals would answer the same purpose. The ration of forage received for the cavalry horses here does not exceed an average of three pounds of hay and six pounds of grain. This is reported to have been the average of the ration issued for the past six weeks. I believe that the scarcity of forage is caused by the limited amount of water transportation employed for the use of this department, and I fear that in some instances private freight may

have prevented the forwarding of Government stores promptly. The difficulty that exists in the procuring of a sufficient quantity of hay will soon be obviated to a certain extent, as a large supply is now being secured (under contract) from the prairies for Government use. Although this hay is of an inferior quality, yet it will assist in recuperating the animals.

IV. The improper manner in which horses are sometimes shipped at Saint Louis to be transferred to this department should be remedied. I found 106 horses en route for this department upon the deck of a barge, without any covering, or anything to feed from other than the deck of the barge. By this fully one-half of the grain is wasted by becoming mixed with the filth made by the animals. Feed-troughs should be constructed upon these barges running the length of the boat along the center of the deck, and the horses tied upon either side. There should also be constructed a light framework of wood, capable of supporting a sufficient amount of tarpaulin to make an awning over the entire deck, for the purpose of protecting the horses from the sun, which has a very debilitating effect upon them when exposed for several days so closely packed. The horses that I here speak of were to be cared for by quartermaster's employés, but the amount of care bestowed upon them was very small indeed. Some days the horses were not watered at all. Horses being so transported should be under the charge of competent, faithful, and energetic men, who will devote that amount of care and attention necessary. It is reported here that several lots of horses that have been shipped for this department have been seized by order of the commanding general of the District of Memphis, thereby causing much delay in the mounting of that portion of the cavalry command which is dismounted.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. COWAN,
Major and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 11, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report having delivered your dispatch addressed to General Washburn to his acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. C. H. Townsend, General W. being at Holly Springs, from which place he will return this afternoon. I inclose receipt of dispatch. From Captain Townsend I glean the following: Dick Taylor crossed near Port Hudson with 12,000 men, made for Meridian or vicinity, and so by rail to Oxford, which he is fortifying, and where he is in command. Forrest was badly wounded in his fight with General A. J. Smith and cannot ride. General A. J. Smith left here on Sunday for Holly Springs with orders to fight Forrest and whip him. He has further orders to go to Oxford to fight Taylor, proceed to Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroy the railroad there, and from thence to Decatur, and from thence to General Sherman at Atlanta. From there he will send all his cavalry back (6,000). All this is expected to occupy six weeks, until which time there will be no cavalry here. Lee has gone to Hood, taking with him some 10,000 men. This leaves Taylor in command of some 15,000 to 18,000 men. Smith will have, say, 15,000 men (infantry). This clears this district of men, except some 100-days' men and a colored brigade. A rumor prevailed

here some few days since that you were to be placed in command of this army, vice General Washburn. If so, general, don't leave one fellow named Smith behind. This last *entre nous*. There was a fight yesterday below here. The wounded are being brought in. Have no particulars yet. The 100-days' men are reported by every officer I have spoken with as good for nothing, except provost-guard and orderlies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARDEN R. SMITH.
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff, Ark.:*

The ammunition asked for by General West is on the train. How many men can the Celeste carry? How long will it take her to make the trip? Is there any bridge material ready to go on her? Do you think it safe to send her?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 11, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Dispatch of 9.30 only this moment received. Celeste can carry 250 men. It will take twelve hours to get to Augusta. We have tools but not bridge materials. It is not absolutely safe, but I think it prudent to send the Celeste up.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Delayed on account of storm.

OPERATOR.

[Indorsement.]

I think it best to send the Celeste to take dispatches, ammunition, &c.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to inquire of you why you do not answer his dispatch of this morning.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 11, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I have answered every dispatch received by me within a minute after its receipt. I have been astonished in not hearing from you in response to them. The operator must explain why the delay or interruption has occurred.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send the accompanying dispatch* to General West by land, and keep a copy to go by boat. Get the boat ready to go on the arrival of the train to-morrow, unless you can make up enough of ammunition, in which case get the boat off at daylight.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 11, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Cavalry Expedition:

GENERAL: There is no boat at Devall's Bluff but the little Celeste. I send her with the ammunition asked for as soon as it can get to the Bluff, and whatever else there is available that you want. Let me warn you not to take the reports of citizens and rebel soldiers as indications of the intentions of the rebel leaders. These reports are started to deceive. If you go across the river do not uncover the road for the attack of Jackman. Make a strong demonstration against him, and leave a small force. Remember you have all our available cavalry. Both General Steele and myself are of opinion that you had now better follow McCray and cross where he crosses, should he do so, but being on the spot, and having the latest information, you must use your own judgment.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 11, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Keep your scouts out well toward the east and northeast. General West is at Augusta.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 11, 1864.—For Washburn to Sherman, in relation to operations in Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 242.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE:

SIR: In accordance with verbal instructions from the general commanding, I started for Pilot Knob, Mo., July 22, to construct a redoubt at that place, and have the honor to report as follows: At the position selected for the work I found the soil with only a depth of from one to

* See next, *post.*

feet, and was therefore compelled to erect the work with timber.)posed to make the walls of the parapet with logs, filling up the ior with stone and as much dirt as might be procured from a shal- wide ditch outside. A great deal of the timber has been cut and aying of the logs commenced. I would respectfully recommend Lieutenant Fessler, Sergeant Vogeli, and Privates Dick and leman, of Company G, First Missouri State Militia, be perma- ly detailed for the work and report to my successor, as they are temporarily on that duty and understand what is required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS STICKNEY,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers.

PILOT KNOB, *August 11, 1864.*

t. H. HANNAHS:

lid not know it was absolutely necessary the company should get st night or should have ordered an extra train with them. I sent ı off on first train after the order was received. Will have extra ı take the company through to-night that you now wish. I will up the other company to-morrow, as you say it must come, but I ı not enough men to relieve half of it. I have no dismounted cav- nen, and the troops ordered to report here from Cape Girardeau ı not arrived. My pickets have now been on duty for sixteen days, use I have no men to relieve them. I have had all my disposable ı at work on the fort, but now have stopped work up there because ı are no men to work.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., August 11, 1864.

HENRY SUESS,
Chief of Cavalry, Glasgow, Mo.:

llowing just received and is forwarded for your information:

SAINT LOUIS, *August 11, 1864.*

r-General PLEASONTON:

vost-marshal has information from rebel prisoners that Todd, with 400 men, d river from Saline County north near Miami; that a force is expected up from y, and object of Todd's crossing is to secure ferries for crossing Shelby's force.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

r order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *August 11, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

ır-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

ımerous squads of guerrillas are leaving Saline, going west. en houses were burned at Frankfort last Saturday, mostly belong- to soldiers now in service and discharged. Loss $15,000. One

discharged soldier was brutally robbed and murdered. Prominent secessionists living south of that place certainly directed this piece of devilment, and I earnestly recommend that they should pay the damage. I shall be at Boonville to-night.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

WARRENSBURG, *August 11, 1864.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
Steamer Fanny Ogden, Boonville:

Ascertain and report by telegraph the names of secessionists concerned in the destruction of property at Frankfort, with a view to their being made to pay the damage; or, if possible, collect the amount yourself and report.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Use your best efforts to secure all the lead from Blow's mines in reach of the rebels. We want all the lead we can get, and don't want the enemy to get any. The matter will be in your hands under this instruction. Mr. Blow, agent, will act under instructions through or from you as to safety in working the mines.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *August 11, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received a letter from Lieutenant Burns, former provost-marshal here, dated August 1, at Fort Smith, in which he says the rebels made an attack there the day previous with infantry and artillery, and continued the attack till night, and opened the fight again early on the morning of the 1st instant, and that we had driven back their line of skirmishers that day, but the battle was progressing. He speaks of no advantage gained by either party, and the rebel force does now exceed 6,000. The rumors brought through by the mail-carriers tally with all—that there was fighting at Fort Smith and Van Buren on the 5th instant, and that a force of 4,000 had crossed to the north side of the river. It is very difficult to communicate from Fayetteville to Fort Smith.

JNO. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville:

You may send forward the dispatch to Captain Bowlin, with the statement that troops will be sent to help him out as soon as they can

be spared from duty in the district. I shall know in the course of five days whether I can spare any troops or not. S. H. Boyd will be colonel of the six-months' regiment. Godely will be allowed to remain with his company near where he is or at Berryville, and will be armed as the balance of the regiment is armed (good infantry arms), and be entitled to the pay and allowance of other U. S. soldiers. The men are likely to remain in the service any way for this length of time, and it is better that they should be in the U. S. service. Have him enlist with his company, if possible. Send word to Bowlin that troops will be sent to help him within six days if any can be spared from the district with safety.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 11, 1864.

Capt. J. H. MOORE,
Comdg. Co. H, Seventh Prov. Enrolled Mo. Militia, Galena:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you will immediately send out a scounting party of one commissioned officer and thirty enlisted men with instructions to scour the country as far south as Berryville, Ark., and through that section, for the purpose of obtaining information of the forces, movements, and intentions of the enemy. This party will not attack any considerable force of the enemy, as its purpose is for a reconnaissance. Upon the return of the detachment the officer in charge will make report of his movements and the information obtained to these headquarters. Forty rounds of ammunition to each man and six days' rations will be taken.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 11, 1864.

Capt. J. C. BAILEY,
Comdg. Detach. Second Arkansas Cavalry, near Ozark, Mo.:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you will immediately send out a scouting party of one commissioned officer and forty enlisted men with instructions to move cautiously down White River as far as Big North Fork, for the purpose of learning the movements and intentions of the enemy. This party will not attack any considerable force of the enemy. Direct the officer in charge to obtain all the information possible from the citizens and such straggling rebel soldiers as he may capture. Upon the return of the detachment the officer in charge will make report of his movements and the information obtained to these headquarters. Forty rounds of ammunition to each man and six days' rations will be taken.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 11, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

I shall call at Saint Joseph, en route to Omaha, for the little howitzer, which I hope you will have ready to return. When does the packet leave Saint Joseph?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 11, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have information that the rebels have concentrated some 250 men in the vicinity of Middle Grove and threaten to attack Paris. I have not force sufficient to send out to attack them. Can only act on the defensive with bodies of that size. Would like to have the balance of the First Iowa Cavalry if you can spare them.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 11, 1864.*

General J. B. DOUGLASS, *Mexico:*

The First Iowa detachment here cannot at present be spared. I have no other troops of consequence at Saint Joseph, and they are continually scouting. Why don't you order out every militiaman you have in the district until you can drive out the murderers? You ought not to hesitate a moment. Call out your troops and put down the bushwhackers. Every soldier in the Eighth District is subject to your command. You have four companies of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, seven companies of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and four companies of the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, the Iowa troops, and Enrolled Missouri Militia. You ought to concentrate the Ninth Cavalry to use against the guerrillas in force, and hold posts with militia. The people must be made to take care of the towns. Let the troops fight the guerrillas and take care of the country. Who leads the bushwhackers at Middle Grove?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *August 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

DEAR GENERAL: Your esteemed favors of July 23 and 25 were duly received and contents noted and appreciated. We should have replied to them promptly but for the following facts: Our Mr. B. W. Lewis was quite ill at the time of their receipt, and has been confined to his room ever since until to-day. Our Mr. J. W. Lewis was absent in Saint Louis some two weeks; besides, the writer was unusually busy with military and business matters, marching and countermarching; hence the delay. Thank God, we still survive and hold Glasgow. How long we can boast of this it is hard to tell, for I am firmly of the opinion that the knights of the brush have it in their power to crush us out at this point whenever they think it policy to do so. They are constantly moving on all sides of us in squads of from eight to forty.

They are getting very bold, and are nightly stealing horses and money within two or three miles of our camp. Some forty odd took breakfast this morning four miles northeast of here at L. S. Eddin's. Our forces under Major Matlack are very inefficient, being made up mostly of boys, poorly disciplined and worse armed, and only a portion of them mounted; and, to make the matter worse, they have been in the service eight months and have not as yet received any pay. The officers, we think, are good men and will do all they can under the circumstances. Situated as they are, they will be very fortunate indeed if they can hold the post and keep up the military telegraph lines, which are being cut daily. Great good could be done here at this time in scouting, had we a sufficient force to put in the brush in different directions. To do this we want at least double the force we have at this time, in order to do effective work, and our earnest prayer is that we may speedily get our force doubled.

Our organization under General Orders, No. 107, does not amount to much. They number some sixty-five or seventy good men under Lieutenant Vance, yet they seem to have no head or starting-point, and they did not know until to-day whether they were in the service or not. The men all seem willing to do good service for their county if they can only get to work understandingly. Mr. Holtzclaw called on Mr. Richard Earickson, living two miles south of town, on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock. Took from him a fine horse and demanded him to pay them $100. Mr. E. not having the amount of money in his possession they compelled him to agree to leave the amount on a designated stump some mile or more from his house, which part of the contract we learn he complied with. Mr. Earickson had a conversation of nearly an hour with Holtzclaw. He told Mr. E. that but for a little mismanagement on his part he would have taken you and your party in on your return from Fayette to Glasgow, when you were last here. He further stated that had you returned by the same route to Brookfield that you came he would have gotten you certain, as he had his plans all laid. He told Mr. E. he could report him as soon as he was gone, but that in a short time he would have things in a fix that he could not report. He also stated that he could take the post of Glasgow whenever he thought proper, as he was well posted about our force here and the inefficiency of their arms. In regard to the organization at Brunswick, I must confess I look upon it with great distrust at this time, and my opinion is it should be watched closely, lest at some moment, when not looked for by many, they may turn out like Governor Hall's militia of Platte County. Major Matlack agrees with me fully on this subject, from what he saw and heard whilst scouting in the vicinity of Brunswick. We hope we are mistaken in this, but we are confident we are not. General, I hope you will see the necessity as I do of immediately placing more troops at this place, if possible. I learn that General Pleasonton is doing some heavy work in Saline, but it only makes it worse for us, as he is driving many of his knights to our county, and we are not strong enough to co-operate with him, and it is fallacy for us to try and tighten the reins whilst we are outnumbered four to one at least. We hope soon to have the pleasure of welcoming yourself and staff to Glasgow. All join in regards to yourself and Lieutenant Clarke, as well as the balance of your staff. Please let us hear from you as often as you have time.

Your friend,

B. W. LEWIS.
Per D.

GENERAL: I learn that our militia have taken some horses in Chariton County from notorious sympathizers who have sons that have joined the knights in their late raids. I would like to know how far this will be countenanced by you, as the men are only in for four months. I think it is perfectly right to mount our boys on all this class of horses that they can find, even if they have to be given back at the expiration of the four months' service. I have many things that I would like to lay before you, general; if we could only meet personally, for I assure you things have changed materially in this vicinity since you were down, and I regret to say not for the better. Can you not, general, pay us a visit, if only for a day or two? We would feel highly gratified to have you come and see for yourself how matters stand.

Very respectfully, your friend,

B. W. LEWIS, SR.
Per DAVIS.

P. S.—The writer's regards, who has become a little demoralized of late.

PAOLA, KANS., *August 11, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT,
Olathe, Kans.:

Assume command of the troops in Johnson County and send Major Anderson to Aubrey. Send report to-morrow why the baggage of Company F was ordered to Mound City.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HDQRS. SUB-DIST. NO. 3, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 11, 1864.

Capt. HENRY PEARCE,
Commanding Company C, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry:

On your arrival at Coldwater Grove and before the departure of Company F, now there, you will, through the officers and men of that company, acquaint yourself with the section of country around. As it is from Missouri we expect danger, daily scouting will be kept up in that direction, and a close watch will be kept of the Grand River timber, where the guerrillas will be most likely to concentrate if contemplating a raid into Kansas. As soon as you discover any signs or demonstrations which lead you to believe that a force is organizing for a dash into Kansas, promptly notify these headquarters, as also Rockville on the south and Aubrey on the north. Construct a sufficiently strong and large stockade, if it is not already done, so as to protect your camp and cover your horses, and in which you may defend yourself against 400 men until re-enforcements reach you. Instruct and impress upon your men the necessity of cultivating the acquaintance of the citizens around. They must be our friends, and to keep them so their lives and property must be respected. To-day they are our friends, and to you I look for a continuance of that friendship and support. When scouting into Missouri care must be had that nothing is disturbed. The farms are nearly all laid waste with the houses tenantless, so that there is little to induce men to break ranks. You will have a fine oppor-

tunity to enforce drill and discipline in your camp, and I expect to hear of your success. Above all things, keep your horses in good condition, and your company ready to move at a moment's warning, with five days' hard bread in haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition for your carbines aside from your pistols. Provide yourself with five days' hard bread and keep it on hand for an occasion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 11, 1864.*

N. A. GILLESPIE,
Atchison:

A cavalry company with mountain howitzer has started for the Blue settlements. Have also ordered troops at Kearny to move down on Indians.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 11, 1864.*

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Julesburg:

Order your quartermaster to buy horses. I get no action by Cavalry Bureau. Keep all the troops in motion you can.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Salina, August 11, 1864.

Major-General BLUNT:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts in regard to the killing of four men by Indians near Beaver Creek, about forty miles from this place, on the north bank of Saline River. Saturday evening, August 6, 1864, four men, viz, two men (brothers) named Moffitt, one Tyler and one Hueston, started from their ranch to kill a buffalo for meat, taking a two-horse team with them. Upon reaching the top of a hill about three-quarters of a mile from the house the Indians were discovered rushing down upon them. The horses were turned and run toward a ledge of rocks, where the men took a position. They appear to have fought desperately and must have killed several Indians. Three of the men killed were scalped, but one of the scalps was left upon a rock close by. The horses were both shot through the head. This was probably done by the ranchmen to prevent them falling into the hands of the Indians. The wagon was burned. The Indians made a descent upon the house, in which were an old man and a woman. The old man shot one of the Indians through a hole in the wall, whereupon they all fled. They judged the number of Indians to be about 100. When the messenger arrived at this place a party of twelve citizens, with Sergeant Reynolds, of H Company, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, proceeded to the spot. They learned the above facts. The sergeant says the Indians retreated up the Saline River (west). As all the ranchmen have left the country

west of this point, the Indians will be obliged to fall upon the settlements next for plunder. It seems as if they were determined to pick up all the stock possible and kill all they can overpower. The people of Saline County met in mass-meeting this afternoon "to devise ways and means to protect themselves and property from the ravages of the red-skins." I would state here, general, my urgent need of more cavalry horses to mount my company. I have as yet only eight Government horses, the balance (thirty) being private.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BOOTH,
Capt. Co. L, Eleventh Kansas Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have carefully looked over the entire Arkansas River route from Fort Larned to the cañon where the river enters the Rocky Mountains, especially so that part of the route above Fort Lyon, and am prepared to state as my deliberate judgment that Fort Lyon ought to be removed to a point on the Arkansas River, seventy-five miles above where it is now situated, and where the upper line of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservations [*sic*]. At this point there is plenty of grass for haying and grazing, and the greatest abundance of wood to be found anywhere on the upper Arkansas River. There should be another post established at the Cimarron Crossing. There is at that place, or sufficiently near, grass for hay and grazing. The only drawback is wood. I passed the route with John Smith, who is well posted, and he says that wood in limited quantities may be had at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. This I cannot state as of personal knowledge, but Smith is without a doubt well posted, as I found him at home by night and day on the whole route. If timber for fuel can be found at this crossing it is of all things the point for a post between Larned and Lyon, and should our national troubles terminate soon these posts should be needed but a few years, as then we should be able to either kill off those Indians or make them settle on reservations and go to work, and I confess the former of these propositions looks most feasible to me. Of this last point I do not speak so positively, but of the first I don't think there is a doubt. Everything connected with building a post is more accessible than at any other point for the defense of the route and settlements on the river. The buildings at Fort Lyon are not tenable, and will have to be abandoned soon or rebuilt.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 11, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON,
Denver:

If militia can take care of settlement send volunteers down to strengthen Platte route. Let your quartermaster buy horses.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 11, 1864.*

Governor EVANS,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

Arms can be issued to a Federal officer in command of militia in actual service. I wish you would give me facts, so I may know your disasters. I go to Omaha to aid in the protection of overland mail, which should not give up. All that can be done will be.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

DENVER, *August 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The overland line is about withdrawing stock from the plains for want of protection. Unless troops can be stationed along the line to patrol it our supplies will also be cut off. I fear the telegraph will be cut, too. We have but few arms here, of an inferior quality, with damaged ammunition. The alliance of all the tribes, as I have reported to you, is now undoubted. If they sweep west, as they probably will, we shall be in great danger of being destroyed. Our two regiments of Colorado troops ought to be sent out at once, and we should have at least 5,000 additional troops sent along the route. Would it not be well to defend the Overland Stage route at all hazards? This will give us the best protection for travel, as the line might be patrolled. The troops you telegraphed were coming to this line I understand have all gone up the North Platte to Laramie, and that Colonel Collins is not on his way to our line. What can we expect?

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colorado Territory.

I have just come up the line from the Missouri, and fully concur in the above. Have already stopped mail and passengers and ordered stock off the road.

GEO. K. OTIS,
General Superintendent Overland Stage Line.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 11, 1864.*

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Denver:

Am fully posted. Do all you can with militia. I will do my utmost to keep lines open.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 11, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.:

SIR: I believe the Zuñi Indians are acting in bad faith to us; that they advise Navajoes not to surrender, and sell powder and lead to the Apaches, who live in the Sierras Blanca and Mogollon. Send a pru-

dent, shrewd, reticent officer with ten picked men to live at their village for sixty days, and learn what he can of what they have done in this regard and to observe what they are doing. He will keep his own counsel.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 11, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have heard unofficially that one Sylvester Mowry, a traitor to his country, is about to come to Arizona within the limits of this department. You will at once give orders to the commanders of your different posts to have this Mowry arrested and kept securely confined in the guard-house, until such time as an opportunity may present for so doing, when he will be sent as a prisoner to Fort Yuma, Cal., and there turned loose, with orders not again to come within the boundaries of this department. He will be arrested the moment he arrives in Arizona. Let this be done effectually. I will not tolerate this villain's presence within my command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 11, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Grant has ordered the First Regiment U. S. Volunteers, over 1,000 strong, composed of refugees and deserters from the rebel States, to your department for duty. The detachment of the First Connecticut Cavalry can be assigned for duty with this regiment and be so mustered and paid. General Grant directs that all the troops that can possibly be spared from your department be sent to General Sherman in Georgia, in anticipation of the arrival of this regiment.

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Saint Cloud, Minn., August 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I presume you have heard rumors of anticipated difficulty with the Chippewas. A reliable gentleman from Fort Ripley informs me that last week three chiefs from the Red Lake Indians visited the post and gave the information that Hole-in-the-Day had sent tobacco tied with red tape to nearly all the chiefs, being desirous of engaging with them in a raid on the whites. The information is direct, minute, and doubtless reliable. It is not probable that

Hole-in-the-Day will be able to effect his desired plans, but I deem it prudent to let you know of the information obtained if you have not received it already from other sources. Am still waiting teams to transport my stores. Regards to Mrs. Sibley and family.

Very sincerely, yours,

T. M. NEWSON.

HELENA, ARK., *August 12, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

I have to report that I am now inspecting this post and expect to be at Memphis about the 18th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant BLANKENSHIP,
First Indiana Artillery, Lakeport, La.:

Remain where you are. The Tamaulipas will arrive for you on Sunday to take you to destination. You will take on board but one 30-pounder Parrott at each fort, and but 100 rounds of shell at Fort Pike. How are you off for rations? If short, draw from commissary at Pike.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I returned yesterday afternoon from a three days' raid with the cavalry, which I accompanied at the request of General Lawler. I deem it proper to communicate to you my observations in regard to the efficiency of the cavalry forces of the corps as developed on this occasion, and what is here said in regard to a portion will hold true in regard to the whole. This detail was 200 men of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry and fifty men of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry. The orders were to raid it down the Grossetete and neighboring country. The object was to break up the guerrilla bands which infest that section. But few small bands were met. These were better mounted than our men, and in only one instance were we able to run them down. Indeed, most of the horses of the Second New York were tasked to their utmost to keep up with the main body, which traveled at a walk the whole distance. I am informed that a very large number of these horses have been condemned but are continued in use because there are none to be had to supply their places. The horses of the Eighty-seventh Illinois are much better and are really serviceable. I would recommend that the cavalry commander be instructed to establish, at some convenient point, a horse hospital, where all sick and disabled horses could be sent and treated. With rest, two or three weeks would build up a very large proportion of the horses which are now

condemned as worthless. It would be well to treat all the horses of the Second New York in this way. I am fully satisfied that, as matters now stand, not more than one-half of our cavalry can endure a campaign of two weeks. There is much neglect of the horses and it would have a wholesome effect if a few transfers to infantry were to be made of those men who are most neglectful. I can see no good to come from the raids made through this country, and would respectfully suggest that as much be intimated to General Lawler. Two hundred men can accomplish more good with less expense than twice the number and the enemy can offer no opposition which fifty men cannot overcome with ease. The First Texas should be brigaded with the Second New York if the Fourth Wisconsin is not to return here. I have made these suggestions quite as freely as though I were a member of your personal staff instead of one holding a very undefined relationship, and I trust that, if not approved of, credit will at least be given for a good intention.

I am, general, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., August 12, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have had foraging and scouting parties in the country east of here obtaining information. Rebel officers and detachments, from whom I have information in many ways, have gone south, as all agree, to attack Baton Rouge. A crossing only may be intended, but I am persuaded that Baton Rouge is menaced. A detachment under Colonel Lay, another under Powers, have left our front in that direction.

Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *August 12, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I can raise two kinds of the ammunition and full quantity for General West. Think of sending the boat in half an hour. Will put a few mounted men on the boat to land above Little Red River with one copy of dispatch.* Starting from here they would have to go round by West Point, and it would take two days.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 12, 1864—12 m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Shall not send the Celeste until train arrives. The Kate Hart has just come up with commissary stores and private freight; no forage. No other boat coming. She left Memphis Sunday. Was not fired into.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

---

* See Carr to West, August 11, 7 p. m., p. 652.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 12, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Captain DYER:

The Celeste has just started with 100 infantry and thirty cavalry, ammunition, bridge-building tools, &c.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 12, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

I think there is no doubt but that the enemy have withdrawn their forces from the Arkansas River. Marmaduke has gone to Old Lake and Cabell has taken his command to the south side of the Saline, above Mount Elba. If the enemy occupy the Arkansas River valley for any other purpose than that of foraging I think they have changed their plans. Fagan has gone to Camden to meet Price, Kirby Smith, and others in a council of war. I sent the veterans of the Sixty-second Illinois and Third Minnesota, together with four companies of the Fifth Kansas, whose terms have expired, to Little Rock this morning; the number in all 670 men. The First Indiana Cavalry ought to be relieved, as their term expires as a regiment on the 19th of this month. The sending away of these troops at a time when the sick list is so great has reduced my command very much. I leave it for you to judge whether or not their places should be supplied by other troops.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 12, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller returned this evening from scout to Clinton, Kinderhook, Richwoods, and Wiley's Cove; reports that country swept of everything; all the men from fifteen to fifty gone to Shelby. No forage or bacon left in the country. Reports Colonels Freeman and Coffee at Batesville with 2,500 men. Heard nothing of General West. Scout killed 1, captured 12.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., August 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have to report the enemy have retreated to a point about fifty miles from here on the Fort Towson or Doaksville road, and were in camp there two days ago. I cannot yet determine what their further intentions are.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VAN BUREN, *August 12, 1864.*

General THAYER:

Our troops under Captain Beeler, of Thirteenth Kansas, attacked a party of bushwhackers last night twenty-five miles northeast of here, and a severe engagement ensued. Several of our men were wounded. Among the number Captain Beeler, mortally wounded in the abdomen. I have just sent an ambulance and escort out to the party to bring in the wounded. I do not know the loss of the enemy.

THOS. M. BOWEN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

VAN BUREN, *August 12, 1864.*

General THAYER, *Fort Smith:*

The mail party of the Sixth Kansas under Lieutenant Anderson was attacked this morning thirteen miles from here on Lee's Creek by over 200 men. The mail is lost; also a sutler train, and but seven out of the whole party of ours have as yet arrived or been heard from. Our party numbered about seventy. Lieutenant Anderson is here awaiting orders.

THOS. M. BOWEN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, SIXTH CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLS.,
De Soto, Mo., August 12, 1864.

Lieut. J. C. BRADEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that in compliance with instructions from sub-district headquarters I proceeded down the Mississippi River as far as Cape Girardeau. From the most reliable information I can obtain, Rotten Rock is the principal crossing place of guerrillas from Missouri to Illinois. Troops stationed at Rotten Rock will command both Rush Tower and Selma.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

R. H. MONTGOMERY,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON, *Commanding at Cassville:*

You will detail fifty men in addition to the present escort to escort the train and horses moving toward Fayetteville. If this leaves you too weak at the post, call in fifty men from White River during their absence. If these fifty men go mounted, you will instruct them to go through to Van Buren and escort Captain Bowlin and his train back, making no stop except at night. If the captain is not ready to leave when this escort arrives it will immediately return without him. Inform Colonel Harrison that the force on Cowskin was only about 250 men, Pickler's old command, and did not stand for a fight. A force is now out after them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

What news? Can't you clean out the guerrillas from Boone, Callaway, Howard, and Chariton? What can be done to have escort for the repairers of the telegraph line from Glasgow?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 12, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

MEXICO, MO., *August 12, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

News is that the rebels are thick in the counties of Boone, Howard, Monroe, and Audrain. I have 130 First Iowa Cavalry here. The balance are at Saint Joseph. I have to-day ordered all my force to be ready to take the field, and hope in a few days to give a good account to you. I can give repairers an escort from Huntsville and Glasgow.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

I send you the above. The general commanding thinks these counties should be cleared out.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *August 12, 1864.*

General FISK:

Rebels near Middle Grove are led by Perkins, Davis, and Majors.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

LIBERTY, *August 12, 1864.*

General FISK:

A messenger has just come in from Lieutenant Shelly. The force he was watching during the night turned out to be militia camped in the bush. Anderson is in that section with quite a large force.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *August 12, 1864.*

General FISK:

My messenger not yet returned from Carrollton. Citizens of Carroll here to-day from twelve miles north of Carrollton report all quiet. Will telegraph you early to-morrow.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF CHILLICOTHE,
Chillicothe, Mo., August 12, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have respectfully referred to you and herewith hand you a communication from Lieut. William McIlwrath, assistant provost-marshal here. The lieutenant has for a long time been familiarizing himself with the condition of affairs in his district and is well posted. I cannot, in the scope of an ordinary letter, give you particularly my views of the local condition of my county. Affairs there give me the deepest concern, both on account of my duties and of my interest as a citizen there. I hope to have an opportunity ere long to see you, when I can give you fully my views of the disease.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIFTH SUB-MIL. DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Chillicothe, Mo., August 11, 1864.

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Commanding Sub-District, at Chillicothe, Mo.:

COLONEL: My attention has been called on numerous occasions during the last twelve months to a condition of things in several of these upper counties which, in my opinion, demanded the serious attention of the department and district commanders. That condition, I am sorry to say, has not improved, but has lately got worse. I am apprehensive that should something not be done soon to check this tendency to lawlessness it will ere long acquire such strength that any efforts which the Government may make to stop it will be of no avail. One year ago men who had openly expressed their rebel feelings, and who had been dealt with in some mild form by the military authorities, such as being required to take the oath and give bond, &c., were the only ones who were interfered with by these self-constituted committees of safety. Such men were usually waited upon by a party of men at night and given to understand that they must leave by a certain time upon pain of being killed or having their houses burned should they not obey the intimation. In some of these cases palliating circumstances were to be found, and in some instances, where admission of guilt was made on the part of the parties charged with the offense, a reprimand or some bond was required for keeping the peace. Gradually, however, the field of operations was extended, and after the election last November many men were notified to leave the country in certain localities because they had voted the conservative ticket. It is next to impossible to get the necessary testimony in these cases, but that men have left the counties north of us and have been induced to do so by the threats, sometimes direct and other times indirect, of parties hostile to them in political feeling, is a matter so well known to yourself that I need not do more than call to your mind the many instances of the kind which have occurred in your own (Grundy) county. At the present time there is considerable excitement in that county, when, from its position, it is less apt to be entered by guerrillas than this (Livingston) and other counties. It is true a raid was made by Holtzclaw upon Lindley, in the southeast edge of the county. This of itself was some-

thing singular—singular in this, that Holtzclaw should go up into Grundy County, north of us, upon a raid of that kind and choose a community for the scene of his operations which was noted for the number of these kind of lawless men it contained. These men literally brought the bushwhackers in there. It might be supposed that they would desist from a course attended with such results, but, to use the language of Doctor Coggswell, one of the most rampant in that locality, "we have begun the work of running the rebels off, and there is no use talking, we will never have peace while one of them is left in the county." This is but too indicative of the policy of these men. Those whom they style rebels are not those merely who are in arms, or those who may be found harboring, concealing, or feeding them, but any one who ever has been in the rebel service, any one who ever was arrested and put under oath and bond by the military, any one whom rumor has set down as a Southern sympathizer, any one who voted the conservative ticket at the last election, any one who opposes their mad and lawless schemes, and, lastly, any one who won't halloo for Jim Lane. This last might create a smile upon the countenance of one who did not know the actual condition of things in these northern counties, but it is only about a year ago since a quiet and peaceable citizen was shot dead in the street in Pleasant Plains, just on the edge of Mercer County, on the Iowa State line, because he refused to halloo for Jim Lane when ordered to do so. Many have been insulted, whipped, shot at, and abused because they refused to halloo when ordered to do so. Some of our best citizens and most loyal men have been treated in this way.

At present I understand there is an effort being made to get a company of men armed and put on duty up there. A company of good men under good, firm, and prudent officers would do much toward restoring quiet and peace in that county; but that is not the class of men it is sought to arm and put on duty. Officers and men are all of the opposite stripe, and should they be put on duty it will only make things worse instead of better. The best men of the county will leave; they are talking of it now, and should this company be armed it will determine their course. I understand a petition has been sent forward to General Fisk. The name of Captain Haycroft, of your regiment, is on that petition, but he don't want what the petition asks for. He could not refuse, however, to put his name to it. The man who would refuse to sign a petition when presented in a certain form had better be leaving. You are aware of how this is by the attempt that was made some time ago to get petition signed to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. Good men were afraid to circulate those petitions, and in Mercer, where the good men wanted the same order issued, threats were made of what would be done to any one who would circulate such a petition. To arm one class of citizens and legalize their organizations, who breathe nothing but vengeance and slaughter against another class, is evidently as unwise and impolitic as it is unjust. Could such a company of men as Captain Francis, with such an officer to command them, be sent into that county until after the elections, I think the effect would be good. Of course at the first and for a good while a certain class of men would howl, but all good citizens would hail such a thing with delight.

I have already drawn this out to an extent beyond what I anticipated at starting, but I cannot close without adverting to the language held by Judge De Bolt while passing through here in command of a company of independent militia. Some four companies had arrived in town that evening. No commissary stores had arrived, but I had a pretty

good supply of prison rations on hand, and, seeing how matters were, went to work and issued them out to the various companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia as fast as they came in. I did this to prevent that confusion and ill feeling which is ever consequent upon soldiers going around pressing their meals. I saw the judge, asked him how many men he had, and if he did not want rations for them. He said he had about thirty; that, by God, he did not want any rations for his men; that if his men could not find rations for themselves they had no business with him. I remarked that I did not know he belonged to the Enrolled Missouri Militia service. He said that he did not; that he was here in command of an independent company of jayhawkers, out upon a jayhawking expedition. This conversation occurred on the public street, and in the middle of a crowd of some fifteen or twenty of his men, who seemed to relish the idea of being commanded by such a captain. I would not take any notice of this were it not for this man's position as circuit judge, and the effect and influence of such sayings and teachings upon men of lower stations. He is also, I understand, endeavoring to get up a regiment for the twelve-months' service. I trust you will succeed in impressing upon the general commanding the importance of adopting some salutary check to these evils. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If we can prevent these two parties from becoming so heated that they will be bound to ignite, we will have added another proof to the truth of the above old adage. Should nothing be done, one party will in a short time become so elated with the success of their schemes that, as I have before remarked, the authorities may have considerable trouble in bringing them under the law, while at the same time the other party will become so irritated and exasperated that they will be equally unmanageable.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McILWRATH,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 268. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 12, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

38. Surg. S. B. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as acting medical inspector, Department of Kansas, and will report in person to Major-General Blunt, U. S. Volunteers, commanding District of Upper Arkansas, for assignment to duty, and by letter to Surg. H. Buckmaster, medical director, Department of Kansas.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

DEAR GENERAL: I am just in receipt of yours of the 9th instant. Lieutenant McClure goes to Fort Leavenworth to-day for horses, trans-

portation, &c. I hope he may be successful. If I can get sufficient horses to mount what cavalry there is in my district and obtain three or four additional squadrons I believe I will be able to protect the Santa Fé route and also the country on the Republican, if that territory should be added to my district, as I mentioned to you in my letter of the 10th instant. I desire, as soon as I can get things in shape, to make a pilgrimage over the western part of my district and superintend matters personally. The fact being known that I am moving about on the frontier will give a feeling of security to the frontier settlements, where considerable alarm exists at present, and I may possibly have the good luck to steal a march on the red devils and give them a chastising, which is the only thing that will do them good—a little killing. The last telegraphic report received here gives some indications of successful operations at Mobile. I trust that it may prove true, for the general prospect during the last few days has not been very flattering. We do not move on to Richmond quite as fast as the country had expected. Give my regards to Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Julia and also to your military family.

I remain, with high regard, yours, truly,

JAS. G. BLUNT.

P. S.—What are your views in regard to the building of a military telegraph from Fort Leavenworth to this point?

J. G. B.

OMAHA, *August 12, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have called out the militia to assist in punishing the Indians on our frontier. Will you authorize the ordnance officer here to issue arms to the militia troops? Answer by telegraph.

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

COTTONWOOD, *August 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Am I to have any aid in horses or men in this district? I have 600 miles of country invaded by Indians, all within four days. Yesterday there was another attack on the road near Laramie. From the South Pass to within forty miles of Nebraska City there have been constant raids on the road for four days, and for three weeks the same thing has been done from Fort Laramie to South Pass. I am concentrating at strong points along the road all citizens and trains for their own protection. The citizens are generally without effective weapons. I have positive proof that there are white men, guerrillas, in large numbers aiding the Indians against us. I have ordered the horses bought.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OMAHA, *August 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Cottonwood Springs:

The following just received:

The stage just in to Atchison brings news of Indians murdering people on Little Blue. Can troops from Fort Kearny move down on them?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

I have replied to General Curtis that we have but one mounted company at Kearny, and Indians all along our line.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General Mitchell is out west at Cottonwood Springs, I think. I have sent your dispatch to him there. There is but one mounted company at Kearny, and the Indians are along our line from Kearny to South Pass.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Cottonwood Springs:

I have given transportation for Territorial arms to Fort Kearny. The Governor now wants transportation to Grand Island and Columbus, but I do not like to trust our trains without escort or to withdraw troops from any point for escort without your knowledge. Shall I give transportation in this case and without escort? I shall send subsistence to-day to the companies at Nebraska City, if they are to move to the Blue direct from there, and direct them to communicate with Fort Kearny. I will endeavor to push things along and do the best I can, but like as frequent and full directions from you as possible, so that I may work understandingly and carry out your views. General Curtis was at Saint Joseph yesterday on his way here.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Cottonwood Springs:

The Governor has called out twelve companies militia. There are not enough horse equipments at Leavenworth to mount the First Nebraska if they remain here. Colonel Livingston thinks they can be obtained more quickly from Saint Louis. Shall I forward his requisition to General Curtis, with request that it be forwarded to Saint Louis, with explanation of the emergency?

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA CITY, NEBR. TER., *August 12, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Just received following from General Mitchell:

COTTONWOOD, *August 12, 1864.*

Have horse equipments for every dismounted soldier instanter. Say to Governor if he does not order out militia the Territory will be laid waste.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

Four hundred horse equipments are needed for First Nebraska Cavalry, and nearly as many more for other dismounted men. Colonel Livingston's requisition goes forward to-day. If the stores are not at Leavenworth cannot they be procured at Saint Louis?

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 12, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS:

All the mounted men at this fort (fifty) started for the Blue this morning. Had to station a portion of this command at Plum Creek.

Your obedient servant,

S. W. SUMMERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *August 12, 1864.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: The Indians are very troublesome. Yesterday a party of fifteen chased a soldier within three miles of the post. Lieutenant Cramer with fifteen men pursued them. After a chase of fifteen miles the Indians halted and gave fight. We killed 2, wounded 2 more, and captured 2 horses. They then retreated toward Sand Creek. Our horses were so much exhausted that our men were unable to pursue farther. Last evening an expressman was driven back by four Indians. There is no doubt but large parties, since the re-enforcement of Larned, have come up the river and are now in this vicinity. I fear the work at the agency will have to be abandoned if troops cannot be obtained to protect it. I have made application to Major Wynkoop for troops. He will do all he can, but the fact is we have no troops to spare from here. We cannot ascertain what Indians they were, but I fear that all the tribes are engaged. The Arapahoes that I have been feeding have not been in for some time. It looks at present as though we shall have to fight them all.

S. G. COLLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

DENVER, *August 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Indians have appeared near here. No militia organized for the field, and law no account. Troops all out after Indians and guerrillas; can't send any down Platte yet.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Craig, N. Mex.:

SIR: Inclosed is a letter for Major Greene. Send it to him by express. Have Lieutenant Samburn and thirteen picked men of his company got in perfect readiness to go with Major Greene, with a good guide, and with twenty days' flour, bacon, sugar, and coffee, no bedding, to go light, and help the major catch the Indians alluded to. Every man must be a Cossack in going lightly equipped, and a hero when the Indians are come up with. Have them ready so that there will be no delay after Greene comes.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Send me copies of these letters. I have not time to copy them.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 12, 1864.

Capt. HENRY A. GREENE,
Commanding at Fort McRae, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: A. M. Parker, going hence, via Fort Stanton, to El Paso, on the 6th instant, forty miles north from Fort Stanton, had fifty mules run off by some Mescalero Apaches. The Indians probably took the direction of Dog Cañon, in the Sacramento Mountains, east of your post. If you will take twelve of your best men and an officer and thirteen of the California cavalry at Fort Craig, with pack-mules, going light, you will cut the trail by going east, and rescue the mules and destroy the Indians. Get your men ready. Order them to some known water to wait for you, then come to Craig at once for the other men, then unite your party and go ahead, and good luck attend you.

Yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 12, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: Since writing to you the letter stating that, in case Mowry came to Arizona, to arrest and send him under guard beyond the limits of the department, I have thought it better that you send word to Colonel Coult first to notify Mowry that unless he leave the department he will be sent away, as he is regarded as an enemy of the United States. In case, then, he does not go, he will be placed beyond the limits of the department, unless he has permission to remain in it from higher authority than myself. I regard his presence in Arizona as dangerous to the peace and security of the people. He was once in correspondence with rebel authorities, and may again be guilty of like treasonable practices.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday and to report as follows:

There are now in the Military District of Minnesota, which extends as far west as Devil's Lake and the line of the James River, six companies of the Second Minnesota Mounted Rangers, four companies of Hatch's Independent Battalion, and four companies Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The two first-named detachments are scattered about in small bodies from Fort Ripley to Fort Abercrombie, and thence to Fort Ridgely and the northern line of the State of Iowa, covering the frontier during the absence of the Indian expedition, as well as so small a force can do it. These detachments are nothing more than mounted rangers, mounted on small Canadian ponies, which were bought for service on the plains. Neither troops nor horses would be worth much, if anything, with any of our armies in the field. It would take twenty-five days to assemble these detachments at Saint Paul, the nearest point at which they could procure transportation south, and even then but a part of them could be sent, until relieved by other troops, without abandoning Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, and Ridgely. The number which could be assembled at Fort Snelling within twenty-five days would not exceed 300, and those badly mounted for anything but frontier service, and little serviceable for anything else. The four companies Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry have just reached the point near James River and have begun to build Fort Wadsworth. They cannot be taken away, until relieved, without abandoning a large amount of public property and giving up the establishment of the post. The point on the James River where they are building the post is 340 miles northwest of Saint Paul, and to communicate with these and bring them back to Saint Paul, to which point they must march, would require six weeks at the least, even supposing the order to be sent at once and everything to be abandoned. These are all the troops fit for service in the District of Minnesota, and you will readily see that even if all were taken, without being relieved, they could not be assembled at Saint Paul much, if any, before October 1.

In General Sully's District of Iowa about two-thirds of all the forces in the department are now serving, all of whom, with the exception of one company Sixth Iowa Cavalry and one company of Dakota cavalry at Yankton, one company Seventh Iowa Cavalry at Vermillion River, detachments of three cavalry companies at Farm Island and two companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry at the same place, about seven companies in all, are with General Sully's expedition. These seven companies are posted so as to cover the frontier, as far as possible, during Sully's absence, and could not be taken away without creating an immediate stampede of the inhabitants. General Sully, after establishing the location of Fort Rice on the Missouri, above Cannon Ball River, left four or five companies to build the post, and on the 18th of July marched with the remainder of his command for the Yellowstone, near which the combined Indian force was encamped. Fort Rice is 450 miles northwest of Sioux City and cannot be communicated with in less than twenty-five days. If boats were there ready the troops now at that post might be brought to Saint Louis (if the Missouri is navigable) in about twelve days more by abandoning the post and all public stores.

You see, then, general, how difficult and unfortunate it is to take away any of the troops mentioned before they are replaced by others, and that even if taken away they consist of fragments of regiments and companies, some of whom are really not fit for service south, and are all very small in number. All the rest of the troops in the department (with the exception of companies Veteran Reserve Corps) are with Sully. As I have stated, he marched on the 18th of July from Fort Rice toward the Yellowstone, expecting to find the Indians somewhere on the way. He is doubtless now returning to Fort Rice. I had already determined as soon as he returned to send south the entire Eighth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, who are with him and mounted. They will return to Minnesota as rapidly as possible from Fort Rice, and will be immediately sent south. I will in addition send a force south equal at least in number to the regiment rebel deserters being sent me, probably more. If Sully is as successful as there is little doubt he will be, I shall send from this department in addition to the Eighth Minnesota Infantry the Sixth Iowa Cavalry and the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry. A large part of these can be sent, I have no doubt, from Saint Paul and Sioux City by the last of September, nearly if not quite as soon as I could send for and bring in to Saint Paul the detachments first mentioned.

All the transportation in the department is now with Sully, with very small exception, and the great difficulty will be to get the troops you are sending to the frontier. I will do all I can to hurry up matters. God knows, general, how glad I would be to send every man in this department either to General Grant or General Sherman, where I know that more men are needed, and I regret as much as any man can that I am compelled to make this report. I will do all that is possible in the case.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: In the critical and complicated state of our Indian relations, I have the honor to offer for your consideration certain facts and suggestions, with reference to the present condition and the future of the savages embraced within this district, which may be of some value to the Government in determining the policy to be adopted:

The number of these Indians is, including men, women, and children, approximately as follows: Remnant of the Madewakanton, Wahpaton, and Sisseton Sioux, who participated more or less actively in the outbreak of 1862, not including the prisoners at Davenport, Iowa, and those removed to the Missouri Reservation, 450 lodges, containing 2,700; bands of Yanktonais in the region of Devil's Lake, 1,000 lodges, 6,000; Sisseton Sioux and Cut-Heads, who did not join in the massacres of 1862, and who are generally inclined to peace, 200 lodges, 1,200; aggregate of the several bands of Chippewas in Minnesota, 6,900; total, 16,800. Estimating one warrior to each five individuals, which is about a fair ratio, you will perceive that there are on the Minnesota frontier, or within striking distance of it, nearly 3,500 warriors, of whom about 1,800 are now actively hostile, 250 desirous of

peace, and 1,450 (Chippewas) avowedly friendly, but who, in my judgment, would not hesitate at any time to raise the tomahawk if not restrained by the fear of consequences. I am satisfied that the greater part of these Chippewas would have joined in the war upon the whites in 1862 if Little Crow and his concentrated force of Sioux warriors had not met with the decisive and disastrous defeat of Wood Lake. With this exhibit of the status of the several bands, the question naturally arises what policy shall be pursued to close the Sioux war, to secure the friendship of the wavering and discontented, and to meliorate the condition of those who, accepting the terms of peace vouchsafed them, return to their original position as wards of the United States Government? My views upon the subject are briefly these:

No permanent peace need be expected with the prairie bands of Sioux until they have all felt the power of the Government and become convinced that they cannot successfully contend against it. The Sioux on this side of the Missouri having been successfully defeated during the campaigns of 1862 and 1863, confess their inability to meet our troops in battle, and would probably all submit but for the hope that the powerful bands of Teton Sioux will concentrate in sufficient strength to drive back, if not exterminate, the force now in the field against them. Should General Sully succeed in finding these savages and defeating them in a general engagement I think the Sioux on both sides of the Missouri will be disposed to accept any terms of peace. The principal dissatisfaction of the Upper and Western Sioux arises from the fact that steamers ascend the Missouri River and emigrants to Idaho traverse the prairie by different routes, which, they insist, frighten the buffalo and drive them from their hunting grounds, and as game is their sole reliance these wild warriors will strive to interrupt and prevent these movements by force of arms, until they realize the folly and inutility of continuing so unequal a contest. When they find that they must cease to depend upon the chase for food, and must work or starve, they will agree to any reasonable conditions the Government may see fit to impose.

Your plan of establishing a post at Devil's Lake, garrisoned by a strong detachment of eight or ten companies, will enable the Government to assemble all the Sioux who are enjoying its protection in the immediate vicinity of that post, and under the charge of the military commander, where the fine quality of the soil and the abundance of wood and water would enable them to support themselves by their own labor, with only a cost to the Government of necessary seed and farming implements. The great advantage of the location is its remoteness from the frontier settlements and the security of the Indians against the intrusion of improper characters from among the whites, which has hitherto proved a prolific source of evil to these people. Devil's Lake is in an isolated region, midway between the Missouri River and the British boundary line, the parallel of 48 degrees north latitude passing through the southern border of the lake. The country to the south and left is the inhospitable and broken Coteau of the Missouri, unfit for residence or cultivation. On the east and north, toward the Red River of the North, there are extensive prairies and better land, but there is no reason to believe that the whites will be tempted to emigrate there for half a century to come. The course of the upper Cheyenne River, a tributary to the Red River, is at its nearest point to Devil's Lake only a few miles distant, and the valley is well timbered at intervals and the soil of good quality, but the advance of the white settlements in that direction will not probably take place for many years. So far as my

knowledge extends there is no other spot in the prairie region of the Northwest which promises equal advantages for the concentration of the bands who must as a matter of necessity be provided by the Government with a permanent home. The Indian reservation on the Missouri, to which the Sioux prisoners and the Winnebago Indians were removed in 1863, has been tried for two successive seasons, and is said to be incapable of producing such crops as the Indians must rely on mainly for subsistence; consequently it must be abandoned for a more fertile locality. A due regard to the obligations of the Government toward the bands who are entitled to protection, no less than to the border settlers who are subject to constant annoyance and alarm by the proximity of these savages, demands the selection of a district where the evils attendant upon the juxtaposition of the two races will cease to exist. I have every reason to believe that if your programme to establish a strong post at Devil's Lake to afford protection and encouragement to the Indians who wish to live at peace with the Government was fully carried out, and the several bands of Sioux invited to take advantage of it, a large number would immediately resort thither, and they would eventually be followed by others from time to time, so that the vexed and complicated questions connected with the disposition to be made of these prairie warriors, with their families, would soon receive a simple and comparatively inexpensive solution.

The same general plan of concentration and military surveillance of the several bands of Chippewas would be productive of like good effects, but I am not prepared to indicate the exact position in their country where they could profitably cultivate the soil and at the same time enjoy absolute immunity from the encroachments of the white man. It is becoming more and more manifest that some such fixed policy as that indicated must be adopted by the Government with reference to the great tribes of Indians north and west of us before a permanent peace can be restored to our extensive border. The general and natural exasperation felt by the people of this State against the Indians in consequence of the horrible outrages perpetrated by the Sioux in 1862 renders it certain that they will not consent to any plan which does not involve the location of these savages at a great distance from their frontier. In determining the question of the disposition to be made of the several bands, I respectfully suggest that for those individuals of Sioux who remained faithful to the Government through all the bloody scenes referred to, and with unexampled heroism exposed their own lives and property to destruction while engaged in saving the lives of white men, women, and children, special and liberal provisions should be made which will place them beyond the reach of want and suffering. Such an exemption from the common lot of their kindred they have well and richly earned. They are comparatively few in numbers and their names can readily be ascertained.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE,
August 12, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Joe Demarrar, one of the *scouts whom* I sent out from this post some days ago, has returned.

Quinn, the other one, was compelled to remain over at Fort Wadsworth in consequence of his horse giving out. On leaving here these scouts went directly to White Bear Lodge, on the Cheyenne, from there out on the Coteau, and then back by way of Fort Wadsworth. Old Joe reports having seen several places where considerable numbers of the Indians had recently been encamped. One camp was found where Indians had been the night previous, with some fresh buffalo meat still near the fire. Joe thinks from the signs left that this was the camp of some Chippewas on a buffalo hunt. On the Coteau he saw five Indians, whom he is certain were Sioux. As soon as they observed him three of them hid behind a swell in the ground while the other two beckoned him to approach, but being alone he thought discretion the better part of valor and dashed away from them as rapidly as his jaded horse would carry him. These Indians were all dismounted. A private of Captain Donaldson's company, by the name of Baldwin, deserted from the hospital at this post last night. He had been confined in the guard-house for some time under charge of desertion. About two weeks since he was taken quite sick, and at the request of Doctor Braun was taken to the hospital. Some time during the early part of last night he managed to elude the watch on duty in the hospital and made his escape.- He was a British subject, and resided at or near Fort Garry prior to enlisting. He will doubtless make his way back to the British settlements. I hope Captain Donaldson may fall in with him and bring him back. Everything quiet here. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the discipline and efficiency of this command has been greatly improved within the past two weeks. Our sick report is very large, including the light-duty men. Scurvy is making its appearance among the men. We need a supply of beans, potatoes, &c., very much. These things are said to be on the way here, but the train conveying them will probably not reach here for several days yet.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RIDGELY,
August 12, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: By direction of Colonel Pfaender, I have to report to you that a party of marauding Indians have been at Vernon, ten or twelve miles south or southeast of Garden City. Last night a man by the name of Root was shot and his son wounded by them. They stole eight or ten horses and moved off toward the west. Colonel Pfaender received the intelligence about 10 a. m this morning, and by 11 o'clock was on his way down the line with twenty-eight men, with strong hopes of being able to cut off the marauders. The reports here do not show with any definiteness the number of Indians in the party. Only two are spoken of as actually seen. A detachment of twelve men, commanded by Lieutenant McGrade, was dispatched this afternoon up to the Redwood, upon representation of Captain Davis, a surveyor, that two or three Indians had been seen within a few days moving down from the Redwood. They are believed to be a part of the gang which committed the outrages at Vernon. Will give you the earliest information of importance received hereafter regarding this outrage and its denoument.

H. J. CURTICE,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 13, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Are there any recruits going from the Western States to Sherman? I have sent a regiment, 1,000 strong, a very excellent regiment, but composed entirely of deserters and prisoners from the rebel army, to General Pope. The regiment must now be in New York on its way. All the troops that Pope can relieve by this increase I want sent to Sherman. Have inspectors and surgeons gone to the Western hospitals to clear them out and send the convalescents to the front?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point.

I presume the regiment asked for by General Augur was the Second New York, Colonel Whistler. Boards are sent to examine hospitals as fast as we can get surgeons. In the meantime inspections are being made by local surgeons. The extreme heat has had a very bad effect upon the sick in hospitals. All troops under General Pope not actually in the Indian campaign were ordered to General Sherman, and special inspection made of his department. A new demand for troops to day from Indiana, and fears expressed of an attempt to release prisoners of war.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 270. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN'S. OFFICE, *Washington, August 13, 1864.*

At the expiration of his present leave of absence, Col. Charles P. Stone, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, August 13, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR:

* * * * * * *

I found the extreme cavalry outposts one mile and a half from town, and the troops at Baton Rouge, consisting of two regiments of infantry, two batteries, and over 3,000 cavalry, camped within this small semi-circle. The outpost duty is done with great negligence. I suggested to Major-General Herron, just arrived, in command, that the division of cavalry, apart from other operations intended for it, should be thrown out on the Amite River. This would give a short line from the *Manchac* Bayou to the lake, and cover all the plantations in rear on

the river which are now guarded by petty detachments, liable to be picked up one by one. The Amite country is said to be rich in cattle and our patrols ought to supply the troops at Baton Rouge and New Orleans with beef. In a four-hours' examination of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry at drill I did not find a single officer in it who could countermarch a squadron or form line faced to the rear from column. I recommend that a board of examination be appointed for the officers and the ignorant and inefficient be discharged.

* * * * * * *

I desire to ask your attention to some special cases of absentees. The lieutenant-colonel of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, Woodrow, is on duty as assistant inspector-general on General Sherman's staff, in the Defenses of New Orleans. The regiment is a new one, has no colonel, and needs its lieutenant-colonel badly. Capt. J. W. Porter, Second Louisiana Cavalry, is on duty in New Orleans in the provost-marshal's office, and should be with his company. Maj. G. W. Durgin, jr., of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, is on duty as acting assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier-General Bailey at Morganza. His regiment is a large one and needs him to look after his battalion. Captain Foster, of the First Wisconsin Battery of horse artillery, on some duty in the city, should be with his battery. It is a fine one, serving with the division, and should not be allowed to get out of hand.

* * * * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 18, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, whose attention is invited to the recommendation made by General Davidson in relation to the distribution of the force stationed at and near Baton Rouge. The recommendation for an examination, &c., of the officers of the six companies of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry is approved and will be carried into effect. The officers named as being absent from their respective commands should be relieved from their present duties, if it can be done without real injury to the service. Colonel Woodrow may already have been relieved, as an order to that effect was issued from these headquarters on the 10th instant. Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey, with whom Major Durgin is acting as assistant adjutant-general, is now at Mobile Point.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

1. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bailey, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Mobile Point by first opportunity, and report in person to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces, for temporary assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf, will proceed without delay to Mobile Point, and report for temporary duty to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces, for the purpose of superintending the movements of the siege material now being collected at that point.

* * * * * * *

7. The following-named regiments, now at Morganza, La., are hereby attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding: Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

8. The Third Maryland Cavalry (dismounted), now at Mobile Bay, is hereby attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that Brigadier-General Arnold be authorized to take from Forts Jackson and Saint Philip such mortars and mortar implements as may be necessary in the operations against Fort Morgan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is relieved from duty with the Cavalry Division and will, without delay, be reported to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery. The horses and guns will be turned over to the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

* * * * * * *

11. Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold is hereby authorized to take such ordnance and ordnance stores from Forts Jackson and Saint Philip as he may deem necessary for his use in the operations against Fort Morgan.

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 13, 1864.*
(Received 10.35 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses:

The Eleventh New York Cavalry has been ordered to report to me. It was with reference to them that I telegraphed you. They are assigned to the Second Brigade of First Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters.

General Herron asked (see telegram sent to department headquarters an hour since) me to inform him of the dividing line between the Defenses of New Orleans and District of Baton Rouge. I replied that no orders exist on the subject to my knowledge, but that the dividing line between District of Carrollton and District of Baton Rouge I always held to be Manchac Bayou and acted accordingly heretofore, and that I have now a regiment of cavalry near there. That reply produced this telegram from the general. Anything further on this subject I suppose will be regulated at department headquarters.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *August 13, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Natchez Courier of yesterday reports Atlanta captured, with great loss on both sides. This account rests upon Union and rebel reports. One, said to be from medical director of Sherman's army at Nashville, says a terrible battle was fought on the 4th and 5th at Atlanta, in which Sherman took that city; immense loss to both armies, probably 50,000 killed and wounded on both sides. We took 17,000 prisoners. Confederate rumors are that a battle has been fought at Atlanta, the most terrible and destructive of the war. Loss heavy on the rebel side; but gives no other results.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Thibodeaux, La., August 13, 1864.

Capt. OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Defenses of New Orleans:

I have received the letter of Major Drake addressed to the commanding general of the defenses, in which the major-general commanding the department desires my opinion as to the loyalty of the planters in this district. There is no question but a large share of the small farmers,

laborers, mechanics, and a portion of the merchants in this district are truly loyal, but the old and original planters as a mass can be set down as enemies of the Government. The most of them have been so much intimidated by the strength and power of the Government that they have no clear notion of the final success of the rebellion, but they live with a constant desire for the restoration of the old order of labor, and, consequently, are on many occasions found throwing obstacles in the way of the new system, making frivolous and lying complaints and instituting complaints between the present and the past detrimental to the present system. This class the Union people here call copperheads. Another class are still worse in their enmity to the Government. They give us to understand that they only bide their time; that it will not always be with them as it is now. They evince no fear of rebel raids, but seem to covet them. Their wives and daughters, who have not been compelled to take the oath, are loud in their contempt for the Government, and delight in flaunting emblems (not flags) which are known in the community to be evidence of boasted treason. Both of these classes, the galvanized rebels and the copperheads, oppose the policy of the President in spite of their "iron-clad oath." Both may be counted upon as opposed to the new State constitution or anything looking to the permanent establishment of free labor. We have been too lenient with perjured traitors in this district. Provost-marshals and other officers have allowed themselves to be dined and wined into a blindness to their covert treason, while the poor Union men have felt it and have been cowed by it. I cannot now mention the name of any one especially against whom I can bring such proof as would satisfy the critical, as I have taken no pains to collect evidence, and do not remember the complaints or even the conversations I have heard, and can now only speak from impressions; but I will take pains to watch some of the worst, and when tangible evidence can be obtained I will again communicate with you. The month of July passing without the expected raid, and our late success in Mobile Bay, has done much to soften those bitter rebel feelings and keep them more quiet, but I have no doubt but that a few relieved of the assistance and protection of the Government would have a wholesome influence upon the rest. I am not only willing but anxious to assist and labor for the suppression of this as well as the armed forms of treason.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 13, 1864.

Colonel CROOKS,
Commanding District of Helena:

COLONEL: The officer (Colonel Moore) that I sent to occupy Saint Charles reports that he thinks that he ought to have some more men. I beg to request that if they can possibly be spared from Helena you will send to Saint Charles one of the 100-days' regiments that I sent to Helena from here.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

COLONEL: Two men came in from General West, names Frank Lovejoy, Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, B. F. Davis, Company G, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry; verbal dispatch:

Left General West at Searcy Landing (south side) about 9 p. m. 12th. General West is going to move up the Little Red fifteen miles on the 13th; also going to send a party to Jacksonport. General West left the neighborhood of Augusta on the morning of the 12th; has had a party across White River. Hears that Shelby is at Jacksonport crossing toward the west side of White River, and that he intends to try to cross the Arkansas. His scouting party toward Jacksonport is to ascertain the truth. General West has some twenty-five prisoners. General West has provisions enough for eight days. If he has to fall back for provisions will fall back to Lewisburg. Will watch Shelby and fight him whenever he can meet him. He is going to send the train to Devall's Bluff, by way of Hickory Plains, on 13th, with sick amounting to about seventy.

I am going to send a dispatch to him immediately.

Respectfully,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 13, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

A deserter from Cabell's command who has been in Mayberry's company two months has just come in. The brigade he was in (Slemons') on Wednesday morning last marched from their camp twenty miles below Pine Bluff toward Mount Elba. On Thursday morning he deserted, leaving them on Bayou Bartholomew on the march. It was understood to be a general falling back. The hospital had been at Mount Elba for some time. It was reported the command would be dismounted for want of forage.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 13, 1864.*

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

General West came to Searcy Landing last night and was to go fifteen miles up Little Red to-day.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 13, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hinkle has just sent in 10 prisoners, captured near Quitman; one of them is a brother of Colonel Witt and claims to be an

officer. He states that McCray is falling back and our forces advancing; that Shelby has gone down White River with the intention of crossing the river lower down.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 13, 1864—12 m.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Your dispatch just received. A deserter from Cabell's command reports the same movements of the rebels. Kate Hart arrived at Devall's Bluff last night. There are newspaper reports that the rebels are moving toward Morganza, La., and that General Canby is moving troops in the same direction. Not much news of a decisive character from Grant and Sherman. Our troops undertook to carry a hill at Petersburg which commanded the enemy's works, but were stampeded by the report that the hill was mined. Our loss was considerable. A truce was granted to bury our dead; some of our officers were taken prisoners. The Atlanta papers say Hood will lose his whole army in three weeks at the present rate. Hooker asked to be relieved because he was not put in McPherson's place after the latter was killed. Papers say he is to have an important command, even to supersede Meade. I hope such insubordination will not be thus encouraged. Steamer from Pine Bluff arrived this morning. General West is after Shelby with force enough to beat him. It is my intention to send you a force that will enable you to attack the rebels wherever you may meet them on West's return.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 144. } *Saint Louis, Mo., August 13, 1864.*

The following is the organization of the department staff as at present constituted. It is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Maj. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Ben. M. Piatt, assistant adjutant general; Capt. J. F. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general; Col. William Myers, additional aide-de-camp and assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Col. Lewis B. Parsons, additional aide-de-camp and assistant quartermaster, chief of transportation; Capt. Gideon Scull, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Col. F. D. Callender, major, U. S. ordnance, chief of ordnance; Col. John V. Du Bois, additional aide-de-camp, chief of cavalry; Capt. E. McK. Hudson, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, inspector-general; Col. Nelson Cole, Second Regiment Missouri Artillery, chief of artillery; Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, provost-marshal-general; Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. Army, chief commissary of musters; Lieut. Col. N. W. Brown, deputy paymaster-general, U. S. Army, chief paymaster; Surg. Madison Mills, U. S. Army, medical director; Maj. Frank S. Bond, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. J. P. Drouillard, additional aide-de-camp;

Second Lieut. J. H. Adams, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Maj. Lucien Eaton, judge-advocate; Capt. William Hoelcke, additional aide-de-camp, chief of engineers.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 166. } *Saint Louis, August 13, 1864.*

1. Maj. James Wilson, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will relieve Col. J. F. Tyler in the command of the Third Sub-District.

2. Col. J. F. Tyler, on being relieved, will report at these headquarters for orders.

3. The term of service of his regiment having expired, Lieut. Col. John T. Burris, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Second Sub-District, and will rejoin his regiment for muster-out. In relieving him, the general commanding takes occasion to express his regret for the necessity which takes Lieutenant-Colonel Burris from useful service, and to congratulate him and the officers and men of his command on the highly satisfactory result of their late expedition into Northeastern Arkansas.

4. Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will at once assume command of the Second Sub-District.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *August 13, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have just returned from the neighborhood of Miami. There is no truth in the received report of Todd crossing north; no rebels in force have crossed the river. I leave for Boonville.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 13, 1864.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Captain Quinn has not yet got in from Bolivar. I expect he has gone to Stockton, Millville, &c. As soon as he comes back I will send him to Lebanon. Keep Captain Rubey's company there and issue clothing and supplies to them the same as if mustered in. There is a rumor here that there was some fighting at Hartville Thursday night. Have you heard anything of it?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Neosho, Mo., August 13, 1864.

[Lieut. W. D. HUBBARD:]

LIEUTENANT: Please inform the general that I leave this post for Cowskin Prairie at 5 this morning. I have 300 men; will have about forty more to-day. No news. Major Burch thinks we will be able to get a fight to-day or to-morrow unless news was carried from Springfield or on the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. GRAVELY,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 13, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received your telegram, together with that of General Douglass. I have ordered the general concentration of the seven companies of Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, in the district, and use them in force against the guerrillas. The companies organized under General Orders, No. 107, with other Enrolled Missouri Militia, and the citizens must take care of the towns while the troops are crowded into the brush after the rebels. General Douglass seems to have utterly failed in getting his militia force even organized. Has not been able as yet to get two companies into service to guard the bridges on the North Missouri Railroad, or a sufficient force to stand guard at his own headquarters. I hope very soon to receive aid from the new regiments organizing. If a portion of them can be speedily mounted we can drive out the bushwhackers. Colonel Catherwood estimates the guerrillas in Clay County at 300, an overestimate probably. My troops are constantly moving and fighting the guerrillas successfully.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WESTON, *August 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have received no report to-day from Platte City, but I believe that Major Cranor's command has left there and are on their march eastward. I am prepared for fight with my own immediate command, but the militia not yet in fighting trim. I have to-night twenty-one of them on picket to give my men rest. General, I await your orders.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, &c.

WESTON, *August 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major Cranor's command has been entirely withdrawn from Platte City without my knowledge. Where they are is not known as he has not reported to me in a week. A part of my men went four miles beyond Platte City to-day and learn that the bushwhackers are concentrating above the Goose Neck. I have 400 militia and my own

command. Have no fears, but the people here are very much alarmed. I have received information reliably that Thornton was in Platte City last night. I am sending a spy there to-night that will bring me sure news to-morrow. If true, and he continues to visit there, I shall venture something to catch him, with your approval.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 13, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD,
Weston:

Major Cranor is probably chasing the bushwhackers. There cannot be a very large force of guerrillas in Platte County. Anderson, Downing & Co. are in Caldwell County to-night, near Kingston. Your people need not be alarmed. You can whip any enemy that dare molest you. You have my approval in spying, catching, and killing Thornton.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HAMILTON, *August 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

The Lexington stage which left here this morning has just returned, and reports great excitement at Knoxville and Kingston, occasioned by reported advance of a gang of some 100 bushwhackers on Knoxville, coming toward the railroad.

E. A. SLEEPER,
Operator.

KINGSTON, *August 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

Guerrillas between here and Knoxville moving toward Tinney's Grove, said to be 125 strong, taking the same route they did before. Lieutenant Baker and Captain Noblett are on their trail, watching their motions. They killed three men near Knoxville Court-Yard. Send me 100 men well mounted and equipped to aid me in the work. Recruiting going on finely here. Send me transportation for 100 men from Hamilton to Saint Joe.

A. J. BARR.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 13, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

Bill Anderson's guerrillas attacked a militia company at Fredericksburg, Ray County, last night, and killed Captain Colley and 4 men. I have just learned from Hamilton that he is marching toward the railroad from Knoxville and Kingston. Let all your fighting material be

placed on a war footing to chase and kill their desperado organized expedition, to follow him until he is dead; and compel this party to be exclusively an Anderson extermination party. Bushwhack him with dismounted men, and compel citizens to co-operate in the chase after him. If he will not fight you, fight him.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *August 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

My messenger has just returned from Carrollton. The captain commanding there writes me as follows:

I have kept scouts on the river near Miami constantly for the last two weeks and no force has crossed, unless they have crossed to-day. I have sent scouts out both above and below on the river, and will inform you of the result as soon as they return. My information all tends to the conclusion that there is no rebel force in Carroll.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 13, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

Major McDermott will reach Breckinridge about 2 o'clock to-morrow morning by railroad, with 100 of the First Iowa Cavalry. He will debark and march toward Tinney's Grove. You will send out your party under good officers, to report to Major McDermott and form a junction with him between Easterville and Tinney's Grove. Colonel Barr telegraphed me that Anderson will probably rest to-night near Tinney's Grove, as he left the Knoxville and Kingston road in that direction. Citizens to do their whole duty in co-operating. Anderson is the worst of all, and he must be killed, or he will cause the death of every Union man he can find.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *August 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

There are some things going on in this Eighth District we do not understand, and which we think need righting up. It may be all right now, but we are in doubt. Yesterday General Douglass telegraphed to the commanding officer at Glasgow to have all available force ready to move at a moment's notice. Major Matlack had everything ready within an hour. After waiting six hours Major Matlack informed General Douglass of the fact, and asking his further pleasure, and the reply came to Major McNair, ordering him to send two companies of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to Sturgeon. He responded that he did not command the Seventeenth; that Major Matlack, who commanded the post, was here. Major McNair was again addressed thus: "You will hand my order to commanding officer Seventeenth Cavalry, at Glasgow, who will obey orders." Major Matlack at once ordered forward ninety-eight mounted men, his whole available force, yet not

more than two companies, in charge of Captain Hebard, and telegraphed General Douglass the fact. The general replied: "Major Matlack, let your command scour the country on the road, if it takes two days to get to Sturgeon." Mr. Bancroft then told general that as the mounted men were called away the lines must lie down until they returned. The general replied by again addressing Major McNair thus: "You must furnish escort for the repairers from the Enrolled Missouri Militia." So much for these facts. Now, general, we wish to know why General Douglass does not recognize Major Matlack as commanding the post? Can the general countermand your orders, appointing Major Matlack? Is Major McNair ordered to duty and likely to be put in command here? Is General Douglass ignorant of Major Matlack's position? Is he capable of instructing one of your officers thus by personally ignoring him? We want to have this matter settled by you, or the first thing we know our plans and prospects will all be disappointed by General Douglass' movements.

B. W. LEWIS & BRO.

WASHINGTON, *August 13, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The contractor of the Overland Mail Line has represented through the Post-Office Department that more protection against Indians is required along the line, and that two armed men should accompany each coach. He also asks that orders be given to the military not to use the grain, forage, and stores for the line. Please see that these requests are carried out as far as you are able.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 13, 1864.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Constant difficulty between my inspector and medical director induces me to relieve the latter. I hope you will approve. I am going to the Platte Valley to look after the Indians on the overland route. They have attacked trains and stages and murdered many of the people. Have with me small force, which, with militia, I hope sufficient to scatter them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 13, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch just received and telegraphed to General Curtis, at Omaha. The following has just been received from General Mitchell, commanding District of Nebraska:

General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Just heard from a company of militia sent up the Little Blue from Kearny. They scoured the country for forty miles up and down the streams. Found no Indians. I have parties out in every direction from each post chasing Indians. Everything

will be done that I can do with my present force. I am raising militia as fast as I can. The Governor has authorized the raising of twelve companies. I have received to-day [*sic*] toward one company in this vicinity of ranchmen.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, *August 13, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

But few guerrillas at present in my sub-district. I keep, however, some scouting parties in every direction from here, but I have no troops south of Pleasant Hill, which leaves the Grand River country open. If you have the troops to spare, I would advise you to send a small scouting party in there and keep a good lookout in that direction.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of a note from Mr. I. M. Schooley, living on the Republican near Lake Sibley (of whom I wrote you on 10th), dated the 11th instant, in which he states that a large body of Indians are on the Republican in that neighborhood, having with them a large herd of stock (horses), among which it is probable are the horses taken from our troops. I also learned yesterday (unofficially) that the company of the Colorado First at the Cimarron Crossing had lost all their horses; stampeded by the Indians.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

P. S.—Mr. Schooley states that the people in his settlement, on the Republican, are very much alarmed.

J. G. B.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *August 13, 1864.*

Capt. H. G. LORING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have just arrived at this post, intending to take command of the cavalry forces stationed here, and proceed against the hostile Indians, who have recently stolen a large quantity of Government and citizens' stock. I am of the opinion that these Indians could be overtaken and punished, providing the troops here were properly supplied with ammunition, &c. I find upon examination that the cavalry forces are almost entirely out of ammunition, and there is none at the post to supply them. I would, therefore, beg leave to recommend that there be immediately forwarded to this post, by the return coach and escort from Fort Riley, the following stores,

providing they can be procured at Fort Riley, viz: 8,000 cartridges, Star carbine, caliber .52; 5,000 cartridges, Sharps carbine, caliber .52; 5,000 cartridges, Colt army pistol, caliber .44. The above would be sufficient for immediate necessity. Captain Backus, who has recently commanded the post, informs me that he has made requisition for supplies, stores, &c., but they will not reach here in time unless stores are received from Fort Riley.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., August 13, 1864.

His Excellency A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of the Territory of Nebraska:

Mr. Hays has made application to me for Government transportation for the Territorial arms for Columbus and Grand Island. He informs me that there will not be enough to furnish a load for a Government wagon, and as there will probably be need for use of all the Government transportation in the district for the supplying of the increased number of troops, and as I do not feel authorized to withdraw troops for escort duty without General Mitchell's knowledge, nor to trust the wagons without escort, I have felt myself obliged to communicate with General Mitchell before permitting more of the Government transportation to leave here. Pending the reply to this communication could not a wagon be furnished by the Territorial authority to Mr. Hays for these arms?

I am, Governor, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.:

Captain David, at Pawnee Agency, reports that settlers are moving away from Shell Creek, and between his camp and Columbus, and asks protection from him. He says his command is not strong enough to leave his camp. I have directed him to move or remain as ordered by you.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 13, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES B. DAVID,
Pawnee Agency:

You must use your discretion about sending detachments from your post. General Mitchell, who is at Cottonwood, will telegraph orders to you.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., August 13, 1864.

Capt. Z. JACKSON,
Co. B, First Batt., Nebr. Vet. Cav., Comdg. Post Dakota, Nebr. Ter.:

Your communication of the 9th instant, inclosing Lieutenant Tuttwiler's report of the attempt of Indians to destroy the town of Niobrara, on the 1st instant, has been received. All that can be done upon your line at present is to prevent, as far as possible, any invasions of hostile Indians and to ascertain their number, locality, and intentions. They are in large force along the entire Platte Valley, and have committed many outrages. General Mitchell is at Cottonwood Springs. You will have to use great watchfulness and discretion and the means at your disposal in the best possible manner. Your requisition for ammunition has been delivered to the acting ordnance officer to be filled and forwarded.

I am, captain, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 13, 1864.*

N. A. GILLESPIE,
Agent Overland Stage Line, Atchison, Kans.:

Can some officers go through to Kearny by coach on Tuesday? How soon will you be running to Denver? General Mitchell says Little Blue is all right again.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 13, 1864—11.35 a. m.

Hon. A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska, Omaha:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform Your Excellency that orders have been given to Lieutenant Northrop, acting ordnance officer at Omaha, to supply the necessary arms on your requisition.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DENVER, *August 13, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 15th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Have 200 100-days' men offered if they can be mounted and go at once. Indians reported near here, and we are in great danger for want of troops. Please order quartermaster at Denver to muster and equip as fast as men enlist.

JNO. EVANS,
Governor, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 13, 1864.*

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON,
Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

Your Governor has been authorized to raise a mounted 100-days' regiment. The ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary officers in your district will furnish the necessary supplies upon proper requisitions.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 13, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp Collins:

I learned from Indian Agent Major Whiteley that 400 Ute warriors are out on the war-path, but say they will not interfere with whites unless the soldiers interfere with them while they are after the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes. Now, if these red rebels can be killed off by one another it will be a great saving to the Government, for I am fully satisfied that to kill them is the only way to have peace and quiet. Your command is in another district and I feel delicate about suggesting a policy in this matter, but in my district I shall not restrain them from killing one another. I don't consider that any Indian has any right to the protection of the Government from another Indian. It, of course, is to our interest to do what we can to keep peace with the Utes, while we are too poorly prepared to defend against, not to say to follow and chastise, them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp on the Yellowstone, August 13, 1864.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

We reached here yesterday, met the Sioux Nation in very great numbers, in the hills west of Little Missouri River—the same we fought three weeks ago. Fought them all day and part of next; dispersed them with great loss. Indians scattered in all directions.

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the reports of Major Clowney and Captain Burton,* Thirtieth Regiment

* See Burton to Priestley, August 1, p. 546.

Wisconsin Volunteers, relative to the selection of a site for Fort Wadsworth at Kettle Lakes, on the Coteau de Prairie, and near its head, after the examination by Captain Burton of the valley of the James River for a distance of sixty or seventy miles had demonstrated that no timber for a military post could be found on that stream. This result, as you will recollect, was anticipated by me, as my own knowledge and that of others well acquainted with the country had led me to the conclusion that no sufficient body of timber was to be found on any part of the upper James River for even a small station, far less for a post of the magnitude and importance of Fort Wadsworth. The selection made by Major Clowney is, I have no doubt, a judicious and excellent one, being in a direct line from Big Stone Lake to the crossing of the Missouri on the Idaho route. The distance made by the odometer measurement is 183½ miles from Fort Ridgely, direction northwest, and I estimate that to Fort Abercrombie at between eighty to eighty-five miles. The latter post is northeast from Fort Wadsworth. In my judgment there is no more commanding military position in the northwest than that of Fort Wadsworth.

I have advices from Fort Rice as late as 18th ultimo from Colonel Thomas. The whole command was under marching orders for the succeeding day. It was General Sully's intention to strike toward Rainy Butte, where he expected to find a camp of 400 lodges, and thence march to Powder Horn River, where it was supposed the main camp of the western Teton Sioux would be encountered. The column was supplied with rations for forty days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
August 3, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: On the 26th, after the departure of Capt. L. S. Burton to examine James River, in company with Capt. J. E. McKusick, assistant quartermaster, accompanied by a proper guard, I visited and examined all of the points of land inclosed by the chain of lakes called Kettle Lakes. All the land around and inclosed by the Kettle Lakes is covered with excellent grass for feed, and if the old grass had been burned off in the spring would have produced plenty of hay within seven or eight miles of the fort. The general shape of the lakes is like a horseshoe, and a ditch or fence across the entrance half a mile would inclose several thousand acres of good land and many of the points running into the lakes covered with good timber. The land is rolling, but not broken.

On the 27th, in company with Capt. J. E. McKusick, assistant quartermaster, I examined the country on the outside of the chain of lakes. It occupied about eight hours to travel around the lakes. I found the country rather more broken on the outside ride, but covered with grass for feed, and many groves of oak timber. I have found but two places where the lakes can be forded, and but one place ten rods wide that is connected by land excepting the main entrance, which is the only place for loaded wagons to approach the fort. The point I have selected for the fort is on a ridge running to the northwest, with but a few trees near

the fort, which will be cut down in a few days, and the ground cleared of all brush. The fort will front to the south, and in front has a fine slope, rising from a neck (which could be ditched through) between two lakes. There is a fine view in front, with nothing to cover an enemy for half a mile. The block-house on the southeast corner will have a good range of both south and east, and the block-house on the northwest corner will have a clear range to the north and west. There is a grove about three-quarters of a mile to the northwest, and one half a mile to the southeast. The entrance to the lakes is a mile to the southwest of the fort and in clear view. By the kindness of Captain Fisk I have ascertained the point I have selected for the fort to be latitude 45° 45′ and longitude 97° 30′. The water is good and can be obtained with little labor inside of the inclosure. The fort will be almost surrounded with water. After examining Buffalo Lake and the coulees on the east side of the coteau in person, I think the selection the best that could be made, securing more advantages and fewer disadvantages, perhaps, than any other point in the Northwest. I shall have a sketch of the location made as soon as possible, but without instruments it will be hard to get correct distances. As soon as Captain Burton returned from James River I selected this point and commenced intrenching and making preparations for putting up the buildings in accordance with instructions. I would respectfully state that, from all the information I can obtain, there are no unfriendly Indians in the vicinity of this post; still I keep up the guards as if I expected an attack.

I will send the mail to Fort Abercrombie to-morrow and shall keep the communication open by that post at least once a week unless otherwise instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,

Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a dispatch received by Governor Miller from Col. B. F. Smith, Minnesota State Militia, giving information of a raid by hostile Sioux upon the settlements on the Blue Earth River, near Vernon, about twenty-five miles from Mankato. Several murders have been committed, but no intelligence has yet reached here which enables me to judge of the extent of the foray or of the numbers engaged in it. The people are very much alarmed and excited, as usual. I have taken all possible measures to destroy the murderers and protect the settlers. These raids have not been unexpected by me, for I wrote you on the 8th instant that I apprehended such would occur as soon as the Indians were informed that our Minnesota troops had crossed the Missouri River. I will keep you advised of the progress of events in the region visited by these red ruffians.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, August 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I respectfully inclose copy of a communication from Col. B. F. Smith, of Mankato, stating that the savages have attacked the settlements in the vicinity of Vernon, Blue Earth County, and that they have murdered several citizens. I am confident, general, that you will adopt the most vigilant measures for the slaughter of these miscreants and the protection of our frontier settlements. I shall immediately direct Colonel Smith to organize a company or two of mounted minute men to be used promptly on behalf of the State in all cases of emergency, and to act when called upon in concert with the forces under your command. He will be instructed to communicate freely with your officers upon the frontier posts, and to afford them the best possible assistance in case of necessity, and I request that you will instruct your said officers to recognize, consult, and act in concert with the said Colonel Smith, as the representative of the State government and the commandant of its military forces along the frontier of Minnesota south of the Minnesota River. Colonel Smith will be directed to form squads of mounted minute men in New Ulm, Vernon, Blue Earth City, and Winnebago City, in addition to a company at Mankato, and the names of the respective officers will be communicated to you. Any suggestions that you may have to make in relation to my duty in this matter will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota.

[Sub-inclosure.]

MANKATO, *August 12, 1864.*

Governor S. MILLER,
Commander-in-Chief of Minnesota Militia:

GOVERNOR: About 12 o'clock last night a messenger arrived at my house with a line from Maj. E. P. Evans, of Garden City, stating that Mr. Root, of Vernon, was killed by Indians and his son shot through the shoulder. He called out what men he could and sent here for more. Major Evans has just come to this place (4 p. m.) and reports one man found murdered (Esquire Charles Mack, of Willow Creek) and some five others are missing. One woman and five children were found who had fled and secreted themselves in high grass. Others are still missing. Seven Indians have been seen, I believe, at one time. They have taken eighteen horses in this settlement, but they may have done much damage farther west. How many are murdered or taken prisoners cannot now be told, nor the number of Indians that may be in the raid. One Indian claimed, in a conversation with one of the citizens, that they were 500 strong and would overrun the whole country, but that is not to be relied on. It is, however, a very serious affair and calls for prompt action. We can only meet them in small force, and that without any proper organization, and must, therefore, do the best we can until relief can be had. I sent a messenger this morning to Fort Ridgely with all the reliable information I was in possession of. Our people do not appear to be excited, but all feel that quite a serious raid

is being made. The settlement on Willow Creek has, perhaps, all that have not been murdered, fled to the stockade at Vernon. Some 200 were congregated there before daylight this morning. I will report you more fully by mail.

I am, Governor, your obedient servant,

B. F. SMITH.

Mr. Pay, the bearer, can inform you more particularly. He is a reliable and prudent man.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 13, 1864.

His Excellency S. MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota, at Capitol:

SIR: In reply to your official communication of this date, inclosing a dispatch from Col. B. F. Smith, Minnesota State Militia, giving information of an Indian raid upon the settlements upon the Blue Earth River, you are respectfully informed that orders have been issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, to use all the force at his command to pursue and destroy the marauders and for the protection of the settlements. He has no doubt dispatched a mounted force from Fort Ridgely for that purpose before this, as intelligence of the outrage was promptly transmitted to him by Colonel Smith from Mankato, and he has standing instructions to act in any emergency without waiting for orders. I have directed Lieutenant Darrow, in command of Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, to proceed immediately to Mankato with forty mounted men, including about twenty veterans of Brackett's battalion, and, after consultation with Colonel Smith, to repair to any menaced point and destroy any hostile Indians he may fall in with without mercy, and to act according to his best judgment until further orders reach him from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender. The party engaged in the raid have probably avoided any outposts by coming from the Iowa frontier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SOUTH BRANCH OF WATONWAN, *August 13, 1864—9 a. m.*

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

CAPTAIN: You have probably before the receipt of this learned the particulars of the Indian raid about Vernon, and I shall therefore only give you a sketch of my doings. At 10 a. m. yesterday I received the information through Captain Smith. Took twenty-five men of Company C, and arrived late last evening at this post, being about fifty-four miles, almost too much for the horses, who have not had any grain for some time. Before I started I notified the half-breed scouts at the head of the Redwood. Coming to Lake Hanska, found Captain Smith with a small detachment gone after the Indians, and at midnight one of his men came in here after some re-enforcements, stating that they had six Indians with eight horses cornered at a lake about twenty-five

miles west of here. Sent ten men out immediately and concluded to wait till daybreak to find out whether we could not discover any other trails, as the party was larger. This was the more necessary, as I could not take the horses from Fort Ridgely along without giving them some rest. Scout Back has just sent word that he has discovered another trail of about ten or twelve horses and will follow with a small detachment from Chanyuska, while I am starting to strike the same track, and then proceed until we are able to overtake the Indians. As soon as possible I shall inform you of the result of the chase, which will be a hard one, but the men are willing to do the utmost to punish the red devils.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Minnesota Cavalry.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Information of an Indian raid on the Blue Earth River, in Vernon Township, a short distance from the village of that name, has doubtless reached you ere this. It appears from a communication received from Major Evans by Governor Miller that at least two white men have been killed and one wounded by the savages, whose strength does not appear to be known, seven of them having been seen together in the possession of eighteen stolen horses. General Sibley depends upon your well known activity and energy to take every possible means to protect the settlers and not permit the escape of the murderers with their plunder. He takes it for granted that you have set everything in motion to accomplish these results. The Indians should be followed and destroyed at all hazards. You will please ascertain and communicate to these headquarters all the intelligence you can obtain with reference to the savages, their number, and the direction from which they came and that of their return. It is feared that murders may have been committed farther west by the same party. How is it that the scouts did not fall upon their trail?

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Fort Ridgely, &c.:

COLONEL: General Sibley has directed as many men of Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, as there are horses fit for service at Fort Snelling, to be dispatched under Lieutenant Darrow to Mankato to act as any exigency may require, and he will be directed to report to you for further orders by letter or otherwise from Mankato. The force dispatched to intercept the Indians should keep well out west in case there

is information that they are endeavoring to flee with their stolen property, which will probably be the case. All your detachments as well as the scouts should be on the *qui vive.*

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. JONATHAN DARROW,
Comdg. Co. K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, Fort Snelling:

SIR: You will proceed without delay in command of as many men of your company, including those of Brackett's battalion temporarily assigned to duty with the company by special orders of this date, as can be mounted at Fort Snelling, direct to Mankato, and from that point, after gaining all the information possible relative to the whereabouts of any party of hostile Indians within or near the settlements, you will repair with your command to such locality as may seem to be most seriously threatened by the savages and endeavor to find and utterly destroy any who are or have been engaged in the late raids and murders. On your arrival at Mankato you will report by letter or special messenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Fort Ridgely, &c., for further orders, acquainting him of the movements you propose to make in the meantime in accordance with these instructions. You will keep your men from straggling and under strict discipline during the march and in camp, and be on your guard at all times against being surprised.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—You will confer on your arrival at Mankato with Col. B. F. Smith, of the Minnesota State Militia, and act in concert with his forces until you receive further instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender. You will be furnished with ten days' rations, and you will draw from the acting ordnance officer at Fort Snelling such additional carbines and sabers, with accouterments, as may be requisite for the equipment of your command, and sixty rounds of cartridges for each carbine.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Abercrombie, August 13, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: Quinn, the scout, whom in a former communication I spoke of as having remained over at Fort Wadsworth, returned with the mail carrier from that post yesterday evening. He informs me that messengers had arrived at that fort from Standing Buffalo with propositions to come in with himself and band, provided protection was guaranteed him by the commander of that post. His messengers

say that his young men are being killed off very rapidly by the Crees, Assinniboines, and Blackfeet, who have made war upon him, and that unless protection is afforded him that all will be killed or die of starvation, as buffalo are very scarce on the plains. Two brothers named St. Arnaud, of A Company, deserted early last evening. As soon as I was informed of the fact I dispatched a squad of men, under a trusty sergeant, down to Twelve-Mile Point, on the Georgetown road. The party returned this a. m. without being able to discover any traces of the deserters. This makes three desertions which have taken place this week. I expect nothing else but what all the Red River men in the command will desert. If only one of these rats could be discovered in his attempt to desert and shot in the act it would be a warning to the balance.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,

Major Indpt. Battln. Minnesota Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 217. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 14, 1864.*

1. Paragraph 12 of Special Orders, No. 207, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The organization known as the Second New Orleans Volunteers ceases to exist. The officers and enlisted men of the regiment will be transferred to the First New Orleans Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C., *Little Rock, Ark., August 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: The command under General West encountered McCray near Searcy, beat them and pursued toward Jacksonport, where it is supposed Shelby was about crossing White River in order to go south. Scouts and deserters report that the rebels in my front are falling back across Saline River. The party sent to burn the depot at Princeton stampeded the guard, but the leader being wounded, failed to burn the rebel supplies. This may be the cause of their withdrawing part of their forces. Dobbin's command is reported still hovering about Helena. Shelby has supplied his conscripts with arms and ammunition through smugglers in Memphis. From all accounts it is his intention now to rejoin Price as soon as possible. West will make every effort to catch him whichever way he goes. This is the third expedition that I have fitted out against Shelby within a few weeks. The excuses given for not catching him are that they could not get supplies and were obliged to return. General Carr had Shelby in his grasp at one time, in the opinion of his officers. The following-named troops have been ordered home during this month, some on account of expiration of term of service and others on furlough: Second Indiana Battery, 100; First Iowa Cavalry, 360; Sixty-first Illinois Infantry

(veteran), 220; Sixty-second Illinois Infantry (veteran), 267; Third Minnesota (six companies), 200; Fifth Kansas Cavalry, 120. Term of service of First Indiana Cavalry will expire next week.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 14, 1864.—For Washburn to Sherman, in relation to operations about Vicksburg, &c., see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 250.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, August 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Your dispatch is received. You are already advised that I have relieved Gordon. I shall recall from General Smith (as soon as I can with safety) all the troops that do not properly belong to him, and let him go on to Decatur as ordered by General Sherman. You must see that I am somewhat embarrassed by conflicting orders from you and General Sherman, while General Steele complains that I did not send my cavalry to clean out Shelby as I advised him I would do as soon as General Smith returned from his last expedition, but no sooner had he returned than I was ordered to send my cavalry again in pursuit of Forrest and keep them after him all the time. The force Smith has I intended should be large enough to whip any force that could possibly be concentrated against him, and to that end gave him all I had. He has two Minnesota regiments that do not properly belong to the Sixteenth Corps and about 3,000 colored troops which I will recall as soon as I possibly can, and will move them as you may direct. If left to do with the force in my district as I should like, I would have my cavalry look after Forrest and order General Smith to take his command and proceed down the river and clear out Kirby Smith's forces that are endeavoring to cross wherever they may be forced.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 14, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Two deserters from the rebel camp south of the Arkansas came in yesterday. On Wednesday morning last (10th instant) Slemons' brigade, of Cabell's division, broke camp twenty miles below Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, and moved toward Mount Elba. One of the deserters left the command when on the march Thursday morning. It was understood to be a general falling back of the rebel troops. Their hospital had been for some time at Mount Elba. A few deserters are coming in every day. The enthusiasm of the new conscripts and recruits appears to be diminishing as it begins to appear to them that they are not going to remain about home in their warfare. General West went from Little Rock to Searcy, crossed Little Red River, and proceeded to a point near and opposite Augusta. McCray's

forces fell back. I have not heard of any fighting. I was able to furnish 1,600 cavalry from here for the expedition. Since that went out I sent a scout of 130 cavalry southwest after beef-cattle.

Shelby, at last accounts, was still east of White River, moving toward Jacksonport. The Third Minnesota and Sixty-first Illinois leave here to-day on veteran furlough. They re-enlisted last winter, and they now richly merit their furlough.

Very truly, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 14, 1864—7 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Celeste has returned without accident, bringing two prisoners captured at midnight; one a first sergeant of Dobbin's command, the other James, who took the oath and afterward joined rebel service. The latter has, according to report, acted as an informer against Union men. A lieutenant of Ninth Iowa and twenty men were landed and followed General West. General West had left before the boat left here. Nothing was seen of the enemy. It was reported that Shelby had moved toward Jacksonport.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Following received last night from Boonville:

The rebel neighbors of Frankfort had a meeting, in which they passed a resolution to pay all the damages done by guerrillas, and appointed a committee to report. I shall attend to the matter myself and report.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *August 14, 1864.*

Capt. JOSEPH PARKE,
Boonville:

The following dispatch just received and is forwarded for your instruction and guidance:

Why do you not hunt out and whip Holtzclaw, who is loafing about Boonville? By a night march, going on by-roads, it seems to me you might catch and destroy this villain. Why should all the cunning and enterprise be on one side, and that the wrong side?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO, *August 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Why don't Douglass destroy Hotzclaw, who is at Boonsborough, between Boonville and Glasgow, and has cut our telegraph line by a Union man's home. You must have our expeditions use a little more art. March by night. Take by-ways and not be green enough to believe anybody coming from the enemy's direction who don't know. Seize and hold all who may give information of or to the enemy, so as to conceal our movements. These are among the means to be thought of. The Glasgow troops who are going to Sturgeon are but eight miles from Holtzclaw. They ought to destroy him to-night. You must infuse energy and enterprise into our poor commanders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MO. MILITIA,
Mexico, August 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have issued orders for a general scout in the southern part of my district, commencing to-morrow morning. The rebels are not in large bodies at any point that I can hear from, but are generally in small bands. Ninety-five of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry are in camp to-day about eight miles southwest of Sturgeon, having marched to that point from Glasgow. This is all the available force of the Seventeenth Illinois, as they report only 111 horses. I have failed to get any report from the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and do not know how many men or how many horses they have. Have tried to get report from them, but have failed. Many of Major Bartlett's command are without horses. Thus you will perceive that while I can count quite a number of companies U. S. soldiers in my district, yet when I go to use them I find that I have but comparatively a small force. I have at this post Colonel Caldwell and about 130 men. My movements are ordered as follows: The troops from Glasgow have marched due east from Glasgow to Sturgeon. Troops are ordered to march from Fayette due east into the Perche Hills, falling in on the right of the Seventeenth Illinois. Major Bartlett's command will leave Sturgeon going south, a part of them east to Centralia, and then turning south. I will leave here at dark to-night with a part of Colonel Caldwell's command, going southeast, falling in to the left of Major Bartlett's men. Troops from Fulton will march northeast, falling in to my left. With the forces thus scattered the whole will march south toward the Missouri River, passing over the worst portion of my district. In the meantime I have ordered all the available troops from Macon City, leaving ample to guard Government stores, &c., to scout south toward Huntsville, southeast toward Middle Grove, in Monroe County, to break up any bands that may slip through and get in my rear. I have ordered the troops from Paris and Huntsville to be on the alert to pick up any bands that by my general movement may have to change their quarters. I will be out several days. Colonel Caldwell will be in command of the post, with my adjutant to attend to my business. Should I fail in accomplishing any good by this movement we will return to our respective

posts, scouring the country on our return, go into camp and send out detachments on foot and horseback and try to beat them at their own game. I am giving all the assistance in my power to have all the Enrolled Missouri Militia join the new regiments, and as the companies now on duty join the U. S. service I will order more out until they are filled up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *August 14, 1864.*

General FISK:

Troops under my command are ordered to take the field early to-morrow morning from Fayette, Sturgeon, Macon, Mexico, and Fulton. At same time scouts will be out from Huntsville, Paris, Columbia, and Glasgow. I shall go out with them. Will leave Colonel Caldwell and Major Evans at post.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 14, 1864.*

W. A. REID,
Shelbina, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of August 12 received and contents noted. I am desirous that your committee should work intelligently, and for that reason I have placed upon it the names of the best men in your county. I do not wish you to consider because your name appears upon the committee that in my opinion you are a rebel, but on the contrary that I consider you a man well qualified to transact truly and impartially, with the least possible offense to any one, the important task confided to you. I wish the work done speedily and thoroughly. The province is not mine to tell you who are loyal and who are disloyal in your midst. The children can tell you who they are. Every negro can tell you who they are. Disloyalists are those who hope in their hearts for the success of the enemies of the United States Government, and are, by their neighbors, friends, and servants, ever considered to have Southern proclivities. The time can be extended on a portion of the amount if necessary. If parties assessed refuse to pay their names will be immediately reported to me, and I hold the committee responsible for such report and for the money due until paid. The committee will also make the collection and pay over the money as directed in the order. The order received by you was merely a copy of the one sent to other members. Its terms are sufficiently plain to [need] but little explanation. If the committee do the work laid out for them and accomplish the result it is all I wish. It is confidently anticipated that all your citizens will come promptly up to the work to be done, without any attempt or necessity for an attempted coercion on my part. Should the time be deemed insufficient by the committee for the collection of the sum, it can be extended by their application to me after their meeting has taken place. No objection is entertained to the system of voluntary subscription. It might be a more harmonious method of procedure,

but is not so thoroughly effectual. If the committee see fit they can circulate subscription lists among disloyalists first, and assess those who do not subscribe afterward.

I am, respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: Two men have just arrived from up the Republican, who represent the alarm as spreading in that vicinity. All of the settlers have left with their families and stock and concentrated at a point about thirty-five miles northwest from here on the Republican, where they propose to make a stand and defend their homes if they can be armed. There is one militia company of about fifty men (Schooley's), but no arms. I have sent to Captain Schooley to come in to-morrow and get arms and ammunition for his company, and will try and send a squad of mounted men under a commissioned officer to co-operate with them until other arrangements can be made for their protection. Everything indicates that we are to have serious trouble on this frontier with Indians, and in my opinion prompt and decisive measures should be taken to meet the threatened difficulty and give protection to the frontier settlements. I know full well the embarrassments you labor under in regard to insufficiency of troops in your department, and so far as I am concerned I will endeavor to get along with as little help as possible, but my force at present is entirely inadequate for the work to be done; besides, the few troops I now have are not available for the want of horses. I hope Lieutenant McClure will succeed in getting the horses I sent him for. I require at least 200 to put the troops I have on a fighting basis. These horses at this time would aid me very materially. Mounted men are required. Infantry are of little service, except to garrison the post; here one company could be used to advantage. For this purpose I wish you would send me Captain Mobley's company of the Seventeenth Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 14, 1864.

[Lieut. A. R. BANCROFT:]

SIR: The general commanding directs that after having arrived on the Republican, in pursuance of the orders you will receive from Captain Booth, you establish the headquarters of your detachment in the neighborhood of Clay Centre. Information has reached these headquarters that the settlers above that point have moved down with their families and stock for safety, and are rendezvoused near the place mentioned (Clay Centre). Your mission is to protect the settlers against Indian depredations. In this you will be aided by the settlers of the neighborhood, who will be armed immediately from this post. They will be under the immediate command of Capt. I. M. Schooley, of the

State militia, and will co-operate with you and under your direction. You will take good care to guard your stock and use every vigilance against surprise. Scout the country up the Republican and across to the Little Blue, and all information that you obtain of the movements of Indians that is of importance you will communicate promptly to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MARYSVILLE, *August 14, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Riley:

SIR: I have just arrived at this point from Fort Leavenworth on an expedition after the Indians who committed the late depredations on the Denver road. From what information I can gather, I think that they have moved toward the Republican, with from 800 to 1,000 head of oxen and a large number of horses and mules. I shall be at the crossing of Big Snake to-morrow and follow up the road until I strike their trail, when, if I am satisfied that there are no more bands on the road, I shall strike toward the Republican. General Sherry, of the militia, has just started. He goes in the direction of the Republican. I write this for your information, general, thinking that you may not be so well posted as I am as to their movements. It is eight days since we have had any communication farther than fourteen miles above Little Blue. In that fourteen miles they have murdered sixteen men, women, and children, and burned all the ranches. The people were flying from their homes all over the country yesterday, as I came along, but I have steadied them down, and the men are all going out after the Indians. I have about seventy-five men and one mountain howitzer.

I have the honor to be, general, yours to command,

S. P. THOMPSON,
Captain, Sixteenth Kansas, Commanding Expedition.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Cottonwood Springs:

One company militia is to leave Nebraska City this morning for Beatrice. The citizens of Beatrice have fortified and formed company, expecting an attack. Governor Saunders thinks another company will be ready to leave to-morrow.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATCHISON, *August 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Can send them on first coach. Will not be running through that soon. By our last from Little Blue it is far from being all right. Impossible to get station-keepers and stock-tenders unless they have some guaranty for protection from similar raids.

N. A. GILLESPIE,
Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 14, 1864.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Inclosed herewith is the ground plan* of a building for school rooms and for quarters for some sisters and some lay brothers who are coming to this Territory to assist in teaching the Navajo and Apache children how to read, write, &c. It is proposed to make this building near Fort Sumner, on the Navajo and Apache Reservation. There we already have 7,500 of these Indians, and at least 1,000, if not 1,200, children amongst them. I have already expended from quartermaster's funds some $18,000 for a hospital and for store-rooms for grain for these Indians. Those buildings are now nearly, if not quite, completed. If you could give $12,000 toward making this building out of the $100,000 just appropriated we could soon have shelter for the teachers and rooms for the children, and make a commencement in the great work of educating the youth of this interesting people. The $12,000 would be not even half what contractors would charge to put up the building and finish it complete, but that sum would pay for the vigas and the lumber and for doors and windows. We hope to be able to get the Indians themselves to make the adobes and to help lay up the walls. All of the expense of moving, clothing, feeding, and attending the sick of these Indians has thus far been thrown upon the War Department. I suppose the Superintendent of Indian Affairs has no authority to do anything for them. If the $12,000 could at once be put at the disposal of Maj. John C. McFerran, the chief quartermaster of this department, I believe we could have all the arrangements completed for the school to go into operation before the 1st of next January. I have been encouraged to address this note to you from having seen a letter which you wrote to Bishop Lamy on this subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SLOCUM'S, FOUR MILES BELOW MADELIA,
August 14, 1864—3 p. m.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul:

CAPTAIN: You have probably received my dispatch dated yesterday morning, from Watonwan, and since I have seen some parties from the settlements I deem it my duty to give you a short statement of facts, as no doubt greatly exaggerated accounts have reached Saint Paul. When I closed my letter yesterday I started to follow Captain Smith, and on reaching a lake sixteen miles west from Watonwan, struck his track, and immediately afterward met part of his men moving back, with the information that the Indians had got away from him the previous evening at about 9 o'clock, before the re-enforcements sent would reach him. Soon afterward Captain Smith and the party gone with Scout Back, who had struck the same trail, came back and reported to me in full. The particulars will be forwarded to-morrow. Captain Smith had laid in front of the Indians from 2 p. m. till 9 p. m., and, although advancing on them to within forty or fifty paces and fre-

* Omitted as unimportant.

quently exchanging shots, did not succeed in killing any, they being entirely concealed below the steep banks of Lake Bingham. The whole party of Indians committing the depredations consisted of seven or eight, seven having been seen in the neighborhood of the raid, and Captain Smith having counted from six to eight. They broke out suddenly under cover of the night and left some plunder and two horses behind, taking eight horses along. Under the circumstances I saw the impossibility of overtaking the rascals, as Captain Smith was unable to track them, and returned to Watonwan, from whence I have dispatched scouting parties in all directions, but am satisfied that there are no more Indians in the country at this moment. Coming to Camp Wilkin at noon I was informed that new depredations had been committed on the Watonwan, between Madelia and Garden City, and coming down here I find it all rumors but no facts. Small detachments of cavalry will scour this whole country to reassure the settlers, who are greatly alarmed. Some militia companies are also out scouring the country, but will return, as I have assured them that there is no need of their co-operation at present. Hoping that the excitement will not be as great as I anticipate from what I have heard so far, I shall be happy to do all in my power to prevent the repetition of such raids.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 15, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If E. K. Smith succeeds in crossing his troops to the east side of the Mississippi, as he evidently is trying to do, Canby can spare a larger force to operate against Mobile. Instruct him to put as large a force there as he can. He must be able to spare 5,000 to 8,000 colored troops to go to Mobile. I am afraid he is unfortunate in his commanders of colored troops, and I do not think Granger was a good selection for the command at Mobile. I hope, however, that he may prove better than I give him credit for being.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 15, 1864.

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Dept., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Your communication relating to the process of sequestration issued by the U. S. district court in the case of the captured cotton recently turned over to you has been received. The cotton will remain in the possession of the agent of the Treasury Department and will be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the War and Treasury Departments. If sold, the proceeds should be held subject to any decree of the court affecting its title or status at the time of its capture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

11. The detachment of the Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, left at Port Hudson doing duty as provost guard, will, upon receipt of this order, be relieved from such duty and returned to their regiment at Morganza, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brashear City:

The general commanding desires to know what progress has been made in mounting the guns ordered to be mounted some time ago, and what further work is required there to put the place in a good state of defense. He also directs me to say that Colonel Jones' detailed report of his late expedition to Pattersonville has never been received here. It must be hurried up and forwarded through General Cameron.

Respectfully, yours,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 15, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-FOURTH INDIANA:

(Through General Benton, at Baton Rouge, La.)

Your regiment will be in readiness to embark for Morganza at 9 a. m. to-morrow. A boat will call for you.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HELENA, ARK., *August 15, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: On the 7th instant I inspected the post and garrison at Milliken's Bend. The latter is composed of the Forty-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored) and Battery C, Second U. S. Artillery (colored); aggregate effective force, 603. The former is a fine regiment, in excellent condition and discipline. There were many haversacks and canteens wanting, but the general condition was very good. Sanitary condition pretty good. They had six six-mule teams and one four-mule team. Two companies of this regiment are mounted on horses loaned by the owners of leased plantations for the purpose of scouting. The battery has

four field pieces but no horses, and the men are also armed and equipped as infantry. Clothing, arms, and equipments, good; discipline and instruction, indifferent. Officers not good and reported intemperate. The fort is sufficient and can be readily defended by the force which is here, but there is not sufficient to justify the setting aside of any for a reserve force. The officer doing duty here as post quartermaster and commissary is a new beginner, and, although he has been at work for two months, he has as yet not rendered any accounts. He has no clerk or white man to assist him. The commander of the post, Colonel Wood, is a good and efficient officer, and has not permitted supplies to pass his lines as freely as at other posts on the river. During the last three months $23,079.69 are reported to have passed. I have ordered the lines to be entirely closed, as will be seen by the copy* of the letter of instructions to Colonel Wood, herewith inclosed.

The Mississippi Marine Brigade was lying about two miles above Milliken's Bend, and was inspected on the afternoon of August 7. This is an organization gotten up under the special orders of the Secretary of War for peculiar services, and I make no suggestions of changes or recommendations for it. It is now far below its original number, and its means of transportation are proportionately too great. The boats, however, are used in the District of Vicksburg for the transportation of other troops. Indeed, the Marine Brigade is now so insufficient in number when all together that it is not sufficient of itself to compose any important expedition. The aggregate effective force capable of being thrown ashore now is 613, composed of ten companies of mounted infantry and four companies of cavalry. There is, besides, a company of artillery, but they have neither guns, arms, nor horses, those which they formerly had having been taken by Major-General McPherson for a battery when his army moved into the field. Brigadier-General Ellet, with a staff of eleven officers, commands this force. Its fleet consists of six large steam transports and three tow-boats, three small steam tugs, two small rams, and six barges for cavalry, one of which latter is unserviceable. These will carry with ease for a short trip 5,000 men, 2,000 horses, 130 wagons, and 1,900 tons of freight. They will carry when the troops are quartered on board as at present, 1,800 men, 1,042 horses, twenty wagons, and 650 tons of freight. I herewith submit a list* of the boats, and would suggest that if wanted elsewhere two transports, two barges, one tow-boat, and one tug could easily be spared by General Ellet and still leave him ample means to move his own command and the reserve force of Vicksburg, if suddenly required for a short trip. Still, the boats, if not indispensable elsewhere, are as well preserved and cared for in his hands as they would be anywhere. As a means of transportation they are always available where they are. The costs of this force are great, the largest transports costing about $100,000 each per year. The quartermaster and commissary of the force were examined, and their departments found to be in good condition.

The troops inspected were as follows: First Regiment Mounted Infantry—Inspected August 7, at 4 p. m. Aggregate effective, 543, with 289 serviceable and 54 unserviceable horses. The horses are unusually good. Considering the irregular service the regiment has been engaged in it was in a good condition as to arms, equipments, and accouterments. Discipline and sanitary condition good. First Battalion Cavalry—Inspected at 5.30 p. m. August 7. Aggregate effective,

* Not found.

247, with 174 serviceable and 42 unserviceable horses. The horses were very fine, and the arms, equipments, and clothing good, but they are very short of officers. Sanitary condition good. Battery—Inspected August 8. Aggregate able-bodied, 122; neither teams nor horses. Rams Switzerland and Mosaic: In good order and effective both as gun-boats and rams; artillerists, crews, and officers good. Aggregate effective, 64.

It is my duty to report that on the 15th of May last, Mr. A. Hagewisch, of New Orleans, shipped from Yazoo City to Vicksburg, by the transport Fairchild of the Marine Brigade, by order of Brigadier-General Ellet, 129 bales of cotton, and the said Hagewisch has made affidavit to Capt. G. Q. White, assistant quartermaster of the brigade, that he paid Capt. John R. Crandall, of the cavalry (who commanded that steamer), $25 per bale freight on the same, but Captain White received from Captain Crandall only $5 per bale for the same. Captain Crandall was absent from the command during my visit.

GOODRICH'S LANDING.

I visited this post on the 8th instant. It is defended by an earthwork on the bank of the river, and has a sufficient garrison of about 1,140 effectives who are armed. It is not recommended to set aside any reserve force at this post.

The following is the result of the inspection: Sixty-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored)—Aggregate effective strength, 524. Sanitary condition not good; sick, 126. Arms, equipments, and clothing good; discipline and instruction not bad. Officers tolerable. This regiment has been in bad condition, but is improving. It has two wagons, two horses, and thirty-four mules. Fifty-first U. S. Infantry (colored)—Aggregate effective force, 429. This regiment was in good order as to arms, equipments, clothing, and discipline. Instruction fair. Officers pretty good. Camp and police guard. Sanitary condition not bad. They had six six-mule teams and four horses. First Battalion, Third U. S. Cavalry (colored)—Aggregate able-bodied, 252, of which only about 100 are mounted on horses and mules and armed. I refer to my report from Vicksburg regarding the Second and Third Battalions of this regiment; the same remarks will apply to this. Battery D, Second U. S. Light Artillery (colored)—Aggregate effective, 87. They have four captured brass pieces with caissons and an outfit of mules. It is a pretty good company, in good order and progressing in instruction and drill; they handle their guns well. The post quartermaster and commissary departments were found in order; the former had four horses, eight mules, and ten wagons.

The same system of open lines and the same liberty of passing goods into the rebel dominions which has existed at the other posts on the river were found here. The quantity of supplies permitted to go out has been constantly increasing here. In May, $5,164 was passed out; in June, $15,096, and in July, $24,331. I put a stop to this by issuing the same instructions as were issued at Milliken's Bend.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

At this place I found one company of infantry, which belonged to a brigade stationed some distance up White River. Their effective force is about forty men, and they are guarding about 200 bushels of commissary stores which lie on a bank. They also guard a wood-yard.

There is a trifling stockade for defense. So long as gun-boats remain at the mouth of the river this command will probably be safe; but as these boats are not under the military control and may leave for some other locality on a sudden call, I consider this detachment entirely unsafe. Either a stronger garrison should be left there in a strong redoubt or this one should be withdrawn. There was a store there on shore, and I ordered the captain in command to compel the owner to leave by the first boat.

HELENA, ARK.

I arrived at this place on the 11th and commenced inspecting on the 12th. The present commander, Colonel Crooks, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, is an efficient soldier. He has been in command only a few days, and has in that time introduced important reforms. He has many irregularities to correct, and will proceed with his work in the administrative department as fast as he can find the time. He had already closed his lines before my arrival here, and is very strict in the enforcement of his regulations. The quartermaster's department demands his attention, and it will receive it. There are too many clerks and other employés there. I herewith inclose a copy* of my letter of instructions to him.

I received, very unexpectedly, on the night of the 13th, orders to assume command of the District of Vicksburg, and as I must leave here for that post on the first boat I now discontinue my inspection and leave this part incomplete.

The health of the troops here is very bad indeed. This appears to be the most deadly place on the river. This fact, together with that of two of the largest regiments here now, being 100-days' men, whose times expire in less than a month, renders it injudicious to recommend any reserve force here for offensive operations. The Sixth Minnesota should be immediately removed to Vicksburg to regain its health enough to make it effective. The effective force here now is about 3,100 men.

The following inspections are made: Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry—Inspected at 4.30 p. m. August 13. Aggregate effective, five companies, 326; 377 serviceable and 6 unserviceable horses. The regiment has heretofore had private horses, but they have recently been bought by the Government and are in fine condition. This regiment is almost entirely unarmed, having only 185 carbines and accouterments, most of which are condemned. They require 300 sets of horse equipments, 400 carbines and accouterments, and 343 pistols. Sanitary condition good. Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery (colored)—Inspected August 13, at 6 p. m. Aggregate effective, 108. Sanitary and general condition good. They have two 3-inch rifled ordnance guns and two captured 12-pounders, eighty-three horses, and three six-mule teams in good condition. They are improving in drill and progressing well. Fifty-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored)—Inspected at 8 a. m. August 12. Aggregate effective, 780, of which 581 are at Helena and the remainder at two points four and fourteen miles below here guarding a district of plantations. They are in very indifferent condition as to discipline and officers. The colonel was lately killed in action. The major, at present commanding, was hardly responsible for the condition of the regiment, as he had only

* Not found.

commanded it for about five days. Arms dirty and in bad order, with the exception of Company I, Captain Mohrstadt, which was in good order. Two companies on parade without knapsacks. Many deficiencies in haversacks, canteens, and cartridges. Instruction of officers in drill and tactics very deficient; knapsacks very poor and badly slung. General appearance unsoldierlike. The regiment has good material, and its bad condition is the fault of its company officers. Sanitary condition bad, and its sick report large. They have four six-mule teams, one four-mule team, one two-mule team, one two-mule ambulance; two other mules and one horse, which latter was ordered to be turned over to the cavalry. Sixtieth U. S. Infantry (colored)—Inspected at 10 a. m. August 12. Arms in tolerable order. Clothing, equipments, and accouterments good. Drill and instruction pretty good. Discipline good. Officers tolerably good. General appearance rather creditable. Sanitary condition not good. This regiment garrisons the batteries of Helena. It has twelve six-mule teams, and one two-mule ambulance, three extra mules and seven horses, two of which were ordered to be turned over to the cavalry. One hundred and forty-third Illinois Infantry—Inspected at 4 p. m. August 12. Aggregate effective, 684. It is a regiment of 100-days' men, whose term of service expires in a month. In tolerable condition for a regiment of that class. Arms in good firing order. Equipments good. Sanitary condition not good. It has three six-mule and one two-horse ambulance. Sixth Minnesota—Inspected at 6 p. m. August 12. Aggregate effective, 325. Aggregate present, 937. This is an old and most excellent regiment, with a fine set of intelligent and well-instructed officers. The colonel is an excellent and educated soldier. The regiment left Cairo for this place two months ago with over 900 strong and hearty men for duty. They have been terribly afflicted at this unhealthy spot till the sick-list is now 598. It has increased in the last two days forty-five, and there are a number of deaths daily. The regiment is fast going to destruction under the scourge of sickness which has assailed it, and officers and men are disheartened. Not 100 men could now march ten miles. To save this fine body of men and render them effective for the field they should be moved and kept in garrison where there are good hospitals till they are reinvigorated. I recommend that they be immediately ordered into garrison at Vicksburg. They would there probably be effective with 600 men in October. They have one four-mule wagon, one four-mule ambulance, and one extra mule. Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry—Inspected at 8 a. m. August 13. This regiment was inspected at ten minutes' notice and entirely unprepared. There were five companies on outpost duty six miles from here guarding fords. Aggregate effective strength, 342. Sanitary condition good; arms, smooth-bore muskets, caliber .69; not in good order. No field officers with the regiment and it appears to be neglected. The material is good, but it exhibits the lack of good officers and wants instruction and discipline. Many haversacks, canteens, and cartridges wanting. It has three six-mule teams and one two-horse ambulance. The horses were ordered to be turned over to the quartermaster's department for cavalry service. Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry—Inspected at 9.30 a. m. August 13. A regiment of 100-days' men. Aggregate effective, 537. Sanitary condition bad, having a sick report of 310. Considering the ignorance of the officers and the general lack of buoyancy in the regiment owing to their belief that they were to fall victims to a bad climate, the condition of it was not so bad as was to have been expected. On the whole that portion fit for duty was not bad when we speak comparatively as of a militia regiment of such a short term of

service, with officers uneducated in the profession. Their arms were not in good order, mostly dirty and rusty. The colonel (Sanford), although reported not to be alarmingly ill, has taken advantage of a slight sickness to abandon a regiment of cowards, one-third of whom are sick and some dying daily, to go North on a week's leave with the consciousness that it would be impossible for him to be back at its expiration. The time of the regiment expires in four weeks from the day of inspection. They had one two-mule ambulance and one horse. The assistant surgeon had a public horse which I ordered him to return to the quartermaster.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The attention of Major-General Canby has been called to all irregularities and Marine Brigade disbanded.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

I inclose copy of an order* of General Howard, ordering the troops belonging to the Seventeenth Corps to be sent to him, also letter† on same subject. As the troops are at Saint Charles, on White River, of course I cannot comply with the order. I have this moment received the following from General A. J. Smith, dated at Holly Springs this p. m.:

Forrest, with a portion of his force, is at Oxford. Some troops are at Pontotoc. Buford is advancing from Okolona with two divisions. His objective point not yet determined.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

UNOFFICIAL.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 15, 1864.

Major-General CANBY:

GENERAL: I avail of General Totten to write some details of matters which do not appear in the official orders and records. The excitement of the first outbreak of the guerrillas and the O. A. K's has died away and the condition of the department is disturbed. Bushwhacking goes on in the north and central parts to a considerable extent, receiving additional life and animation from the hope of rebel raids, which,

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 230.
† See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 260.

unless prevented by operations in Arkansas, I apprehend as soon as corn is fit to sustain man and beast. The consequences of a powerful raid would be very serious, as the troops are so widely scattered. It is gratifying to know that the response to my call for twelve-months' men is spirited and bids fair to give us eight or ten regiments by the 1st of September. The two for this city are progressing favorably and will, I hope, be ready by the 1st proximo. They are much needed. I should very much like to know what is possible and probable on the Arkansas, as the remoteness of the department from the division headquarters and resources will make it difficult to get succor or warning. From our point of view we seem almost entirely at the mercy of a concentrated invading force and almost wholly dependent on you for such aid as would insure its repression or punishment. You will remember that the depot here is but feebly guarded and but few troops between us and Arkansas, via Pilot Knob. The new regiments will give us the means of doing something by way of prudent precaution. I forbear suggestions as to the operations on the Arkansas, but their importance to secure this State from a terrible blow to life and property cannot be overstated. The secret order is tamed down but still formidable and active. We, to-day, intercepted a cipher letter to General Price from some spy in this city, who says he very much regrets not being able to see Hunt, the "grand commander," and did not until yesterday find his successor, whom he would not name even in that cipher. The order is as formidable and potent for mischief, if occasion offers, as has been represented. I hope we may be able to break loose the lower degrees from the control of the higher, not perhaps in Missouri, but other States.

Please advise me of such matters as affect our safety here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Alton, Ill.:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 15.*

Just received the following from Indianapolis:

"Colonel Johnson (rebel) seized three steamers Saturday night, near Shawneetown. He has about 1,500 men. I have sent a veteran regiment to Mount Vernon with orders to pursue. A portion is said to have crossed the river near Shawneetown. I hope to send other troops to-morrow.

"HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
"*Brigadier-General.*

I have no troops here and know of none except at Cairo. Can you send any troops should the fact be true?

RICHARD YATES.

Have you any orders? I know of no troops.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 225. } *Saint Louis, Mo., August 15, 1864.*

1. Capt. N. Boardman, Battery M, Second Missouri Light Artillery, will proceed without delay with his battery to Springfield, Mo., via Sedalia, and report for duty to Brigadier-General Sanborn, command-

ing District of Southwest Missouri. The commanding officer post of Sedalia will furnish a cavalry escort of thirty-five men for the battery from Sedalia to Springfield. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg:

I left an officer with sufficient force at Frankfort tc make the assessment. Will report to you by mail in full as soon as completed. I have one officer and twenty men watching Miami, and two officers and sixty men up the Wakenda, on the north side of the river, where I heard of Anderson, with sixty-two men, going east. Anderson's gang killed Private James Warren, Company M, Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, at Hill's Landing, on his return from Carrollton, where he had been sent. I leave for up-river and shall be at Lexington to-morrow.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

(Copy sent Major-General Rosecrans.)

GLASGOW, MO., *August 15, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Anderson's guerrilla band crossed Rock Ford of Grand River, going east, with sixty-two men, yesterday at 5 p. m. There is no mounted force here to intercept them. Major Matlack, commanding post, informs me to intercept them. These guerrillas killed 1 of my messengers near Hill's Landing and 1 citizen yesterday morning.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry, Dist. of Central Missouri, Commanding Steamer Fanny Ogden.

General FISK:

I send you above dispatch for your information.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Jefferson City, Mo., August 15, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

In compliance with the orders of the major-general commanding, dated August 14, 1864, I have assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MACON CITY, MO., *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Your dispatch of the 14th has reached me. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to infuse vigor and strategy into the commanders you name. I am now at this end of the district to do all I can by my personal presence to organize a sufficient force to exterminate the fiends; but this is a very difficult task, when in all the Missouri River counties from Buchanan to Saint Charles the guerrillas have three times the number of friends we have. Nothing short of holding the bushwhacker aiders and abettors responsible with their lives and property for these barbarous acts will ever drive out the murdering villains. The troops are all out from Fayette, Sturgeon, Mexico, Fulton, and Macon, and in the western portion of the district every available man is at work day and night. I am adopting the bushwhacking tactics, and now bushwhack them. The recruiting of the new regiments is progressing favorably. A large meeting at Chillicothe to-day instructed the county court to pay volunteers $100 bounty. The new regiments raised and partly mounted, and rebels held to an accountability for the atrocities committed by the guerrillas, will soon give us tranquillity.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 15, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

E. W. Price, of Chariton County, formerly a brigadier-general in the Confederate service, and son of Sterling Price, at my suggestion, and by the approval of the major-general commanding, visited the camp of the leading bushwhackers of North Missouri to ascertain from them if they claimed to be operating under orders from Confederate authority. Price visited Perkins and Holtzclaw, and has rendered an interesting report of his interviews with these distinguished guerrilla chieftains. They have the written authority of Sterling Price to come into Missouri. Perkins proposes to remain here and recruit and fight as best he can until corn ripens, when, if General Price does not come to him, he will go to General Price. Perkins professes to be here to protect the peaceable citizens of Southern sympathy against the acts of such parties as Truman, and says all he wants is to be let alone until his forces are all recruited, and then he will leave, provided the Confederate lines shall not at that time extend over all Missouri. Holtzclaw's mission appears to be chiefly the extermination of the Radicals, especially all who have in the least countenanced the measures adopted by the Government for the recruitment of negroes. The Confederate authorities are, therefore, chargeable with the barbarous atrocities visited upon the Unionists of Missouri by these fiends in human form. Perkins pretends to deprecate bushwhacking and murdering, but confesses that men under his command are guilty of these infamous acts, and that it is done under the cover of authority from General Sterling Price. What punishment should be inflicted upon the people of the counties where these barbarians are fed, protected, and encouraged in their nefarious wickedness, and in what manner shall the so-called Confederate authorities be made to feel the responsibility for these atrocities?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROWNVILLE, NEBR., *August 15, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Dispatch to Nebraska City any news. Indians have been doing considerable damage near Beatrice. Have the Colorado troops moved? Militia are turning out and much excitement prevails. Been delayed by low water, but all well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Nebraska City, Nebr. Ter.:

Your dispatch received. What do you mean by having the Colorado troops moved? The detachment of the Eleventh Ohio moved this morning for Fort Kearny.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., August 15, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: I tried to telegraph you to-day that I have information that the rebels from Missouri contemplate attacking this place very soon; that they expect to have something like 1,500 men, and my dispatch (which the operator at Fort Leavenworth refused to receive) contained a request that four or more mounted companies might be sent from Fort Leavenworth to Olathe for a few days to replace the troops that I might withdraw from Johnson County temporarily to defend this place. If the companies can be spared I still request that they be sent, though it is probable that after waiting for this communication and for the troops to get to Olathe it may be too late. As it is I cannot call any troops from that vicinity, as the enemy would then change their plan and make a raid in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 15, 1864.

Captain BACKUS,
Commanding Officer Fort Larned:

I am just in receipt of intelligence that a body of Indians are moving southwest across the Little Blue to the head of the Republican, with a large herd of oxen, horses, and mules taken from the Fort Kearny and Denver route. Troops are in pursuit of them, and it is probable that they would attempt to escape by crossing to the south side of the Arkansas. Concentrate your force as much as possible and endeavor to intercept them. They have burned many of the ranches on the Kearny route, destroyed several trains, captured a large amount of stock, and

murdered all that have fallen into their hands. Notify me promptly of all information you obtain of Indian movements. I have no force here to move against the Indians now moving down from the Kearny route, and must rely upon the forces under your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 15, 1864.

Lieutenant ELLSWORTH,
Commanding Detachment at Smoky Hill Crossing:

I have information that a body of Indians are moving from the Fort Kearny and Denver road, southwest across the Little Blue and Republican, having with them a large herd of oxen, horses, and mules captured from the Kearny route. As they are being pursued by troops they will probably endeavor to cross the Arkansas. Send scouts in the direction of the Republican to watch their movements, and if they are discovered moving toward the Arkansas, you will promptly notify the commanding officer at Fort Larned and also these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

NEBRASKA CITY, *August 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

The following dispatch gives a pretty correct account of matters relating to Indians on the Blue. So many false rumors are afloat the public had better have this. Some of my troops must be at Beatrice by this time:

Major-General CURTIS,
Brownville:

A reliable citizen of this place has just arrived from Beatrice. He left there at 6.30 last evening. He says the Indians have committed no depredations except on the stage road on the Little Blue, and only in small parties on the road. Main force of the enemy, about 2,000 strong, are on the Republican, southwest of Fort Kearny. Informant had a brother killed on Little Blue. Small parties first attack trains, and if repulsed return in greater force. A citizen company of fifty men, commanded by Captain Gilbert, are on the Little Blue. Several ranches have been burned. There are 200 families at Beatrice and about 200 men, but have but few arms and little ammunition. People are a good deal excited and reports are exaggerated. Heard nothing of attack on Otoe Agency except report of fire in that direction, which was prairie burning. Twenty-two scouts sent there went to Blue Springs. Report no enemy there. This report I consider reliable. It is believed that there are rebels leading Indians, as they talk good English.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, District of Nebraska.

S. R. CURTIS.

NEBRASKA CITY, *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Mr. Lewis, a freighter of this place, who loaded at Atchison, reports that he left the Atchison and Fort Kearny road near Big Sandy a few

days since, brought his train to Beatrice and corralled. The Indians attacked a mule train above Sandy and were driven off. They then attacked an ox train loaded with machinery in charge of Comstock, and stampeded all his stock and killed 2 men. They attacked two trains of about twenty-five wagons each and drove off all their stock. The mule train first mentioned was loaded with merchandise for Salt Lake, which they threw out of their wagons, took the men in that belonged to the ox train, and left for Atchison in haste. No troops have left Brownville 10 p. m.

O. P. MASON.

FORT KEARNY, *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

I arrived here yesterday from Fort Laramie. I find the Indians at war with us through the entire District of Nebraska from South Pass to the Blue, a distance of 800 miles and more, and have laid waste the country, driven off stock, and murdered men, women, and children in large numbers. In my humble opinion, the only way to put a stop to this state of things will be to organize a sufficient force to pursue them to the villages and exterminate the leading tribes engaged in this terrible slaughter. On this part of the line the tribes engaged are the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Arapahoes, part of the Yanktons, and straggling bands of the Brulé Sioux. On the west part of the line are the Winnibigoshish, Snakes, and part of all the bands from Minnesota, and with the Indians there are a large number of white men engaged. From the best information I have, I believe every party of Indians on this line has been led by white men. If you will intimate to me what line of policy you desire me to pursue I will act promptly. I think I have got things so arranged as to prevent further massacres until we are prepared to meet them with force.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OMAHA, *August 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

Nebraska Republican of to-day publishes an article accusing Colonel Summers of great delays on the day of the Plum Creek massacre; says he was eleven hours going thirty miles, stopped two hours for dinner, &c. The publication of the report, even if all its allegations are correct, was premature and unjustifiable. I send the report to you, that if true or untrue you may take such action as you may deem proper. I send a mountain howitzer to Kearny to-night.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

Arms for Columbus have gone. Those for Grand Island will be started to-night. I have directed Captain Moer to telegraph you fully

concerning matters in quartermaster's department. Have told Captain Carson as you directed. General Curtis is not yet here. Is expected to-morrow morning. Do not know whether he intends going west or not. Shall you return here?

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1864.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: Please give no more passes to Indians living on the reservation until further orders. There are now many Indian troubles, and the people will be alarmed even at seeing friendly Indians from the reservation. The Comanches have within a few days killed five Americans at Lower Cimarron Springs and run off cattle from a train of five wagons belonging to Mr. Allison, of this city. You will therefore have no word sent to them to come to make a treaty with Navajoes. Will 200 Apaches and Navajoes go with troops to fight Comanches, in case of serious troubles with the latter Indians?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *August 15, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Please order six companies of the First U. S. Volunteers, which are to be sent to this department, to repair direct to Saint Louis, notifying me a day or two in advance of their arrival. I will send an officer in time to Saint Louis to meet and send them up the Missouri River. The other four companies can report here.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 15, 1864.

His Excellency STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota, at Capitol:

SIR: I beg leave herewith to transmit for your information a copy of a dispatch of this date from these headquarters to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, in which he is instructed to avail himself of the co-operation and assistance of Col. B. F. Smith, Minnesota State Militia, in any exigency where the safety of the frontier settlements may require it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Col. B. F. Smith, of Mankato, Minnesota State Militia, has been instructed by His Excellency Governor Miller to raise a company of mounted minute men to aid the military forces of this district in the defense of the frontier in cases of emergency. Colonel Smith has been further directed to put himself in communication with you, and General Sibley desires that you will avail yourself of his co-operation and assistance in any exigency that may arise in which the safety of the border settlements is threatened by hostile Indians.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: I am very desirous to learn the particulars of the raid upon the Blue Earth River, its extent, and the success attendant upon the pursuit of the murderers. Narcesse Fresnier, one of the scouts from the camp on the Redwood, has reported here and will take this. The scouts should be instructed, through him, to extend their trips more or less frequently over toward the Big Sioux River and to Lake Shetek, so as to be enabled to detect the passage of any party from the west in that direction toward the settlements. Captain Olin is sick in bed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., August 15, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I directed a communication to you at Slocum's, below Madelia, yesterday, and had not returned an hour to this post to-day when Scout Kennedy, who had been dispatched to the scouts' camp, on the Redwood, on Friday, returned also with some highly important news, which you will find in the inclosed copy of notes given by the half-breed scouts. My dispositions for the re-enforcement of the lower line, as far as the limited force admits, have been made, and by breaking up some horse teams I shall also be able to mount the balance of Company L, and have them at some convenient place; but this cannot be done before to-morrow, as they have to be relieved at outposts first, and I am therefore unable to send any force to the half-breed scouts. If those Indians come in scattering we shall need more

men on the frontier, and I will, therefore, call on the militia officers of Brown and Blue Earth Counties to be in readiness until we are aware of the operations of the Indians. With the arrangements made on the line before I returned to this post I hope that we will have timely warning of their approach and be fully prepared for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

According to instructions, we started from the camp toward the Big Sioux River, by way of Hole-in-the-Mountain, and between Hole-in-the-Mountain and the Big Sioux we came on the trail of those Indians who stole the horses. The trail we followed about two miles, when we discovered below us some Indians. We thought at first there were but few of them, and were determined to give them battle, but on approaching them found their number to be about fifty. Joseph La Framboise approached within a few hundred yards and asked them who they were and where they were going. They said they were White Lodge's band and Sleepy Eyes', and that they had better take care of themselves, or that they would get scared, meaning that they would attack their camp. Send us fifty mounted men to our camp and we will take their track, and but few of them will get back. We want a few horses and a few carbines.

WASHINGTON, *August 16, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 30th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

General Grant directs, if Kirby Smith succeeds in crossing the Mississippi River, that you concentrate all the troops you can spare on Mobile.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 219. } *New Orleans, August 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

15. The commanding officer of the detachment of non-veterans of Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers is hereby directed to report at once to the headquarters of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding U. S. forces in the field, for transportation to the regiment in Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Baton Rouge, La., August 16, 1864.

Major-General HERRON:

GENERAL: The picket officers report a force of rebels said to be 400 strong on the Highland road four or five miles out. They have driven

in some 200 negroes, as the officers report, and I have directed the pickets to allow them to enter the lines. Had I not better send out two regiments to look after the matter?

Respectfully,

W. J. LANDRAM,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., August 16, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th with slip from a newspaper. I have procured and herewith furnish copies of reports* from my subordinate officers, which I trust will be found full and satisfactory. It is seldom that newspaper paragraphs can be relied on. I will in future make report as suggested of each movement, whether involving important consequences or not, so that the major-general commanding may be adequately advised. On assuming command I found much confusion and want of system at headquarters and in the camps. I am correcting this. Want of sufficient working force delays me yet somewhat. The enemy are on each side of me in numbers superior to mine. While I cannot meet them on their ground, I can repel their advances, and drive in any parties they send forward; this, and to cover forage trains, is the object of the little expeditions that are being made. I have advices of intended attacks upon this place and Vidalia on the opposite side. I think both will be approached at once. I am satisfied that the leased plantations will be devastated. My present force will not cover them. I find a small force of black troops, say 250, at Bullitt's Bayou, seven miles above on the Louisiana side, ostensibly to protect plantations. If seriously attacked these troops cannot defend themselves. I desire to withdraw them. The pledges of military protection made in various ways to lessees create embarrassment. I will communicate with the commanding officer at Vicksburg on this point.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Natchez, Miss., August 6, 1864.

Lieut. T. A. RALSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Agreeable to verbal instructions received from the colonel commanding, I crossed the Mississippi River at this place with 190 men and 9 commissioned officers and 2 field and staff officers of my command, at 7 p. m., August 4 instant. After crossing the river, by the colonel's order, the command was divided; ninety men and two commissioned officers and one field and staff [officer], under Capt. J. F. Wallace, C Company, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, were ordered by the colonel commanding to report to Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb. Before this last detachment got over the river Capt. G. L. Collins, B Com-

* For Farrar's report, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 459.

pany, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, was ordered to proceed down the river about seven miles to the place where Captain Wardlaw, E Company, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with Companies E and F, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, had been ordered to proceed previous to the crossing of the troops from this side the river. I remained with an escort of four men at Vidalia until the detachment under Captain Wallace was across, and had moved off to report to Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb, as per order, and then learning that Colonel Farrar had gone down the river on board one of the transports with the infantry force I proceeded on down the river for the purpose of joining the command that had gone that way, overtaking the advance within a short distance of Concordia Bayou, where I reported in person to Colonel Farrar, commanding expedition, and was by him ordered to take charge of the cavalry column. We moved on to the above-named bayou, and finding no means of crossing at that point we moved in a northerly direction about three miles to a temporary bridge across the bayou, arriving there just at daybreak. We pushed rapidly across the bayou, struck the gallop march in single file through the swamp a mile and a half or two miles, coming out on a plantation at Mud Bayou, expecting to find there a small picket of the enemy, but they had fallen back in a northwesterly direction, exchanging a few shots with the flankers of the advance guard as they fell back. Here we rested a few moments, watered the command, and after sending a sergeant and six men, by Colonel Farrar's order, to bring up the gun that was with the infantry column, we moved on along the bayou in the direction the enemy's picket had taken, and in a few moments our advance commenced skirmishing with the enemy, gradually driving them back to near the dwelling on the plantation of ———, when, by Colonel Farrar's order, I took a portion of the command to the right through the field for the purpose of striking the road leading along Mud Bayou, in the rear of the enemy, but they fell back on the road leading direct to the Trinity road. I remained in the road at the place where I struck it until the balance of the command came up, when we moved along Mud Bayou about two miles. There crossing, we moved along about two miles farther, coming out on the Stacy plantation, where we expected to find a camp of about 300 of the enemy, but they had moved off the day before. Here we met the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb's force, under Captain Wallace. Here Colonel Farrar ordered me to assume command of the whole cavalry force. After watering the horses we moved on to the Gillespie plantation, fed our horses and men, and rested for about three hours. We arrived at the Gillespie plantation about fifteen minutes before 9 a. m. August 6, 1864.

Just as the command had commenced to saddle up the word came that the enemy had made their appearance to the west of us, on the road leading to the Tensas. A portion of the command dashed off, driving the enemy rapidly for about two miles, when they made a desperate stand on the Sessions plantation, but they soon gave way, when they were furiously charged. They soon, however, made another attempt to stand, but were again charged, and after several more sallies and successive impetuous charges they fled entirely, after a chase of about five miles from the Gillespie plantation to the extreme western boundary of the Stanton plantation.

After collecting the scattered portion of the command from the flanks and extreme front, we moved back to the Trinity and Vidalia road, rested a few moments, when we moved to Cross Bayou, where we found the infantry command, and by the order of Colonel Farrar, after detail-

ing E Company to go on with the ambulances and D Company to remain with the infantry under Colonel Preston, we moved quietly on toward Vidalia to Lake Concordia, where we watered and fed on the plantation of———. I gave a memoranda receipt to a negro man named James Robinson, who claimed to be in charge of the plantation, for one feed for 200 horses. I then moved on, crossed the Mississippi River at Vidalia, into camp at this place.

Casualties: Wounded, Capt. William D. Wardlaw, E Company, severe flesh wound; Private Robert Molden, E Company, left arm broken; Private Miles Beach, K Company, severe, in chest and right arm; Private Andrew Leonard, H Company, slight, fell from horse on charge. Horses lost, 5. Captures: Prisoners, 5; horses 11.

This has been a very severe march, especially upon the horses of my command, the extreme heat and dryness of the season rendering it impracticable to make a forced march without breaking down many horses. Fifty-four were rendered unfit for immediate service on this trip.

The force we fought consisted of 300 mounted men, viz, 100 from Fifth Texas Cavalry, 100 from Seventh Texas Cavalry, 100 from Robertson's squadron, all under the command, according to the best information I have, of Major Robertson.

As usual, all my officers and men did all that any commander could wish. I cannot make any distinction in this case, except to state that Captains Collins, of B Company, Merriman, of L Company, Wardlaw, of E Company, Fisk, of H Company, Lowe, of A, and Lieutenant Kimball, of E Company, were in the thickest of the fight and bore themselves gallantly amid the messengers of death that flew thick and fast around them, and so did the brave and faithful men of their respective commands.

Respectfully submitted.

M. R. M. WALLACE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &C., *Little Rock, Ark., August 16, 1864.*

District commanders will immediately issue the necessary orders for the enrollment and organization of the militia in their respective districts required by General Orders, No. 31, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 16, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Lieutenant-Colonel Lisenby, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, has just got in with four rebel commissioned officers, captured in West Point; one is Captain Kirk, another is Captain Berton. They had come down from Jacksonport, in which neighborhood both Shelby and McCray were about Sunday. Colonel Lisenby thinks their forces are to get together on the 20th, preparatory to a movement somewhere.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 16, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hinkle returned from scout around Quitman last evening. Brought in five prisoners. Reports McCray's army melting away, and his men appearing in the country in small squads and depredating. General West above Red River going toward Batesville.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LEWISBURG, *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Rebels are reported to be crossing in small squads at Myrick's Mill, also to be coming in the forks of the Cadron. I shall go for them to-morrow. One flat load of stores has arrived from Carrie Jacobs. Lieutenant Gates in from five days' dismounted scouting, Perry County; nothing new there.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

ALTON, ILL., *August 16, 1864.*

Colonel GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have telegraphed Governor Yates no available troops. Cairo, Paducah, and Columbus ought to furnish them. May wait over night to complete the arrangements for the Alton Guards.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 226. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., August 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

7. Paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 225, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby so modified as to direct Battery M, Second Missouri Light Artillery, to proceed to Springfield, Mo., via Rolla instead of Sedalia. The commanding officer post of Rolla will furnish cavalry escort of thirty-five men for the battery from Rolla to Springfield. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

14. The headquarters of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry will be removed without delay to this city. Lieut. Col. T. H. West, One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Central District of Missouri, and will repair to this city and assume command of the regiment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 16, 1864.*

Capt. MILTON BURRIS,
Commanding at Lexington:

The stage was robbed on the 8th instant near Major Young's, and on the 13th instant at the Mounds on Lexington and Warrensburg road. The loss sustained by the stage is $425. An order issues to-day directing that the rebel sympathizers of those neighborhoods pay this amount. Send an officer to collect it at once. The order will be mailed to you to-morrow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *August 16, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall go from here to Warrenton to-night, and probably return here to-morrow morning. This county is full of whack.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *August 16, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have just received a report from Major Cranor, who is resting his command at New Market. He has been diligently employed for the last week—results, 3 dead bushwhackers, 1 wounded, and the capture of several horses.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding.

LANCASTER, MO., *August 16, 1864.*

Committee met according to adjournment; all the members present but Captain Gatlen, when the following proceedings were had:

Reading of reports from township committees announced as being first in order, whereupon report from Salt River Township was read and accepted.

Then the committee decided to report to General Fisk that a guerrilla by name of Mike McCully, accompanied by two others, passed through this county from the north going southward and stole one horse and one gun in addition to what we reported in our last. Whereupon squads of men came into the neighborhood where McCully was last seen, from Putnam and also from our own county, and during the day after McCully had gone out of our county some several barns and corncribs were burned and orders were issued that rebels and men who had voted for James Ellison for judge shall leave the county in a few days, &c. Now, so far as any military organization is concerned, we have none as yet, nor any prospect of any in the future, and we think these depredations of which we complain are the result of our having

no properly organized military force in this county, and we dread the repetition of like moves while this state of things exist. Now, if you will allow us to have one company in this county we wish to be instructed as to the manner of getting it up and officering the same. Anxiously awaiting your instructions, we adjourn to meet again on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 9 a. m., 1864.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM CASPER,
Chairman.
EDWIN FRENCH,
Secretary.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m. 17th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Yours of the 13th, concerning the furnishing of escort for Overland Mail Line, to defend it against Indians, will be complied with. I am here to look after Indian troubles, that are quite extensive on the line and against border settlements. I have troops arriving on the Blue, where the mischief was greatest. General Mitchell telegraphs from Fort Kearny that he thinks that region is threatened by a large force of Indians collecting on the Republican. I am sending out militia in small parties to join forces which I have gathered below, and will soon be upon them, be they many or few.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, *August 16, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Just arrived. Have received and answered General Halleck's dispatch. Indian troubles as reported yesterday are progressing right. How are matters at headquarters?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General McKean sends for more forces, expecting an attack from 1,500 rebels from Missouri. I sent two companies One hundred and thirty-eighth [Illinois], and ordered Captain Conkey, with his detachment at Fort Scott to move to Paola, en route to Blunt. Blunt asks for Captain Palmer's company, as they have mountain howitzers. He also suggests the extension of the guide meridian east to the State line. Mr. Gillespie has been here, and I gave him an order addressed to any commanding officer U. S. forces in the field to return stock taken from the stage line and give protection against future seizures.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 16, 1864.

His Excellency THOMAS CARNEY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Militia of Kansas, Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, preceded by that of your telegram of to-day, inquiring as to my authority and the necessity for calling into active service portions of the militia of Johnson County. I take the liberty of passing over the argumentative portion of Your Excellency's communication, as I perceive it was written under a misapprehension of the facts. I will therefore briefly state:

I. That my authority is contained in your Special Orders, No. 54, dated Topeka, May 21, 1864, a printed copy of which is herewith inclosed.*

II. That it is impossible in the space of a brief communication like this to explain fully the necessity for exercising the authority delegated by the said order. My action, however, was based upon information considered sufficient to justify the measure. The call was made through the proper militia officers, in strict accordance with the order above referred to, and was for thirty days unless sooner discharged. It has been contemplated to dispense with the services of the militia as soon as the companies of the Illinois volunteers now on the way from Leavenworth reach Olathe, probably to-morrow.

I take this occasion to request that Your Excellency will promptly revoke the order if not satisfied that the authority is properly exercised, and thus relieve me of a very disagreeable responsibility.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McKEAN,
Paola:

Your dispatches received last night. I send you two companies of One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois this morning. Sent you one company on the 11th, same place. Have telegraphed Colonel Blair to send Captain Conkey and command to you en route to General Blunt.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. McKEAN,
Commanding District of South Kansas, Paola, Kans.:

GENERAL: Your three communications forwarded by special messenger were received last night at 12.30 o'clock. This morning I have ordered Colonel Blair to send Captain Conkey with his detachment of Third Wisconsin Cavalry to report to you at Paola, en route to General

* Not found as an inclosure.

Blunt. If on their arrival you have pressing need of their services retain them until the emergency passes, when they will be sent to report for duty to Major-General Blunt. I have examined the operator at this office, and he explains the failure to receive your messages by saying that he was engaged on the Saint Louis line at the time, and immediately the storm arose which cut off all communication, &c. I will communicate with the superintendent as soon as the line is working to Saint Louis. The storm has interrupted operations on that line. I send you this morning two companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois to Olathe. The mounted force is all out after the Indians. On the 11th instant a company of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois was sent to Olathe to report to you, of which I have not heard from you. I presume they have reported. Let me hear from you at once and I will endeavor to give you all the support possible.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT,
Olathe:

The general commanding directs that as soon as the two other companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois arrive at Olathe you send out one company to Aubrey and keep the other at Olathe to report to the post commander, and as soon as these companies reach their stations relieve the militia from duty, with instructions to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at any time when called. Should it be necessary at any time to move the troops from their stations to concentrate, the militia may as well understand that they will be required to supply their places. In sending the companies to Aubrey use the transportation that they bring with them, and then let the teams return.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 16, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Sub-District of Fort Scott, Fort Scott, Kans.:

COLONEL: Major Charlot informs me that he has ordered Captain Conkey's command here. He evidently supposes that it has started, or is about to start, for General Blunt's district. Being aware that the captain will not be back for a few days, you need not send him here, but report to Major Charlot when he does return, with explanation that I requested you to suspend execution of the instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT KEARNY, *August 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS, *Omaha:*

Your dispatch is received. The amount of damage done west of here is hard to estimate. There have been twenty persons killed between here and Cottonwood and one train burnt. The ranchmen have all left, except where we have posts from Cottonwood and Julesburg. The ranchmen have all run except two posts occupied by the military. The stage stock has been taken off to-day, I am informed by the agent, from Julesburg to Cottonwood. Unless the Government intends to abandon the Laramie route entirely, I have taken all the troops off that route that can possibly be spared. I have taken from that route two companies of the Eleventh Ohio, one stationed at Fremont's Orchard, the other at Camp Collins, extending two posts toward Julesburg. I have made the headquarters of one company Seventh Iowa Cavalry at Julesburg, one post extending each way. We occupy the road west from Collins to South Pass. My troops are just scattered enough to be cut up by detail. Captain Murphy, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, has been on the Blue since last Thursday with his company. Have heard nothing from him since he left Pawnee Ranch. Major O'Brien reports a skirmish between his troops and Cheyennes to-day at 12 m. six miles east of Cottonwood. I will probably start for Omaha to-morrow for the purpose of conferring with you.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., August 16, 1864.

Hon. ALVIN SAUNDERS, *Governor of Nebraska Territory:*

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to communicate the following extract from telegraphic dispatch of this date from Brigadier-General Mitchell, at Fort Kearny: "If troops are not in the field this road will go back to the aborigines." In accordance with General Mitchell's directions, I have the honor to inform you that every effort will be made by the military authorities here to aid you in the arming, subsisting, &c., of the militia, to aid in the emergency caused by the presence of the large force of hostile Indians in the Platte Valley. Your Excellency is probably aware that the number of effective troops in the district has been but barely sufficient to garrison the several posts, even while there has been no concerted action by large bodies of hostile Indians, and the speedy addition of all the forces that can be put into the field (it will be seen by General Mitchell's dispatch) is necessary to prevent incursions and outrage on the line, if not to save even the garrisons of the posts now held by our troops.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, August 16, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON, *Commanding District of Colorado:*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose for your information copies of letters received from Major Colley and Mr. Bent in reference to the hostile disposition of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Lyon.

D. A. CHEVER,
Private Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

FORT LYON, COLO. TER.,
Sunday evening, August 7, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: About 9 o'clock this evening Mr. French, who is cutting hay for this post on this side of the river about eight miles above here, arrived here with the intelligence that a Mexican train encamped near him had been attacked by a party of Kiowa Indians, and it is said that one man was killed. The Indians took some sugar, coffee, &c., and fled back across the river. Major Wynkoop immediately called out Companies D and K of the First Colorado Cavalry, and, taking command in person, started out after the Indians. While the troops were getting ready a shot was fired across the river opposite the post and another just below the commissary where some men are encamped engaged in cutting hay.

Yours, truly,

S. G. COLLEY,
Per FRANK OLMSTEAD.

A messenger has just arrived from Bent's Ranch, twenty-five miles above here. I inclose you Bent's letter. Major Wynkoop has sent out an express to Camp Wynkoop ordering Captain Gray to cross the river and send out scouts, and if possible intercept the Indians on their way down.

In haste, yours,

COLLEY.

[Sub-inclosure.]

BENT'S RANCH, *August 7, 1864.*

Major COLLEY:

About 10 or 11 o'clock to-day four Kiowa Indians came in sight and finally came up. One of them was Satanta, or Sitting Bear, and one of them the Little Mountain, or Tohason's son. They said they were on a war party, and when they first left their camp that there was a very large party of them, and on the Cimarron they killed five whites, and the most of the party turned back from there. The Little Mountain's son says he was sent to me by his father to see if I could not make peace with the whites and them. I told him that I could not say anything on that subject to them until I saw some of the proper authorities. I then told them that I had heard that General Curtis was at Fort Larned, and that he was a big chief, and that he was the man that they would have to talk to. They asked me about you. I told them you were at the fort. The Indians are all over the hill, and I am afraid they have killed old man Rule's folks. I think I will have to move from here soon. The women are alarmed, and I don't think it safe here. We will send this down after night, as we don't think it safe to send a man in daylight. The Little Mountain's son appeared to be very anxious for peace, but it may all be a suck-in. I have no more to say. I am not in a very good humor, as my old squaw ran off a few days ago, or rather went off with Jo. Barraldo, as she liked him better than she did me. If I ever get sight of the young man it will go hard with him.

Yours, truly,

WM. W. BENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 16, 1864.

Capt. HENRY B. BRISTOL,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: You are authorized to employ Navajoes to make adobes for their new school-rooms by giving them a ration, as you suggested. They should commence at once. The site should be selected, and have the adobes made and carefully piled away near the site. A copy of your plan has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and he may give some help. If enough to buy the lumber and the doors and windows, we will do the rest. Let me count on your immediate and careful and continuous attention to this matter of the adobes. If these can be made at once the building can be completed this fall if Mr. Usher gives us help. Encourage the Indians to help.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 17th.)

Major-General POPE:

General Grant's orders when sending you the First U. S. Volunteers were peremptory that every man that could possibly be spared from your department should be sent to General Sherman in the field. He has again telegraphed to know how many troops you would send and when. I presume, however, that he does not wish the Indian campaigns nor the frontier posts necessary for the security of the inhabitants to be abandoned. Through repeated misrepresentations there has been an erroneous impression as to the number of troops in your department. I have repeatedly tried to correct this error by showing the actual numbers and the extent of frontier to be guarded.

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Please send to Fort Wadsworth sealed orders for Colonel Thomas, to be delivered to him when he reaches that post, directing him to leave at Fort Wadsworth four companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry to relieve the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin now there, and order them to proceed without delay to Saint Paul, picking up on the way the other company of the Thirtieth now at Fort Ridgely, and to proceed himself with his whole regiment and without delay to Saint Paul to take shipping for the South. The necessity of troops in the South is greater than I can venture to write you. I will send you up in time four companies (each 100 strong) of the First U. S. Volunteers, now on the way here. These companies are made up of refugees from the South and rebel deserters. The regiment is thoroughly organized, and will do efficient service. This will leave you in Minnesota sixteen companies of cavalry and five companies of infantry,

as you are authorized to attach to the battalion I will send the company of Connecticut cavalry; the other six companies First U. S. Volunteers I shall send up the Missouri River to relieve the other six companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, now with Sully; the regiment will be united at Saint Louis and also go South.

I send you a copy of my instructions on the subject to General Sully.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, I send up six companies of the First U. S. Volunteers, being men enlisted in the South, and therefore incapable of doing duty in that region. These companies are designed to replace the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin at Fort Rice and other points below that post. You will accordingly relieve the companies of the Thirtieth above mentioned and send them by steamer to Saint Louis, Mo., directing the commanding officer to telegraph me from Omaha and from Saint Joseph, so that proper orders will reach him on his arrival at Saint Louis. The six companies I send consist of refugees and rebel deserters, and whilst many of the men are excellent, I do not doubt there are also many who will require strict discipline. Please select the very best officer of your whole command as commanding officer of Fort Rice, sending to other points, if necessary, any officers of superior rank. It will probably require a man of resolution and character to command such a post. As I have previously written you, I desire that the Minnesota troops under Colonel Thomas be sent back to Minnesota immediately. Please direct Colonel Thomas to leave at Fort Wadsworth, near the James River, at least three companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, but to proceed himself to Saint Paul with his entire regiment without delay. Of course if he hears of any bodies of Indians between the Missouri and the James Rivers, south of Devil's Lake, I desire him to march against them. The six companies of the Thirtieth which you send down will be united with the other four companies of the regiment which are now on the James River, and the regiment will go South, where troops are more needed than I can venture to write you. Please execute these instructions, general, with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Lieutenant Darrow, commanding detachment Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, dispatched to the frontier by way of Mankato, was instructed to report to you on his arrival at the latter

point by letter or by special messenger, and meantime to proceed, after consultation with Colonel Smith, Minnesota State Militia, to any point that was menaced by the savages. It is the intention of General Sibley to keep this detachment on patrol duty outside of the outer stations for some time to come, together with such mounted men as can be spared from Fort Ridgely for the same purpose. They should be kept constantly in motion in such numbers and at such points as will best secure the object of detecting any attempt on the part of the Indians to approach the settlements, and to render their retreat, should they succeed in passing the lines undiscovered, more difficult. Lieutenant Darrow is an efficient officer, and in his detachment are eighteen of Brackett's battalion, veterans who have seen much service, and who are temporarily assigned to duty with Company K. The scouts on the Redwood should be spurred up to greater activity. Much depends upon their vigilance and faithful discharge of duty. The brigadier-general commanding is not without some faint hope that they may have intercepted the flight of the savages engaged in the late raid. Every means at the disposal of the military authorities must be employed in putting down and punishing these Indian raids, and no mercy must be shown to any of the actors. You will please cause a thorough inspection to be made of the horses at Fort Ridgely, and report the number serviceable. The report of the 8th instant states it at sixty-one.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatches of the 13th and 14th instant from the Watonwan and near Madelia, respectively, have been duly received. General Sibley is greatly disappointed and mortified at the escape of the small party of Indians who committed the murders, &c., on the Blue Earth River, with the stolen horses and other plunder. The good fortune of these savages in venturing into a thickly settled part of the State, killing citizens and committing depredations, and their retreat without the loss of a man through our outposts, will of course encourage them and their fellows to attempt fresh and still greater raids in the future. General Sibley directs if you have not already done so that a full report of all the facts be made to these headquarters, and that a strict inquiry be instituted into the circumstances attendant upon the failure of Captain Smith and his party to destroy at least a part of the Indians, after having so well succeeded in overtaking them. It also has been reported to Governor Miller that our detachments were found deficient in ammunition and provisions. You will inquire also into the correctness of these reports, for, if correct, there has been a great waste of the former, for which some one is responsible.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 16, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth:

MAJOR: Your dispatches of 4th instant, containing details of the selection for the new post and covering report of Captain Burton of his exploration of the James River, have been received, and copies of all these documents have been forwarded to department headquarters. The choice made for the site seems to be a judicious one, but you have not stated the distance to the head of the Coteau. Some alarm has been occasioned in the southwestern part of the State by the raid of a small party of Indians, who murdered two citizens and wounded another and succeeding in escaping with nine stolen horses, although closely pursued by our troops. It would be well to instruct the scouts with you to be on the alert constantly in order to give notice in case any parties of savages are known to be on their way to the settlements.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter* just received from General Pope, from which you will see the difficulty of immediately withdrawing troops from his department and the necessary loss of property and increase of Indian difficulties resulting therefrom. It is a very great mistake to suppose that General Pope has retained an unnecessarily large force in his department. On the contrary I have found him the most ready of all the department commanders to give assistance to others when asked, certainly quite a contrast to some of the present and former commanders of the Departments of Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio. In addition to the pressing representations of the Governors of Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, and Colorado, and Generals Curtis, Blunt and so forth, the Indian Bureau and Interior Department all urge the absolute necessity of sending more troops into the Indian country if we wish to avoid a general Indian war. Undoubtedly much of this is gotten up by Indian agents and speculators for their own purposes. Nevertheless, in view of existing hostilities in that quarter, the breaking up of the overland mail route, the capture of military posts, and the murder of emigrants, the military authorities will be very seriously blamed if they withdraw the troops now there. It is pretended by the Indian Bureau and the Territorial officers that there is undoubted evidence of a much larger combination and a much more extensive Indian war pending in the Northwest than in 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[AUGUST 17, 1864.—For Canby to Halleck and Sherman to Canby, in relation to operations in Mobile Bay, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 264.]

* See Pope to Halleck, August 12, p. 675.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 273. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

39. Maj. Frank W. Marston, inspector Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in command of signal detachment, Department of the Gulf, and will at once enter upon duty as inspector of the signal detachments in the Departments of the Gulf, Kansas, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, respectively.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, August 17, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I respectfully inclose an order of the Department of Arkansas brigading the cavalry and assigning the brigades to the divisions of infantry. No such organizations are authorized in our armies by regulation or sound custom. Paragraph 474, Regulations of 1861, says: "A division consists usually of two or three brigades, either of infantry or cavalry, and troops of other corps in the necessary proportion." Paragraph 476, Regulations of 1861, says: "Mixed brigades are sometimes formed of infantry and light cavalry, especially for the advanced guards." Besides, any such organization as the one made in the order referred to would have to be broken up on the march and on the field of battle. It injures the esprit de corps of the mounted arm. If the divisional organization of the cavalry of the Department of Arkansas is specially ordered, which I here respectfully and urgently recommend where the proximity of the brigade admits of it, there are two general officers in that department well fitted for the command, General J. R. West, and General C. Bussey, U. S. Volunteers, the former by good judgment and dash combined, and the latter by long experience in the command of mounted troops. The condition of the cavalry of the Department of the Gulf, as known to me by inspection reports and my own observation, causes me no surprise at its want of success heretofore. But I can now say that I believe a spirit of care and economy is manifesting itself, and a healthy tone among its officers and men appears. I can now answer the questions of the general some week ago: "Is the cavalry in hand? What is its condition in the Department of the Gulf?" I can do so because it is being more concentrated and better organized under its own officers. I can answer the same questions of the cavalry of the Department of Arkansas from my reports, if the same organization into divisions of its own arm is made and competent officers put at the head of them. In Missouri the nature of the service is such as to forbid, in great measure, such organization, and the same care and economy cannot be expected or enforced as in the Departments of the Gulf and Arkansas.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C., *Little Rock, Ark., May 11, 1864.*

The infantry, cavalry, and artillery serving within the limits of the District of Little Rock, as defined in General Orders, No. 26, current series, from these headquarters, will be organized into divisions and brigades, to be designated as follows:

First Division, Seventh Army Corps, Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, U. S. Volunteers, commanding: First Brigade—Ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Second Brigade—Forty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers,*a* Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers,*a* Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers,*a* Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers. Third Brigade—First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, Third Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers. Artillery—Battery A, Third Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Second Missouri Artillery, Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery.

Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, commanding: First Brigade—Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, Third Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Fifty-seventh U. S. Volunteers (colored). Second Brigade—Sixty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Second Arkansas Infantry Volunteers. Third Brigade—Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Tenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Third Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, Second Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.*a* Artillery—Fifth Ohio Battery, Eleventh Ohio Battery, Battery D, Second Missouri Artillery. Cavalry Brigade—Fifth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, First Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers.

The senior officer present with each brigade will assume command thereof.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

a To be issued to at the post; also Generals Steele's and Carr's escorts.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., August 17, 1864.

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I received your communication of the 10th of August in regard to a party of Confederate soldiers being engaged in crossing torpedoes across the Mississippi River at Tunica Bend, and have sent three men of my command to ascertain the full particulars, and have instructed them to go as far down as Bayou Sara, unless they find enough to warrant them in reporting before reaching that point. I have also

sent a person with instructions to go to the headquarters of Major Ravana, commanding the Sub-marine Corps, and learn the position of their camp, and also, if possible, their strength and intentions. In regard to forces in this vicinity, I do not think there are more than 1,500 men fit for service between Yazoo City and Baton Rouge, for I have information, in which I have much confidence, that the most of General Wirt Adams' men were sent to assist General Forrest and were sent with his forces to Atlanta, and also, as I reported to you, about 10,000 strong from General Kirby Smith's command. I have a scout out on this side of the river who has been out about two weeks. When he returns I hope to be able to give you a reliable statement of affairs between here and Pearl River. I sent you a request some days since for the use of a small steamer, which I hope will meet with your approval, as I think I could do good service with one, for almost every day I hear of opportunities for doing good service, but at too great a distance for my corps to go by land at present, as I have only arms for twenty men and those are not such as I expected, for I have heard nothing from my requisition for ordnance stores at Memphis yet. I also respectfully request that if possible you will furnish me some maps of this country, as I can obtain none here that are of any account. I also wish to add a statement which was overlooked in my last report. On the 3d of August P. M. McGuire, of my command, received $175 in U. S. Treasury notes and a gray mare from one A. Walcott, of this place. The money and the horse were given as a bribe to McGuire in consideration that he should not give evidence against five bales of cotton which I had seized from Walcott and turned over to the Treasury agent, Walcott supposing there was not sufficient evidence against the cotton to condemn it without McGuire's, which McGuire knew was not the case. McGuire has since gone on secret duty, and I allowed him to retain the money for use and have made no charge against him for it. I reported this transaction to the authorities here, but accidentally omitted it in my report to you. The receipts for this cotton will be forwarded to you with my next report. I was not able to send them with my last as they were not signed. I also wish to state that General Orders, No. 33, from headquarters of Military Division of West Mississippi, was never enforced by the authorities here until to-day, August 17, and I first saw the order some ten days since.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

I. N. EARL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Special Scouts.

P. S.—Give my best respects to Captain Wilson and all my friends there who would be pleased with a remembrance from me.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 22, 1864.

[Col. C. G. SAWTELLE:]

COLONEL: General C[anby] says that he is under the impression that the small steamer asked for by Lieutenant Earl was sent up. Is he correct?

Very respectfully,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

The small steamer has not been sent. I have been expecting daily some small steamers from the Marine Brigade from Vicksburg, one of

which I designed sending for this duty. They have not yet arrived, however. There is no small steamer now here suitable for the purpose, and to send a large one would cripple the means of transportation here. I will try and get a suitable boat within a day or two.

Respectfully,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, and will report accordingly without delay to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 220. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Upon his own request and in consideration of the fact that his regiment has been permanently removed from this department, Col. T. E. Chickering, assistant provost-marshal-general, is hereby relieved from duty as such, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for orders.

* * * * * * *

8. Brig. Gen. James Bowen having been relieved from duty in this department, and the office of provost-marshal-general falling vacant, Col. Harai Robinson, First Louisiana Cavalry, will assume the duties of that office and be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

19. Maj. Thomas T. Gamble, Eleventh New York Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with Col. J. P. Sherburne, chief of cavalry of department, and will report to Col. Harai Robinson, provost-marshal-general of the department, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 17, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding at Brashear City:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that he does not wish any alterations to be made in these defensive works, as orders will be given on that subject from department headquarters, and that you will confine yourself at present to keeping the works as now constructed

in good repair and in mounting the guns at Brashear City. He further directs that no more guns be mounted on the Berwick side until further orders. Please inform me at once if there is an engineer or ordnance officer at your post.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have had for the last two days a squadron of cavalry scouting in the rear of Bayou Goula. They could find no enemy. All quiet at Plaquemine. Nothing new here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *August 17, 1864.*

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have had interview with Captain Speed. He does not credit the reports about crossing. He came down from Fort Adams on Monday. Will go up to-night. Says his boats patrol the river from sundown to sunrise every night.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., August 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Twenty-fourth Indiana Veterans, Colonel Spicely, is temporarily assigned to the Provisional Division, Col. J. R. Slack commanding, and the One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, Colonel Kinsey, to Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis' command.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: The communication addressed by Major-General Steele to Brigadier-General Buford, and dated the 8th instant, was duly received, but General Buford being absent on leave the letter was opened by me. The almost total lack of cavalry and horses, coupled with the wretched sanitary condition of the command, has precluded the possibility of any movement on my part co-operative with that of General West, and

announced in Major-General Steele's letter. Up to this hour (7 p. m.) I have no information of General West's movements. Residents to the westward of this place report that "Dobbin was ordered to join Shelby, but that the order was countermanded as the Yankees were falling back." Again, to-day I was assured by a countryman that Dobbin had moved up toward Cotton Plant, leaving a force of from 300 to 400 near Indian Bay. I shall ascertain the correctness of this and try and destroy those left. White men who were captured on the leased plantations have escaped, but as they came here by the way of Devall's Bluff you have undoubtedly heard their story. To what extent am I expected to afford protection to leased plantations?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding District.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 17, 1864.

Col. J. F. RITTER,
First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will send out a cavalry force of 400 men, under a competent commander, to make a reconnaissance as far as Princeton. The command will be supplied with five days' short rations and start to-morrow morning. The officer in command will report to the brigadier-general commanding in person for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Third Michigan got in this morning; balance of the cavalry expected by night. Shelby and McCray, no doubt, are near Jacksonport, and will probably move somewhere soon. Many of their men are still unarmed. We ought to be in readiness to strike them a severe blow, if opportunity arises. The Celeste might ferry cavalry to the east side of White River at Des Arc. At the same time a force of infantry on another boat might be sent up the river to co-operate. Shelby has a bridge over Black River. If he crossed and undertook to escape he would probably destroy it. In that case our troops could be crossed on the boat in pursuit. I am decidedly in favor of carrying the war into Africa with these fellows, and I will heartily give my aid, in however obscure duties, to any movement calculated to suppress or expel them. I recommend that another steam-boat be kept here. The Celeste is needed by the quartermaster most of the time. The service would be promoted by having an additional boat here all the time.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Commanding, Devall's Bluff:*

You will order in the Fifty-fourth Illinois, and direct Colonel Geiger to send out one or more regiments of cavalry to guard the hay-making parties on the railroad. The First Nebraska Cavalry should have remained at the railroad. It is my intention to send out the cavalry again as soon as it is rested and prepared. The regiments on the railroad should get all shod up and ready to move on notice, the same as though they were in camp at the Bluff.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 17, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

It was my purpose to send the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry to relieve the Fifty-fourth Illinois as soon as it arrived here. Unless I have the Fifty-fourth or some other infantry regiment here, work on the defenses must stop, the veterans of the Sixty-first Illinois having gone on furlough. Major Brown, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, has just come in with the detachments left on the railroad. Where his authority to move originated I have not yet been able to learn.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 17, 1864.*

Colonel RYAN, *Commanding, Lewisburg, Ark.:*

Send the Twenty-ninth Iowa and Marr's battery to this place, and also all the horses and supplies you have, except enough for thirty days for the troops you will have left. Keep the rest of your command in condition to move, in case of approach of superior force. Provide means for crossing the Arkansas in case you should have to retreat that way. I do not think that you had better send down the sick of your remaining command, unless they would be better cared for here. In case of evacuation they could be left at Lewisburg, but only few medical supplies should be left with them. We have no particular news of the enemy's movements. It is intended to make Lewisburg only an outpost for the present. Do not let any one but commanders know of the proposed movement till it commences.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 17, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON, *Commanding, Pine Bluff, Ark.:*

A reconnaissance of 300 or 400 going toward Princeton to-morrow. Co-operate, if you can, by sending toward Mount Elba or Jenkins' Ferry. We intend to try to get out the corn below here on the north side. It would be well for you to operate freely to the north and east, going as far as possible down the river on the north side.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HOLDEN, *August 17, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The mail coming east was robbed about dinner time to-day by fifteen bushwhackers about one mile this side of Big Creek.

ELLSWORTH,
Operator.

P. S.—CAPTAIN: The line is down west of Holden to-day. It was cut about where this robbery occurred day before yesterday, and sixty yards wire taken, and repaired yesterday; probably cut at the same place to-day. Cannot get Pleasant Hill or offices west.

WARRENSBURG, *August 17, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Commanding, Holden:

Send scouts after the gang that robbed the stage, and establish a patrol on the road from Holden to Pleasant Hill, to be continued until further orders. Acknowledge receipt.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLDEN, MO., *August 17, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just started Lieutenant Pharis with scout of thirty men after guerrillas that robbed stage to-day.

W. P. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding.

MACON CITY, MO., *August 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I visited Allen, Sturgeon, Mexico, and Warrenton yesterday. Colonel Dyer's regiment has a fine beginning, and will reach an easy organization. I shall muster and mount them as rapidly as possible and put them after the whackers, who are daily increasing in numbers, boldness, and villainy in this section. All the troops we have are constantly on the move. Anderson is moving to the eastward from Chariton County. Perkins is concentrating his gangs in Boone and Monroe, and it looks very much like a concentration of an evil equal to that recently adopted in Platte and Clay. The young men of Monroe, Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Randolph, and Howard Counties are very generally taking the brush. Many who have just returned home under the amnesty oath, and several who have but a few days been released from Alton and Gratiot street on oath and bond, have again been swallowed by the Southern cause, and made to believe now is the accepted time for deliverance from Yankee rule. I will do all I can with the means in my hands to resist them. Captain Forbes will recruit and

organize the regiment that will rendezvous at this point. Colonel Eberman relinquishes his authority on his own motion. I shall go to Hannibal and Louisiana to-night. Dispatches will reach me at Hannibal until 5 p. m. to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *August 17, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from a visit to Allen, Sturgeon, Mexico, and Warrenton. Colonel Dyer's regiment will fill up speedily. Colonel Eberman relinquishes his authority and Captain Forbes goes into the Forty-second Regiment. I go to Louisiana and Hannibal to-night.

FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
Liberty, Mo., August 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: Since my telegram of the 13th instant nothing of note has transpired. I returned yesterday from a chase after Bill Anderson and his gang. We followed nearly to the Carroll line, and as there were some 200 Ray County militia in close pursuit and far ahead of me, and getting farther every hour, I sent dispatch to the commanding officer to pursue them, and returned. My stock is entirely worn down, having been on the go ever since we came, and were in very poor condition when we received them at Saint Louis. This section of the country is entirely free from bushwhackers. I have not heard of the presence of one for four days. I called in all the citizens of the county and swore them into the service under General Orders, No. 107, and have sent them to their homes to act as scouts and informants. If you desire it I can send 100 men into Carroll County to clean it out. They killed quite a number of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in Ray County, but invariably on the approach of any of my men would run. Being so very much better mounted than I am, they generally escaped. I am informed that Captain Taylor is positively dead. I have his horse and equipments. We have also captured some of the horses, arms, and equipments lost by the Colorado men while here. I have positive information that Thrailkill is very dangerously wounded—shot in the neck. A Union lady dressed his wound on Friday night last. There are several of them wounded and hidden through the county. Some have been taken to Platte. I think Thrailkill is in Platte. He was taken north and west of here the night mentioned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, MO., *August 17, 1864.*

General FISK:

A force of 100 men was reported near Salisbury, in Chariton County, at 6 o'clock this morning. They were reported as Carroll County militia

and coming to Huntsville in pursuit of Anderson. The news came through a rebel source, and the men having not reported here it raised the suspicion that they are guerrillas. The latest news from Anderson he was south of this place going toward Howard. It is believed here he is not far from the old battle-ground on Silver Creek resting his men. Can you not give additional force at this place or others so that we may do something?

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 273. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

40. The following assignment of signal officers is hereby made:

* * * * * * *

Capt. Edwin J. Meeker, to the command of the signal detachment, Department of Kansas.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 17, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: Your two communications of yesterday were received in the night. With the help you have sent into the district I think the enemy will not venture. At all events, I will not call for more at present. I have authorized Colonel Blair to retain Captain Conkey's command at Fort Scott for the present, as only a part of it is mounted, and I have lately moved part of the Fifteenth [Kansas Cavalry] from his sub-district. Everything is quiet in Missouri near the line, they having scattered back according to their programme. Will try and keep you posted, but there is no use in trying to do so by telegraph, for I am satisfied there is treachery in the office at Fort Leavenworth as well as there has been here, of which I may have something to say hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN JOHNSON COUNTY, KANS.,
Olathe, August 17, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Third Sub-District of South Kansas:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose copy of order and telegrams from Governor Carney, just served upon me by Brig. Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, Kansas State Militia. I am informed by Capt. J. G. Rees, commanding post of Olathe, that Colonel Keeler has ordered the militia all home, and they have all gone except one sentinel, who will not desert his post. A number have gone who were on guard and were informed by their militia officers they were relieved. Last night John

W. Sponable, county treasurer, persuaded twenty-one men to desert and go home. All the militia, I expect, will go, at their several stations, upon this order. Captain Rees has ordered the arrest of all, but keeps the order in abeyance until these facts being submitted to you shall be authoritatively considered. Under this mixed state of affairs I cannot recognize the right of anybody to relieve any portion of the militia under my command excepting Colonel Moonlight, Brigadier-General McKean, or Major-General Curtis. The men are not to blame. They think the proceeding is legal. Sponable told those who went last night after General Lane's speech that he was authorized to say by the Governor that they should go home.

Awaiting your decision and orders in the premises, believe me faithfully yours,

GEO. H. HOYT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 18, 1864.

Respectfully referred to district headquarters for the information of the general commanding. I have relieved the militia from duty and instructed Colonel Hoyt to release all of the men in confinement, as the blame is with the Governor more than the men. While the citizens of a county should promptly turn out for their own protection and defense, yet, as the Governor is their commander-in-chief, it is but natural to expect they will follow in his footsteps.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. HDQRS. FIFTH BRIGADE DISTRICT, KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Olathe, August 17, 1864.

I. Col. J. A. Keeler, commanding Thirteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, is hereby ordered to relieve from duty temporarily the number of men called into active service for thirty days by order of Brigadier-General McKean.

II. The men thus relieved will hold themselves in readiness for active service at any moment.

III. Captains of companies are charged with the duty of executing these orders, and will hold their companies in readiness in any emergency.

By order of W. H. M. Fishback, brigadier-general, Kansas State Militia.

H. MCBRIDE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LEAVENWORTH, *August 17, 1864.*

General W. H. M. FISHBACK:

Wrote and telegraphed to General McKean about his action in calling out the militia, but am without reply. If in your judgment there is no necessity for their services, you will relieve them from further duty.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT No. 3, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, August 17, 1864.*

I. The Kansas State Militia of Miami County, in active service on the border, are hereby relieved from duty and permitted to return to their homes, and they are directed to hold themselves in readiness to concentrate at an hour's warning and occupy the stations now filled by the U. S. troops in the case of a threatened invasion and their withdrawal.

II. The Thirteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, now in active service in Johnson County, is hereby relieved from duty.

III. The colonel commanding is directed to hold his regiment in readiness for concentration at any hour to occupy the stations now filled by U. S. troops in case of a threatened invasion and their withdrawal.

By order of Col. T. Moonlight:

JAS. E. GREER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 17, 1864.

Col. G. A. COLTON,
Comdg. Fifth Regt. Kansas State Militia, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the district directs me to say that you can relieve from further duty the militia of your regiment called into active service under his requisition of the 25th of July, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 17, 1864.*

Colonel TREAT,
Atchison:

Senator Pomeroy is here. I will accept 250 of your best men, and will furnish hard bread, salt, sugar, and coffee for thirty days, with arms and ammunition. You must get the freighters to furnish teams. If you can do this answer at once, and I will send up by first boat the things. Great dispatch is necessary. I shall be at Atchison in the Emilie at from 10 to 12 o'clock m. with arms, &c. Meet me at the boat; fail not.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, August 17, 1864.*

1. Col. L. S. Treat, Twelfth Kansas State Militia, will call into the U. S. service for thirty days 260 men to go against the Indians. They will be furnished with arms, ammunition, and rations of hard bread,

salt, coffee, and sugar. The men will receive no pay, as per agreement, and will move forward from Atchison as soon as possible. The arms and ammunition will be returned to Fort Leavenworth at the end of the expedition.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KEARNY, *August 17, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Omaha:

All the mounted force I have is now on the Republican. Will probably hear from there to-day. I just completed a corral here, and will make all the temporary works I can for the protection of troops. Cottonwood is entirely inclosed with pickets and can be easily held. I am just informed the Indians attacked a post fifteen miles this side of Denver yesterday. They also made their appearance eight miles west of here last night. I am just going west to see how the thing looks. Will be back in three hours.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COTTONWOOD, *August 17, 1864.*

General MITCHELL,
Kearny:

Detachment I sent out to help stages reported attacked. Sent orderly back; says no fight, but Indians plenty in every direction. Were shooting arrows into cattle so as not to kill them, but leaving them stick.

GEO. M. O'BRIEN,
Major, Commanding.

(Copy to Major-General Curtis.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 17, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES KERBER,
First Cavalry of Colorado:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant Shoup, who is in pursuit of the party of guerrillas who have recently been committing depredations in this vicinity, writes from Pueblo, under date of August 13, 1864, that he has captured a portion of Reynolds' party, and has learned that re-enforcements to the party are expected at Ute Mountain Valley and various other localities. Lieutenant Shoup is pressing them hard, and they may come in your direction. The colonel commanding directs that you keep a lookout for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex..

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 8th instant, notifying me of the force sent to the Cimarron Crossing; also copy of your letter to Lieut. Col. William McMullen, dated Santa Fé, August 1, 1864, in reference to the same matter. I transmit herewith copy of letter from Lieut. George L. Shoup, First Cavalry of Colorado, dated Pueblo, Colo. Ter., August 13, 1864, relative to a party of guerrillas who have been committing depredations in this Territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

PUEBLO, COLO. TER., *August 13, 1864.*

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the detachment of Company H, left at Beaver Creek, arrived here about noon to-day with three more of the robbers. They were taken this morning at Mr. Conley's ranch, on Beaver Creek, where they came in for breakfast. They were arrested by Mr. C[onley] and others just as they sat down to eat. I have questioned them apart, and find that their several versions correspond in the following: We left Texas on or about the 11th of April, under James Reynolds, to go into Colorado to recruit for the Confederate army, by order of (or permission of) General Cooper. They were twenty-two strong. On the Cimarron road they robbed a train, from which they took about $1,800 in specie and about the same in greenbacks. They then returned to Fort Belknap, Tex., to dispose of their mules and send their money home. The mules were divided equally. Thirteen of their party then refused to come up here with Reynolds. The prisoners think that the thirteen men went into New Mexico to plunder there. They state also that a party of fifty or sixty men started about the same time they did last June (12th) to come into Colorado on a similar mission to that of theirs. They have not heard from them since; say they may have gone into New Mexico. They think the roads into New Mexico will be lined with guerrillas. They say that no money was cached on the Cimarron or elsewhere by them. When told that Holderman reported that they had hid money there they gave him the lie, saying that everything was divided equally and their several portions sent home. Much more of interest can be told you by them or by me on my return. They say that Holderman was on picket at the time their party was attacked by the citizens of the mountains. Lieutenant Chase has just arrived from twenty miles up the river; says he has two of the band corralled in a large bottom covered with all kinds of verdure. He had not men enough to watch all the avenues of escape and search at the same time; he therefore placed men on guard until more men can go up. We are determined to catch all of the rascals. I have all the roads and trails leading south so well guarded that I think it impossible for them to escape us. A man who is driving a herd of cattle to Denver for Thomas Pollock says: "While coming through the Moscow Pass a man came to me mounted on a fine horse;

had two good revolvers and a fine citizen rifle; said he was en route for the Ute Mountain Valley, where he would meet twenty-five men that day to join Reynolds' party; said they had a camp over there, pointing in the direction of the Cucharas; said more men would join them from other localities and gave the names of many." My informant remembers the names only of Ed. English, Charles Donelson, and Jimmy Austin, with all of whom he was well acquainted; says they are hard men and old jail birds. My informant will be in Denver in a few days, with whom you can have a personal interview. I think his story much exaggerated, but give it for your information just as I received it. However, the Mexicans tell of a band of armed men on head of the Cucharas, which seems to confirm the former statement. I will look after them before returning to Denver. It is my wish that this letter be not made public.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SHOUP,

First Lieutenant, First Cavalry of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday has just been received. It is to be regretted that misrepresentations from irresponsible persons, necessarily ignorant of the facts concerning the official business of army officers charged with responsible duties, and concerning the number of troops under their command, are made to the authorities of the Government; but as such always has been and no doubt always will be the case, there is no remedy, except to submit. I particularly regret, however, that such irresponsible statements should have any weight with the Government or with any of the military authorities in the face of the official returns made from this department. To this, also, my duty as an officer requires me to submit without complaint; but I respectfully represent that such a course renders the position of any officer very mortifying and very hard to bear. I have fully stated, in my letter to you of the 12th instant, the number and position of the troops in this department. I have the honor to request that a copy of that letter be furnished to Lieutenant-General Grant. Under present circumstances it is not, in my judgment, possible at present to send away any of these troops until they are replaced without exposing to the certainty of formidable Indian raids the entire frontier, and causing the depopulation of all the frontier settlements. Whether the Government is willing that this should be done, and is ready to resist the reasonable and general outcry it would occasion in the frontier States, I am not able to judge. Already I have sent away many more men than was approved by the district commanders on the frontier, who have written me repeated letters setting forth the absolute need of troops I have already sent South.

Of course the exact condition of affairs on the frontier is better known to me than it can possibly be to anybody not possessed of the same accurate and constant information. Upon that knowledge I base my opinions, and have made up the judgment which I have several times communicated to you. It is possible that I may be wrong, but I have judged by the best lights attainable by anybody, and with no view

other than the public interests. If the General-in-Chief thinks differently, I am prepared to obey any order he may give me, and I will, on his order, send off all or as many troops from the department as in his opinion can be spared. As I have before stated, it is my own opinion, in view of all the facts in my possession, that no part of the small force on duty in this department can be sent away at present without imminent danger to all the frontier settlements until the troops sent off are replaced by others. As soon as the First U. S. Volunteers reaches me a number of troops equally great will be sent South, to be followed by others as soon as possible. All troops now in this department are so far out on the frontier that the time specified in my letter of the 12th will be needed to assemble them at the nearest points where transportation can be furnished.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: On the 8th instant I had the honor to address you a dispatch in which this paragraph occurs: "I am fearful that these wretches (White Lodge's, Sleepy Eyes', &c., bands) upon learning that all of the expeditionary force has crossed the Missouri may attempt some demonstrations on the frontier." The apprehension has been verified to the letter, as you will perceive by reference to my dispatch of 13th instant and of the copy of information from my scouts' camp on the head of the Redwood River, which is herewith inclosed.* Not less than fifty of the warriors of these bands were in the vicinity of our settlements three days ago in one body, and there may be other parties from the large camp on the Missouri Coteau mentioned by me in the dispatch of the 8th instant, to which I have referred. To guard the long line between Sauk Centre on the north and the Iowa line, I have an available force, exclusive of the requisite garrison of Fort Ridgely, of less than 300 men, and if the Indians seize the opportunity to precipitate themselves upon the frontier in force they may do an immense amount of mischief. I shall, of course, use all the means at my command to check and punish any attempts of this kind, but neither you nor myself can be held justly responsible for the outrages that may be perpetrated, for both of us remonstrated time and again against the removal of the Sixth Regiment from the State before the return of the troops dispatched from this district to re-enforce General Sully. It will not answer to make light of the Indian war in which we are engaged in the face of the fact that north and east of the Missouri River there are now not less than 2,000 or 2,500 Sioux warriors, four-fifths of whom are our determined and bitter enemies, rendered desperate by the losses they have sustained. I dispatched a detachment of forty cavalry from Fort Snelling on the night of the date when the first intelligence of the late raid was received, and they are now available for service where they are most needed, in addition to those stationed at the outposts south of Fort Ridgely.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

---

*See p. 725.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 15th instant, with copy of communication from the scouts' camp on the Redwood, was delivered at these headquarters before midnight yesterday. The forty men under Lieutenant Darrow would probably report to you in season to be dispatched with any other available force at hand to follow the Indians under direction of the scouts and inflict summary punishment upon them. General Sibley does not believe, now that the savages know themselves to have been discovered, that they will make any further demonstrations for the present, but rather endeavor to evade pursuit. In any event the scouts should keep a watch upon their movements and thus be prepared to give all requisite information. Dispatches were mailed to you from these headquarters last evening, and a dispatch addressed to you on the 15th instant anticipated your action in calling upon the officers of the militia force for co-operative aid, as you were therein directed in case of emergency to call upon them. It is highly necessary in case of any movements being made by these Indians, or others threatening the settlements, that you should at once communicate to these headquarters all the particulars you can obtain, so such re-enforcements as can be spared from other points can be at once dispatched to that portion of the line which is specially menaced. The stations on the north of the Minnesota River should be visited frequently by the officers of the cavalry company stationed at these outposts, that they may enforce due vigilance and caution on the part of the men who are too apt to become careless and negligent until too late to apply a remedy. There should be no cessation of vigilance day and night along the whole line. You are requested to state, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding, whether Scouts Stevens and Wilson are diligently and constantly employed in the discharge of the important duty intrusted to them. It has been reported unofficially to him that the latter has been absent on a visit to Saint Paul for a longer or shorter time without any authority. If one or both are not the right men for the position they will be displaced and more efficient men employed in their stead. General Sibley would be rejoiced to learn that some at least of the maruding villains who infest the frontier have received their just deserts.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
August 17, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dist. of Minnesota:

SIR: I have the honor to report the work of erecting and constructing buildings as progressing as rapidly as possible. The men, seeing the necessity of having quarters this winter and shelter from the storms, one of which visited us this week, are working energetically. Our saw-mill commenced running to-day, and from present indications I presume it will soon turn out considerable lumber. My scouts have

not as yet discovered any hostile Indians in this vicinity. I discharged one of them to-day (Mark Wells) for general bad conduct, neglect of duty, abuse of his horse, making false reports, and being totally unreliable on general principles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry Vols., Comdg. Post.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Probable contingencies require me to have from 10,000 to 15,000 more arms and a light battery, if possible. Second-rate guns will do. They will be held subject at all times to your orders.

W. M. STONE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 17, 1864.

Governor W. M. STONE,
Des Moines, Iowa:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that directions have been given to the Ordnance Bureau to supply the arms requested.

WILLIAM G. MOORE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 274. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

24. The following officers will report in person without delay to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for duty: Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 18, 1864.

1. The company of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry now at Pensacola and one company of the Second Maine Cavalry, at the same place, will embark on the steamer Saint Mary's, and proceed without delay to Mobile Point, reporting to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces. The chief quartermaster will cause the Saint Mary's to be sent to Pensacola as soon as possible.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inquire where the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery is stationed at present (it was ordered by Special Orders, No. 93, section 4, August 10, 1864, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, to embark at Morganza for this city, reporting on arrival to General Arnold), and to request that orders be at once given for it to be held in readiness to embark to-morrow morning for Mobile Bay. More detailed information about where the transportation will be in readiness will be given during the night, but it is desirable that the above notice be given to the commanding officer as early as possible, and that the station be reported to these headquarters. My impression is that the regiment is stationed at Carrollton.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received at 10.45 p. m., and orders at once issued.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 18, 1864—10.45 p. m.

STAFF OFFICER OF THE NIGHT:

You will please forward to headquarters Military Division the note addressed to Major Christensen and to its destination (which the orderly must find at all hazards at once) the order addressed to the commanding officer of the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery. You will also please direct the orderly to inform you as soon as possible of the exact location of this regiment, which he will find at one of the cotton-presses, and you will give this information to Major Christensen by letter as soon as received. Orders will be received from General Canby during the night where the Sixth Michigan will embark. Upon receipt of this, without further instructions from General Banks, you will order the regiment in accordance with the orders you will receive from General Canby. It is of great importance that the orderly find the location of this regiment as speedily as possible and deliver the order inclosed, as well as the one you will receive later, before referred to.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 18, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery is at a cotton-press in this city. I have ordered that you be informed which one; also that it be in readiness to embark to-morrow morning.

In the absence of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 19, 1864—12.10 a. m.

[Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE:]

MAJOR: I found the regiment at 11 o'clock at the lower steam cotton-press and have given the necessary orders. They will be off by daylight. I wish respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the orderly officer on duty at your headquarters was not there at 10 this evening. In more important cases it might cause very serious inconvenience.

Very respectfully,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Was in the office with the general at the hour above mentioned.

W.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., August 18, 1864.

1. The following-named regiments are hereby designated to constitute the infantry of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, viz: First Brigade—Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Seventh Missouri Volunteers, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers. Second Brigade—Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. Third Brigade—First Louisiana Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

2. Organization of the infantry of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps: First Brigade—Seventh Kentucky Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. Second Brigade—Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers. Third Brigade—Third Maryland Cavalry (dismounted), Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Volunteers, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. The following assignments to commands in the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, are made by virtue of rank and seniority:

Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Volunteers, to the command of the division; Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, to the command of the First Brigade; Col. J. R. Slack, Forty-seventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers, to the command of the Second Brigade; Col. Joshua J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, to the command of the Third Brigade.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 18, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

Do not move all the infantry in from the hay camps till the contractors can make arrangements with other men to work for them. It would be well to leave a company of infantry at each hay station permanently, if you can spare them. My orders regarding the First Nebraska do not seem to have been carried out.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *August 18, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

General Carr's dispatch of 6.15 just received. The mounted force of the First Nebraska was brought in as the expedition was starting, by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, without authority. It being here, however, it was best to let it go on the expedition. I had intended to take the First Nebraska as part of the escort for the wagon train. Mr. Johnson says he will not be ready till day after to-morrow.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *August 18, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear, with eight companies of the First Missouri State Militia, is making a rapid movement from Saline to the western line of La Fayette. Make such disposition of your force as will most likely intercept any gangs that he may drive out.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *August 18, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Warrensburg:

At about what time will Colonel Lazear and his troops be on the western line of La Fayette County?

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *August 18, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Colonel Lazear will reach the western line of La Fayette County tomorrow night or the next day.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., August 18, 1864.

Capt. I. F. EVENS,
Hickman Mills, Mo.:

SIR: Continual information being received at these headquarters of bushwhackers in the vicinity of your station, the colonel commanding desires that you will be a little more particular in regard to scouting done from your camp. He wishes you to keep scouting parties out at all times, day and night, both mounted and on foot, and if you have not got horses send out more on foot, so as to keep the brush immediately in the vicinity of your camp thoroughly cleared from them, as he does not wish to hear of any more reports of bushwhackers in your vicinity. Perhaps it would be best to send out all dismounted. Start them at night and let them lie in the brush and wait for the enemy. Set some trap for them, or fix them in some way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 18, 1864.

I. The southern limit of this military district as now constituted is the dividing line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas. This line is hereby declared closed to all ingress or egress to or from this district, except upon proper permits, until further orders. All persons not in the military service of the United States, or States of Missouri or Arkansas, passing or attempting to pass this line without proper permits will be arrested by any officer or soldier of this command who shall detect such person or persons so passing or attempting to pass, and delivered to the district provost-marshal at these headquarters, who will make a full investigation of their cases and recommend such proceedings as the interests of the service require. Permits to citizens or persons not in the military service to pass this line will be granted at these headquarters by the district provost-marshal. Passes granted by the commanding officer of the Department of Arkansas or of any district or post in Arkansas will be respected.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 18, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Hilliard, commanding at Weston, reports that troops of his command chased Cy. Gordon this morning and succeeded in capturing his horse and saddle, but Gordon escaped to the underbrush. At later advices they were hunting after him. He was seen and identified by citizens of Platte County, who are personally acquainted with him.

Very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Liberty, Mo., August 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: Scouts from all sections of the county have come in to-day and not a single guerrilla can be heard from. I do not think there is a mounted guerrilla in the county. I have filled up the two companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia stationed here, and so arranged sworn informants through the county that I think they can now take good care of the county. Anderson in his exit killed quite a number of Ray County militia and loyal citizens, almost entirely from want of proper organization and discipline. If you deem it best I can move down through Carroll, Boone, and Howard Counties and clean them up. We have nothing to do here. I have ordered quite a number of the most notorious families in the county to leave, of course subject to the approval of the commanding general. If they are permitted to remain you will soon have another page of like outrages. The people now feel they have made a great mistake in the strength of the Government. Men of all classes are once more returning to their farms; a general good feeling seems to prevail.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Mitchell telegraphs from Fort Kearny that Captain Murphy encountered 500 well-armed Indians on Elk Creek, near Republican. Had a fight, killed 10 Indians and lost 2 soldiers; drove Indians ten miles, but had to fall back, pursued by Indians thirty miles.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

Your dispatch from Omaha received last night. Matters here quiet; all well. Mrs. Fisk and family arrived yesterday. General McKean has arrested the operator at Paola, and complains of the operators here.

By General Sykes' order I sent one of the operators here to Paola by this morning's stage. The scare at Paola has passed over. General McKean renews his application for leave of absence. General Sykes has gone into the country and General Davies to Atchison. Mayor McDowell complains of Mathews and Major McKenny has investigated. Over forty stepped out as having been forced into the ranks. Colonel Chivington telegraphs that hay and corn contracts ought to be awarded to some one immediately. Indian difficulties increasing.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

News from Blunt to the 15th. Indian outrages continue. He asks for Captain Mobley's company, Seventeenth Kansas. Shall I send McKean a mounted company, in view of Captain Conkey's withdrawing from Fort Scott? A. C. Wilder is going to Washington in a few days and urges you to ask the War Department for authority for you to raise a cavalry regiment. It can be raised at once from the Fifth, Sixth, and Tenth Kansas, now here being mustered out. He wants you to make the military argument and he is confident of success.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 18, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

I want the Ohio troops going to Colorado. My advance moves to-day. I go forward on telegraph line to-morrow. All well. How are matters at headquarters?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

The Ohio troops left last Monday morning for Fort Kearny. All well and all right here.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 18, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: I beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the major-general commanding the department to the fact that it is probable that I shall be without telegraphic communication from this point after to-day. Mr. D. Byington, the assistant superintendent of military telegraph at Leavenworth, seems to insist that the operator here shall

return to Mound City, from which place he was ordered by me temporarily, to supply the place of those arrested. Having already reported the fact of the arrest of the operators here, as well as my action in calling the one from Mound City, and requested to have the place supplied, I consider that further interference on my part will be improper, although my headquarters may be left without telegraphic communication with department headquarters and with points in my own command. I am not well posted in the organization of the telegraphic service, but request that proper steps be taken to have operators supplied here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 18, 1864.

Capt. H. PEARCE,
Commanding, Coldwater Grove:

Lieutenant Ridgway will report to you at Coldwater Grove to-day with all the available mounted men of Company H. This places in your hands a sufficient number of mounted men not only to insure your safety in case of an invasion but to enable you to give the country north, south, and east a thorough scouting by day and night. An attack is still threatened on this place, and with the departure of Company H our picketing will necessarily be reduced; hence our trust in thee. Communicate with me fully in case of any discoveries.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 18, 1864.

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am just in receipt of intelligence from Salina that on the 16th instant seven men of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, en route to Smoky Hill Crossing, were attacked by a party of Indians estimated from 100 to 300. Four of the party were killed, the other three made their escape and came into Salina. Messenger with dispatches for Fort Larned was turned back. These dispatches were to direct the commanding officer at Fort Larned to concentrate his force as much as possible, and intercept a party of Indians moving south from the Fort Kearny and Denver road. Probably it was some of the same party who attacked and killed the men of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, on the 16th instant. I have written several communications to the general since the 10th instant urging him, if possible, to send me more troops, and horses to mount the few I have. I have as yet received no response and have just learned that the general is absent in Nebraska. Please inform me what I may rely upon in regard to troops and horses. I am entirely powerless to do anything more than to try and hold a few points on the mail route for want of force, and I

am informed by Major Fillmore that the term of service of five companies of the First Colorado Cavalry, now on duty in this district, will expire by the 7th of September.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Captain Murphy has just returned from the Blue. Undertook to go from the Blue to the Republican. Got as far as Elk Creek. Met 500 well-armed Indians; had a fight; killed 10 Indians and lost 2 soldiers. Was compelled to fall back after driving Indians ten miles. Indians followed him thirty miles on his retreat. Things look blue all around this morning.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OMAHA, *August 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

General Curtis has issued the horses already purchased, about sixty, to the First Nebraska, and started them out. I will get horses to David as soon as possible. First Nebraska leaves this morning for the west. Five hundred horse equipments have been turned over at Fort Leavenworth for shipment here.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, COLO., *August 18, 1864.*
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Extensive Indian depredations, with murder of families, occurred yesterday thirty miles south of Denver. Our lines of communication are cut, and our crops, our sole dependence, are all in exposed localities, and cannot be gathered by our scattered population. Large bodies of Indians are undoubtedly near to Denver, and we are in danger of destruction both from attacks of Indians and starvation. I earnestly request that Colonel Ford's regiment, Second Colorado Volunteers, be immediately sent to our relief. It is impossible to exaggerate our danger. We are doing all we can for our defense.

JNO. EVANS,
Governor.

DENVER, *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department:

The Indians attacked the settlements thirty miles south of this place yesterday, burning ranches and killing families of settlers. We are in danger of starvation, as our sparsely settled population cannot gather

their crops, and both our lines of communication are cut. We look to you to keep the Platte line open; otherwise our condition is hopeless. We are doing all we can for our defense.

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 18, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

Have honor to report that Indians are all around us. All troops out after guerrillas. Six of these caught and killed. Hundred-days' regiment will fill up in ten days perhaps. Utes are threatening. Have proclaimed martial law, and am preparing for defense as fast as I can. Have large number of negroes here. Can easily raise a company for 100 days; most likely two or three. Can I do it? Needed immediately for defense against Indians.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

CAMP FILLMORE, *August 18, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

SIR: I am pleased to inform the headquarters of the District of Colorado of my arrival at Camp Fillmore as per order. Affairs are very exciting in this locality, caused by Indian difficulty. Yesterday I found, some eight miles below here, the dead bodies of three men who had been murdered by Indians on Sunday last. There was a woman along and probably carried off in captivity, as no trace could be found of her. I may add that I sent out scouts in all directions endeavoring to find all that I could in relation to the matter. I also found one Government wagon (six-mule) and one ambulance, which I brought with me. There was in the wagons some household furniture, probably belonging to the family that composed the party, the names of which as far as I can learn are Bennett, a teamster, Snyder, a Government blacksmith in the employ of Lieutenant Cossitt, and Colonel Boone, says that Dyer, of Company F, and his wife were along. I do not know whether they were or not. The inhabitants in this settlement are much excited, and a great many think of abandoning their farms. I have persuaded some of them to remain, and I will afford them all the protection in my power. As there is a great deal of corn now in the process of ripening I consider it my duty to encourage the inhabitants to gather and save all they can. I presume that there is more grain raised from this point to Pueblo than all the rest of the Territory. The people seem perfectly willing to protect themselves, but only a few have arms and ammunition, and they seem afraid to organize in militia companies for fear that they may be ordered in other parts of the Territory and leave their homes and crops. I am not camping on the site of old Camp Fillmore, but about half a mile this side. This bottom (the one the camp is situated on) is grown up with tall rank weeds and is very wet and muddy, and very unfavorable for military purposes. I think (without I get orders to the contrary) I shall move a few miles up the

river, where I can get better grass for my stock. Please send instructions on this point. Forage for horses I think can be procured in this country at very fair rates even now, and probably much cheaper later in the season. The Indians that murdered that party are without doubt the same band or party that stole twenty-eight head of stock the day before at Point of Rocks, and killed the stage stock at the station, and as near as I can learn they numbered about forty or fifty, and probably a wandering war party and many miles away by this time, but how soon they will return is another thing. I left ten men with Lieutenant Hill at the Point of Rocks and I have sent for him to come up as soon as possible and join his company, for it is very small at the best. I have but thirty-eight men with my command, sick and all. I had an order to send ten men with Major Fillmore. What veterans I have out have joined some company near Denver. I really need my whole company at the present, and I do not know but that more men are needed than them. Captain Pollock's corn train came up the river with me, which was very fortunate in regard to our forage. I do not know what we would do without it. You will please send me some instructions in regard to matters.

Sir, I am your obedient servant,

ISAAC GRAY,
Capt. Co. E, First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Camp Fillmore.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the houses or quarters and stables and corrals at Camp Fillmore have been entirely destroyed by fire and the floods.

I. GRAY,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Fort Union, August 18, 1864.

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: You have before this time received my official report of my fight and operations last July, and of my march to Yellowstone with accompanying skirmishers.* I now write you, unofficially, my opinion about matters and things in general. I am perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route I took. The guides, half-breeds, and Indians tell me the route is much better farther south, along the Cannon Ball and then toward the Powder River, but I place little reliance in what they say, for their judgment in such matters is not good. All the country in the vicinity of the Little Missouri is very much broken, I might say tumbled to pieces. It affords an excellent protection in every part of it for twenty-five miles for a small body of Indians to torment, worry out, and exterminate an unprotected emigrant train. At the same time the Indians have every opportunity to escape from any force at their pleasure. There will certainly be no safety in traveling there till the Indians are exterminated. Peace might be made with them, yet there would be always plenty that the head of the bands could not control, who would do mischief. This country is as bad, if not worse, than Florida, to hunt the Indians in, and one year's campaign can't finish the war. It is late in the season before troops can reach this country, then when you march through the country the Indians on top of the hills can see you for miles. I am

*See Part I, p. 141.

sure I would not have overtaken them had they not felt sure they could whip me. By the time you overtake them your animals are reduced for want of forage, your rations are out, and you have to fall back. The only way to finish up these Indians is to establish depots of provisions at points in their country, and keep after them till you run them down. I don't think the Indians will ever again attempt to unite and make a stand against the whites. They are fully convinced that they can do nothing, and the Unkpapas, who have been the great boasters that they alone could clear out any body of whites sent against them, were the poorest fighters in the whole crowd that opposed me. Although I may not have been successful in carrying out all the expectations of the Government in building the posts and entirely finishing the war—that is, bringing the Indians to their knees to beg for peace—yet we have done everything that was in the power of man to do with the obstacles before us—want of water, want of grass, and want of everything to eat. Yet with all these drawbacks we have completely crushed the united power of all the Sioux and dispersed them in all directions. I am told the Santees are on the Mouse River almost starving and want to give themselves up. If they are not too far for rations on hand I will send after them. I shall write you officially about this post and Indian matters here. Why can't the Government send all the traders out of the country. The annuity goods, also, is a matter that beats anything I have heard in rascality, if all I have heard is true. I shall get affidavits to the facts.

With respect, yours,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

Please apply for an order from War Department directing companies of Eleventh Minnesota Volunteers and Independent Battalion to report to me for duty as fast as organized. They may be wanted at any moment on the frontier. Sharps or Smith carbines and accouterments for two companies of battalion should be sent here without delay.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *August 18, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of Special Orders, dated department headquarters, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27, 1864, I have visited Bayfield and other important points on the south shore of Lake Superior, and after a full and thorough investigation am fully convinced of the loyalty of the Chippewas, and assure you there is no occasion for the least alarm in that region of country.

I have the honor to be, major, your very obedient servant,

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 222. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

8. The detachment of the First Texas Cavalry now at Brazos Santiago will, upon receipt of this order, be relieved from duty at that point, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the regiment at Morganza, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 19, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER, NINETY-SEVENTH U. S. COLORED INFTY.:

By direction of the commanding general Department of the Gulf you will hold your command in readiness to embark to-morrow.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman:

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *August 19, 1864.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The couriers I sent to Plaquemine yesterday were attacked by a party of guerrillas three miles above Bayou Goula. Two of them were wounded and two are missing. I have a squadron of cavalry now there thoroughly scouring the country. Nothing new here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., August 19, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: When I assumed command of this district I found a military outpost at Bullitt's Bayou, seven miles up the river on the west side, comprising some 250 men and two pieces of artillery. The men were colored, not well officered, partially drilled, with none having experience as artillerists. Their stockade was weak, affording inadequate protection. They were placed there, I learn, to protect plantations. General Dana, while on his tour of inspection, went there with me. A force of from 5,000 to 10,000 rebels has been within six hours' march of this range of plantations during the whole time. Whenever they choose to depredate upon them they do so. When they choose to sweep over them they will, and if so inclined can, or could, take the small force at Bullitt's Bayou, which could not save the plantations, nor itself. General Dana agreed with me in this conviction. A heavy body of

the enemy being near by, and not wishing to sacrifice that small garrison without benefit, I have withdrawn it to Vidalia, directing Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb, in command, to scour the country with 100 cavalry, which I sent him, and protect the plantations as far as possible. The enemy are in such force on each side of me that I must defend, not go out of reach of cover to fight them. With another regiment I could hold Bullitt's Bayou, and afford the lessees that substantial protection which I understand was promised them by General Thomas. The lessees are naturally anxious and pressing. One of them informed me to-day that he would appeal personally to General Canby—Mr. George B. Field. I encouraged him to do so. You will find reference to him in General Dana's report from Natchez, also in the inclosed printed order, No. 11, District of Vicksburg.*

Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 197. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., August 19, 1864.*

I. The battalion of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby detached from the brigade and division to which it was assigned by Special Orders, No. 100, current series, from these headquarters, and will hereafter report to and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., August 19, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 31, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, and General Orders, No. 63, headquarters Department of Arkansas, all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five within the District of Little Rock will be immediately enrolled in the service, in the militia.

II. The respective commanders of the posts of Little Rock, Devall's Bluff, Lewisburg, Pine Bluff, and Brownsville are charged with carrying out the provisions of General Orders, No. 31, above referred to, within the limits of their posts and neighboring country.

III. Each post commander will appoint a special commission, to consist of two line and one medical officer, to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service on account of alienage or physical disability. He will also appoint a suitable officer to command the militia and to take general control of them as enrolled.

IV. The militia as fast as enrolled will be assigned into companies of maximum infantry strength. Company officers will be recommended by post commanders for appointment at these headquarters, and post commanders will give warrants to non-commissioned officers on recommendations, by elections of the companies.

---

* Omitted.

V. Maj. George R. French, district provost-marshal, is charged with general direction of enrollment, and will watch that the organizations are pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send the Third Michigan Cavalry, except that portion on duty at Remount Camp, to take station at Brownsville. Let one battalion move to-morrow, and Colonel Moyers proceed by rail, and if Colonel Wood is gone he will assume command at Brownsville. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry has been ordered to Pine Bluff.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send the One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry by railroad to this place, with a view of their going to Pine Bluff by steam-boat, taking their baggage and camp equipage. Report the strength of the regiment, and whether there are railroad facilities to send them to-morrow. They had better take three days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 19, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Aggregate present of One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois, 504; effective strength, 440; and they can go as soon as train comes in from Little Rock. Let that be hurried up so the troops can get to Little Rock before dark. Three hundred of First Iowa go on morning train.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The train which goes east in the morning will bring the One hundred and twenty-sixth and the One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry on its return in the afternoon.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 19, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville:

The One hundred and sixth Illinois will proceed by rail to this place and embark for Pine Bluff. The regiment will take their baggage and equipage and three days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *August 19, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scout in from Red River reports McCray, Freeman, &c., between Batesville and Hickman with 1,500 unarmed men; Shelby camped twelve miles below Jacksonport, opposite Oil Trough Bottom; thinks he has given up the idea of going out below. Is concentrating all the armed men. His men living on meal and fresh beef; his supply is getting scarce.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 19, 1864.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 139, current series, from these headquarters, as rescinds the authority of assistant provost-marshals to recruit for colored regiments is hereby revoked, and they will recruit, until further orders, under the rules and regulations established prior to the issue of General Orders, No. 139. Instead, however, of reporting to the provost-marshal-general of the department with reference to recruiting they will report direct to and receive orders from Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the organization of colored troops for the department. The provost-marshal-general will turn over to General Ewing all records, &c., connected with colored recruiting.

II. Subsistence and transportation for colored recruits will be furnished upon proper returns and requisitions in the same manner as prescribed in General Orders, No. 143, current series, from these headquarters, for recruits for the new regiments of volunteers in process of organization.

III. All commissioned officers serving in the department are called upon to aid and encourage enlisted men of their commands, whom they know to be worthy of promotion, to apply for admission to appear before the board of examination in this city, with a view to their appointment to commissions in colored regiments.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 152. } *Saint Louis, Mo., August 19, 1864.*

The general commanding the department takes great pleasure in calling attention of both citizens and the army to the gallant conduct of the officers and crew of the steamer Empress during her recent trip from New Orleans to this port. While in a narrow and difficult part of the river, and within musket-range of the shore, the steamer was suddenly fired upon by a heavy rebel battery, supported by a strong body of infantry. The firing was rapid and accurate, almost every shot taking effect, and the boat, filled with unarmed passengers, in a moment became the scene of frantic terror. Passengers in their panic demanded the surrender of the steamer, but the officers coolly remained at their posts and brought her through the danger, saving by their bravery and noble sense of duty incalculable suffering to those on board and the valuable steamer and cargo to the Government. Capt. John Molloy, the commander of the Empress, was shot dead at his post, and while the general commanding deeply sympathizes with the grief of the family and friends of the deceased, he holds up this noble example of unflinching resolve in the performance of duty as one worthy the emulation of all. The first and second mates, Hugh Davis and Daniel Davis; the pilots, Thomas Goslee and Enoch King; the engineers and assistants, George Breece, Andrew Pendleton, Judd Weber, and William Tennant, and the first and second clerks, John C. McFaul and William B. Bradley, are worthy of special commendation. Following the example of their gallant captain and regardless of the terror and confusion around them, they remained true to their duty and bore themselves with such bravery as would do no discredit to the "veterans of the naval service."

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *August 19, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

If the Second Colorado Cavalry can be possibly spared give it to General Curtis to use against the Indians on the plains. The men know the country.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 19, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

The regimental headquarters of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry are to be removed to this city. Only so much of the order revoked as refers to Lieutenant-Colonel West.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 19, 1864.*

General FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

The general commanding disapproves of paragraph 4 of Special Orders, No. 115, from your headquarters, assessing upon counties of

Monroe and Shelby the damages done the railroad by guerrillas. The general would have approved of it if there had ever been a general rule of assessment in like cases, but considers this, as a special case, would work injustice. The damage was done by a band of guerrillas too strong for the local militia to resist, and the band came into the counties from such a distance as to forbid any idea of collusion between them and disloyal citizens of the counties. You will be pleased to revoke the paragraph.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Department Headquarters:

Nothing of an extraordinary nature on hand. Major Hilliard, at Weston, reports skirmishing with the bushwhackers. Captured Cy. Gordon's horse and saddle, but Cyrus escaped. Major McDermott is at Huntsville and will co-operate with other forces in that vicinity to attack Perkins, Holtzclaw & Co., who are reported near Mount Zion, 1,000 strong. He moves on the Roanoke road to intercept them from the west. Your special order assessing the Monroe and Shelby county rebels is revoked by orders from headquarters. Shall I issue an order annulling our special order? When do you return?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *August 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have just arrived here with my command; been on the trail for some time; hear that the rebels are in Boone County, near Mount Zion, reported 1,000 strong, commanded by Perkins, Anderson, Holtzclaw, and others. I shall move in that direction immediately and join our forces that are in pursuit. I have with me sixty militia from Carrollton and seventy-five from Brunswick and Keytesville. If you have any orders answer immediately.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDERMOTT,
Major, Commanding Cavalry Force.

P. S.—I shall move on the Roanoke road to intercept them from the west.

McDERMOTT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Comdg. District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for your information that Captain Conkey with his command (Third Wisconsin Cavalry) has been instructed to proceed from Fort Scott to Council Grove, and if no orders meet him there to continue on to Fort Riley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., August 19, 1864.*

I. The period of service of Capt. H. G. Loring, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general of the District of the Upper Arkansas, having expired, he is hereby relieved from duty, to enable him to be mustered out of the service. In relieving Captain Loring the general commanding takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged his duties during his official connection with him.

II. Lieut. J. E. Tappan, aide-de-camp, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, District of the Upper Arkansas. All communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., August 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Capt. Henry Booth, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post of Fort Riley, Kans., and will relieve Capt. D. S. Malven, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, who is dismissed the service by order of the President, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 232, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

OMAHA, *August 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

General Curtis left Fort Kearny this morning. One company militia left Nebraska City yesterday for the west—Junction Ranch, I think.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 19, 1864.

Governor EVANS,
Denver City:

Orders have been sent General Rosecrans to send the Colorado regiment of cavalry to your Territory if he can possibly spare it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 19, 1864.

Capt. E. B. CARLING,
Chief Quartermaster of District, Present:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your letter of explanations and inquiry of this date, relative to the Government animals in this district and the disposition to be [made] of them during the ensuing winter, General Sibley directs me to state that he understands that you are to make the necessary arrangements for housing and feeding at Forts Ridgely and Ripley 400 horses each, 800; Fort Abercrombie, 100; Pomme de Terre and Alexandria 25 each, 50; Sauk Centre, 25; Wadsworth, 40; at the outposts north and south of Ridgely, 100; thus disposing of 1,115. The remaining 735 to make up the entire number proposed to be retained in this district for the public service must be provided for either wholly at Fort Snelling, or in part at that post, and the keeping of the remainder given out on contract to respectable and responsible parties subject to the daily supervision of a Government agent. This plan will obviate the expense attendant upon the erection of new stables at Fort Snelling, now that lumber is unprecedentedly high. General Sibley is decidedly opposed to any expenditure in buildings which can possibly be avoided. All the mules and horses mentioned as required in this district not otherwise provided for should be housed at Fort Snelling so far as the capacity of the stables there will permit, and the surplus should be given for keeping to the lowest responsible bidder.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 19, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth:

DEAR MAJOR: I have your private communication of 10th instant relating to the supposed existence of coal in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth. You are right in keeping the matter from obtaining publicity, as the advantage, if any is to be gained, should accrue to the Government in the first place, and the fact be communicated through the regular military channels, that the superior authorities in Washington may give the necessary directions. You will please therefore to advise me confidentially, after you have made the proposed explorations, of the result, and if the discovery proves to be valuable the report will at once be transmitted to department headquarters to be forwarded. In addition to your ordinary official dispatches, I shall be glad to receive an occasional private letter from you, giving such suggestions and information of matters about the post, &c., as might not be suited to an official letter. I shall be glad to receive such at any time.

Very sincerely, yours,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 19, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth:

MAJOR: Your two public and one private dispatch of 10th instant have been received at these headquarters, and General Sibley instructs me to state that the progress of the work in erecting buildings, &c., is quite satisfactory, and he feels the utmost confidence in your ability and energy in pushing forward everything as rapidly as possible. You will, of course, give the necessary instructions for the security of the hay against fire, &c. The block-house cannot be made too solid and substantial. The general is pleased also to learn that the scouts are doing good service. It is important that the valley of the James River as well as the approaches to the Minnesota River by way of Lake Traverse be closely watched, so that the earliest information of the passage downward of war parties may be communicated through you to these headquarters. A party of fifty warriors of Sleepy Eyes' and White Lodge's bands, probably from the large camp between Devil's Lake and the Missouri, is reliably stated to be within a short distance of the line of outposts south of Fort Ridgely, and a raid from some of these outlaws has already been made on the Blue Earth River, resulting in the killing of two settlers and the wounding of a third. Those engaged in these murders have thus far escaped with a few stolen horses, although overtaken by an officer in command of a force equal if not superior in numbers, who did not deem it prudent to attack them at close quarters, which he should have done at all risks. Until some of these parties are cut up root and branch there will be a continual recurrence of these outrages upon the frontier. By what route these wretches passed down it is impossible to state, but the probability is they came by the James River. Measures are being taken to thwart and punish any further attempts, but the limited force scattered along a line of such extent renders it difficult to guard the border at all points.

Although no hostile savages have been discovered in the region about Fort Wadsworth, too much care and vigilance cannot be exercised. These subtle and treacherous enemies may at any time be lying in wait for stragglers or to steal horses and other animals, which should never be left unguarded for a moment. You will please report the arrival of the force dispatched to escort Captain Fisk as soon as it returns, as General Sibley feels some solicitude for the safety of that small command in traversing a country where it may be assailed by overwhelming numbers. He trusts to learn soon of their safe arrival at Wadsworth. The papers of the 18th contain a telegraphic rumor, originating from a paper called the Dakota Union, of the disastrous defeat of Brigadier-General Sully's forces, but General Sibley attaches no credit to it whatever. Still, that he may have sustained a reverse is possible, and in view of such a contingency, as the danger of a formidable demonstration would in such case be redoubled, every precaution possible should be adopted to meet it.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 19, 1864.

Maj. C. P. ADAMS,
Commanding Fort Abercrombie:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 12th instant. General Sibley directs me to inform you that there are reports in circulation to the effect that the Chippewas have some hostile designs against the settlements. These reports or rumors are so far unauthorized and probably unfounded, but too much care and vigilance cannot be exercised in and about the posts garrisoned by the troops comprising your command. The scouts should be kept actively employed, and any information that can be gained as to the movements of either Sioux or Chippewas should be communicated as soon as possible to this office. It is to be hoped that the frequent desertions of men from that battalion will now be checked. Prompt and stringent measures, such as are believed you have in your power, should be applied to guard against it; a severe example will be made of any who are apprehended in any such attempts. A supply of beans, potatoes, pickles, &c., was ordered for the use of your command some time since, and which has probably reached Abercrombie before this. If the supply of antiscorbutics is not sufficient a requisition should at once be made for more, so that it may reach there and be of use in arresting the spread of scurvy before the setting in of winter. The twenty-eight unassigned enlisted men who were temporarily assigned to Company E will be retained at their present stations until further orders.

By direction of the brigadier-general commanding:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 20, 1864.

I. The following order from the War Department is hereby republished for general information:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1861.

By the fifty-seventh article of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806," holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh Article of War.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

II. T. M. C. Cook, correspondent of the New York Herald, and J. B. Chadwick, correspondent of the New York Tribune, who were permitted to accompany the troops operating in Mobile Bay, having abused

the confidence reposed in them by making public information of value to the enemy and engaging in a controversy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops, will be sent beyond the limits of this command. The provost-marshal-general is charged with the execution of this order, and the quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 20, 1864.*

1. The Ninety-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Carrollton, La., will embark, as soon as transportation can be furnished, and proceed without delay to Mobile Bay, Ala. On arrival there the commanding officer will report for orders to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces at Dauphin Island and Mobile Point. The chief quartermaster of this division will cause the necessary transportation to be furnished without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
Washington, August 20, 1864.

Lieut. THEODORE D. JOHNSON,
Actg. Asst. Quartermaster, Third Iowa Cav., Saint Louis, Mo.:

Telegram received. Major-General Halleck directs that horses for Military Division of West Mississippi be forwarded to Memphis, to be distributed by the commanding general. This order cannot be varied.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Col. in Charge First Division, Quartermaster-General's Office.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 20, 1864.

Cavalry horses for General Canby's command should be sent to such points as he may direct. In ordering horses to be sent down the river to Memphis it was not intended that they should stop there, if General Canby directs them to any other place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
Washington, August 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Halleck. My telegram to Lieutenant Johnson was designed to inform him that horses would be distributed from Memphis as directed by the commanding general (Canby).

JAS. A. EKIN,
Col. in Charge First Division, Quartermaster-General's Office.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. The Bayou Manchac is hereby announced as the boundary line between the District of Baton Rogue and Port Hudson and the Defenses of New Orleans until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *New Orleans, August 20, 1864.*

Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general, having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, will relieve Capt. Oliver Matthews, assistant adjutant-general of the Defenses of New Orleans, and all communications for the general commanding will hereafter be directed to him.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., August 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

There has been great complaint for the past few days from the plantations near our present line of pickets of the conduct of our soldiers, who it seems have been permitted to leave their posts, wandering about at will, and helping themselves without stint to whatever could be found. Many of the plantations in this vicinity are worked by loyal men who have already suffered severely, and it is my desire to protect them from these depredations. The great fault appears to be with the officers in immediate charge of the picket-posts who permit their men to leave their station, and thus countenance this system of plunder. They should be held personally responsible for the conduct of every man at their post, and if not attentive to their duty in watching their men, should be severely punished. I will approve any plan you may adopt for the punishment of either officers or men guilty of this unsoldierly conduct. I am also informed that our pickets frequently pass our own soldiers beyond the lines without any passport or authority whatever. They should have especial instructions in regard to this matter. From this time forward no pass to go beyond the lines will be issued by any one but myself, and these passes will be taken up by the pickets and returned to headquarters each day. You will find the great trouble with the regiments forming this division to be their lawlessness, which is accounted for by their not having served in any brigade or division organization for the past few months. It will require severe measures to bring them down, but you can do it, and the sooner a commencement is made the better. I would recommend

that for the next week you have your aides or inspector visit the different pickets as often as possible, and examine closely into the attention of officers and men to their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

MORGANZA, *August 20, 1864.*

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram received. The two regiments will move this evening. Will return to-morrow myself.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Comdg. Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will notify Col. J. J. Guppey, commanding the Third Brigade of your division, to hold the detachment of his command now here, the One hundred and sixty-first New York and Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, in readiness to embark at a moment's notice for New Orleans. You will order them to take two days' rations. Transportation will be provided this afternoon.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., August 20, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Pursuant to instructions received from headquarters U. S. Forces, Morganza, La., August 20, 1864, you will at once embark with your command and proceed to New Orleans, La., reporting on your arrival to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 20, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: A gentleman, whom I know to be loyal, sent his daughter from near Arkadelphia to inform me that the rebels in heavy force are moving this way, both from Texas and Louisiana. Magruder has

superseded Price, and is at Camden. Three brigades of cavalry under Cabell are reported seventeen miles from Pine Bluff. Telegraph communication is interrupted. A small steamer on private business from here to Pine Bluff was burned by rebels two days ago. A brigade of cavalry was at Benton day before yesterday, but retired across the Saline on the approach of a cavalry force sent from here. Our troops are still in pursuit. By information received last night, Shelby is ten miles below Jacksonport, men sick, and horses in poor condition. McCray was twenty miles above Batesville. If Pine Bluff is held there is no necessity of keeping a force at Saint Charles, on White River. If Pine Bluff should be evacuated, the rebels would probably move on Saint Charles. I have ordered two regiments of infantry from the line of the railroad to Pine Bluff, and I recommend that the command at Saint Charles be sent immediately to Devall's Bluff for temporary service. If Clayton cannot hold Pine Bluff he can retire across his pontoon. He has about three months' supplies, and I think can hold out longer than the supplies of the rebels. The Saline is high and the bottom probably impracticable for artillery.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Reconnoitering parties report Saline River very low, and bottom consequently must be practicable for artillery.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as chief of cavalry of the Department of Arkansas. He will enter upon the discharge of the duties of that position without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Please let the Commercial go on the arrival of train. I send by telegram a dispatch for General Canby.* It is reported that the rebels are advancing in force both from Texas and Louisiana. Magruder has superseded Price. A small steamer was burned fifteen miles above Pine Bluff two days ago. Cabell is reported seventeen miles from Pine Bluff with three brigades of cavalry.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

---

* See p. 781.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 20, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Commercial left here three hours ago. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois has left on the train en route to Pine Bluff. One hundred and sixth Illinois also goes. Shall be anxious to learn anything new from the enemy.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 20, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Lieutenant-Colonel Moyers chose to take his entire command to-day, and it has gone. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois left on the train about an hour ago. Expect the One hundred and sixth to go on the same train. Hope boats will be ready for them. The First Nebraska is at station two miles this side of Ashley's now. The Third Michigan has gone to Brownsville. Do you want the First Nebraska there as guard for animals? There are ninety serviceable horses and about 200 men of that detachment. The men are all recruits, unassigned, and have never been drilled. It would be well if they could be instructed. I have recommended Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens' resignation.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *August 20, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

GENERAL: I have on hand at this post 120,000 rations, about 250 tons. The only transportation here is that belonging to the regiments and not sufficient to haul the Government property in possession of the regiments. To abandon this post it would force me to destroy about 200 tons of Government stores, unless transportation can be furnished from Little Rock. With what troops are here I think I can hold this place against Shelby, and if you can spare another infantry regiment I know I can. I trust, general, that you will permit the troops that are here to remain, and I am confident that they will not disappoint you. In a moral point of view, as far as this section of country is concerned, I think it will have a bad effect on our cause, as the people hereabouts have been led to believe that we are firmly fixed at this post and they act accordingly. The mere appearance of a withdrawal of troops from this post will seem to them to be an acknowledgment that we are unable or afraid to cope with the forces under Shelby, and I should be sorry to have them believe either. Of course, general, I only speak of matters as I see them from here, not knowing the movements of the enemy in other portions of the district and State. I trust you will excuse them if my ideas seem to be limited ones, and pardon the liberty I have taken in expressing them.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 20, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding:

What has become of the Annie Jacobs? She was aground yesterday morning. It is reported by Mrs. Grace that the rebels are advancing on us in force from Texas and Louisiana, and Magruder in command at Camden. Price is assigned to the cavalry. I have ordered two regiments of infantry to be sent to you. The steamers are ready to take them. A cavalry force of rebels was at Benton day before yesterday. They retired on the approach of a force sent from here. Our troops still in pursuit and may go to Princeton. Canby has written me twice advising me to abandon Pine Bluff. I have objected. If you cannot hold the place I presume you can retire across the pontoon and come up on the other side of the river. Give me your ideas about the reported advance. They are making some sort of a movement in Arkansas from Louisiana. Canby has organized a force at Morganza to be moved in case of any emergency. He appears to think the rebels will try to cross the Mississippi. The steamer Empress had sixty-three shots put through her at Gaines' Landing; was disabled and towed off by a gun-boat. About 20 were killed and wounded. The captain's head was taken off. General West has returned without catching Shelby. Is there a chance for a *coup de main* near you? Admiral Farragut has Mobile in a tight place. Forts Morgan and Gaines have surrendered, with all the troops, munitions, &c. General Stoneman has been captured with 500 men. The rest of the command except about 500 more are safe. Steamer arrived last night and brings a report that Sherman had taken Atlanta and 10,000 prisoners. I suppose you heard of the disaster to the negroes at Petersburg.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 20, 1864—2.50 p. m.*

Major-General STEELE:

Cabell, with about 2,000 cavalry, is eighteen miles from here, on the road leading from Mount Elba to Pine Bluff. He has been there for several days. I cannot tell what his object is unless it is to cover movment of troops in this direction. A great many reports are rife from secesh quarters of the advance of a large force against this place, &c. While I pay but little attention to these reports, I believe the garrison of this post is too small for security against a force that could be brought against it at almost any time. The term of service of the First Indiana Cavalry expired yesterday. I have relieved them from duty, and will send them to Little Rock to-morrow on the Annie Jacobs unless I receive other orders. To keep up my outposts I have been compelled to mount what is left of the Third Minnesota, say about 200 men. In case of an attack my present force is not sufficient to man my line of defenses. The capture and burning of the Miller was one of the most pusillanimous affairs upon the part of those on board that I have ever heard of. She was captured and destroyed by three men. There was a large mail on her for this post and some commissary stores, which were lost. I recommend that all official documents be duplicated. Lieutenant Grove made a very gallant dash day before yesterday. I sent him to reconnoiter Cabell's camp on the Mount Elba road. He

surprised one of their outposts at a mill; captured several prisoners, 14 horses, and destroyed over 40 sets of horse equipments and a large amount of other stores.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pine Bluff, Ark., August 20, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Major-General STEELE:

I have nothing further to report. I believe the enemy are making a movement, but am unable to say where. The cavalry command on the Mount Elba and Pine Bluff road, at a place where the country affords no supplies, looks as if a movement was taking place in the rear that they desired to screen. I have sent out a reconnoitering party, with instructions to move out on the Princeton road and sweep around Cabell's camp, betwixt it and the Saline. If this can be accomplished we can ascertain if any infantry is crossing the Saline, which I half suspect is the case. I am afraid it will be difficult to keep up telegraphic communication much longer. With the re-enforcements you are sending me I think I can hold this point. If the worst comes to the worst I can retreat across my pontoons. To allow the enemy to obtain this point would be to give them a strong foothold and a good base for operations upon our communications.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 20, 1864.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff, Ark.:

A reconnaissance of 300 or 400 going toward Princeton to-morrow. Co-operate if you can by sending toward Mount Elba and Jenkins' Ferry. We intend to get out the corn below here on the north side. It would be well for you to operate freely to the north and east, going as far as possible down the river on the north side, and gaining all the information possible.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 20, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs as follows: That you send out frequent scouting parties along the telegraph lines. The operators here think that the wire is cut nearer your post than here. Also that you send scouting parties down the river on the north side. It is reported that you have quite a large number of your command guarding plantations, thereby decreasing your effective force.

This guarding of plantations and private property of all kinds must be a minor consideration, and the interest of the service must be the first consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

Your dispatch is received. Your order in reference to my guarding plantations is unnecessary, as I am not engaged in that business at present.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 20, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Colonel CLAYTON,
Commanding Pine Bluff:

You must keep close watch of the telegraph line on your end. Your troops must not be occupied in guarding plantations when it interferes in the slightest degree with their other duties or their comforts. I am sending a train to the neighborhood of Clear Lake for forage. Warn them if any force is coming up the river on the north side. Reconnaissance toward Princeton has not gone much farther than Benton. Found 100 cavalry in Benton and a report that Crawford's brigade had been there two hours before. Will stay there a day or two longer and push forward reconnaissances as far as possible. It is a good time for you to make reconnaissances too. The Saline rebels seem to be moving somewhere. One hundred and sixth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry will embark for your post unless something happens to prevent it.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 20, 1864.

Major WILSON,
Pilot Knob:

Order at once one squadron of cavalry to De Soto to relieve Captain Montgomery, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *August 20, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS:

I have no information that Shelby or any of his forces are in Missouri. A portion of Freeman's command were in Thomasville a few days since.

JAMES WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DISTRICT, SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., August 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding District of Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter from district headquarters, dated August 3, I have the honor to make the following report: Throughout this entire sub-district the guerrillas are unusually quiet at this time. I am not aware of there being a single camp, either of guerrillas or Confederates, in any of the counties under my jurisdiction. Guthrie's and Conyers' companies of guerrillas, who have been a source of great annoyance in Pemiscot, Madrid, and Mississippi Counties, lately joined the Confederate service, and were in the fight against our forces at Elk Chute, in Pemiscot County, on the 4th instant, since when they have not made their appearance in this district. I am well informed that Bowlin and his band of guerrillas have joined the Confederate army, and were ordered to Jacksonport, Ark. From the best information I am able to obtain, I think Shelby is collecting a considerable force of conscripts in camp at different points from the State line down to Jacksonport, along Black and White Rivers. One of my informants says that some 3,000 (mostly new recruits) were lately encamped on the west side of Izard County, Ark., and were under the command of Freeman and Reves. He says he deserted them there, and that a large number will desert the first favorable opportunity; says only about one-half the force were armed. As near as I can learn, Shelby has control of some 6,000 men north and east of White River. About one-half of this force are regular Confederate soldiers; the remainder are conscripts and guerrillas. There are a few unorganized guerrillas in Mississippi and Greene Counties, Ark., who occasionally make raids into this sub-district. It is difficult to entirely clear them out while they have a Confederate force so near to fall back to. I will keep my forces continually on the move after them.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The telegraphic order of yesterday disapproving of paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 115, from your headquarters, is withdrawn in view of a personal interview between the general commanding and General Fisk and certain citizens of Monroe County. General Fisk will use his discretion in the matter.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WESTON, *August 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

Unless I have adequate force here there will be great trouble in this county. Cy. Gordon, hotly pursued by my men, is now running through the county with a few men and picking up a force. The inhabitants

are alarmed, and as I have only a hundred men I can accomplish but little. He has doubled on his track three times since yesterday morning. The militia force is wholly inadequate, and only the German company of this town are of any use to me at present. Gordon was within three miles of here this morning with eight men, all armed.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Brunswick, Mo., August 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I beg leave to report that on the 14th instant Bill Anderson with about eighty men passed through this county in the night. Late in the evening the gun-boat Fanny Ogden came down and reported him in the neighborhood of Hill's Landing, Carroll County, and desired me to send a portion of my force in that direction. Deeming this impracticable, I declined, but sent a force immediately to the fords on Grand River with a view of heading him off. I also ordered all my spare force into the neighborhood he would likely pass through. It turned out that my arrangements were a few hours too late, as he was passing through the north part of the county in a great hurry at the time the Ogden reported him in Carroll. This I did not learn until the morning of the 15th, as the people in the country failed to bring me any information that he was in the county.

On the evening of the 17th Major McDermott, with a company of Iowa cavalry, accompanied by Captain Calvert's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, from Carroll, arrived here in pursuit. I added seventy-five men of my command, under Captain Stanley and Lieutenant Owens, and the whole command started on the 18th to hunt Anderson up if possible. Twenty-five of my command returned to-day, by direction of Major McDermott, because their horses, not being shod, could not travel. I regret to be compelled to state that two of the men sent out by me straggled from the command while they were in Randolph County, and in attempting to get home were captured by a small band of bushwhackers skulking through the county. The two men were disarmed and allowed to come home. I shall punish them severely for their conduct. Major McDermott with his command, consisting of the Iowa cavalry, Captain Calvert's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and about fifty men of my command, continued the pursuit toward the Perche Hills, where he has information the bushwhackers are concentrating under Perkins. Two or three small squads of bushwhackers are reported skulking about the county. I have scouts out hunting them up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. MOBERLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, NEBR. TER., *August 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Don't move troops from district to district without seeking instructions. If I cannot be reached by telegraph, confer with Generals Sykes and Davies if possible. I do not think any more cavalry should go to

General Blunt from Eastern District, but one or two 100-days' companies might go. McKean's district is most liable to rebel assault. The general cannot be spared now. It will not do to allow negroes to vote themselves on pretense of force. Whites could hardly be trusted in such proceedings. Hay and corn contracts are referred to Captain Insley. Everything from Colorado is sensational. I am moving matters here, but militia rather slow. Send dispatch to Blunt. Tell him I expect to have force on Republican soon. Indians seen congregating there. I want him to take care of Arkansas line and co-operate without regard to Northern District line. If necessary, militia must help him. Have this expressed from Lawrence. All well, but weary.

S. R. CURTIS.
Major-General.

PAOLA, *August 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

I have directed Colonel Blair to send Captain Conkey's command to Council Grove, and failing to receive orders there to proceed on to Fort Riley.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 20, 1864.*

General McKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

General Curtis telegraphs from Columbus, Nebr. Ter., that General McKean cannot be spared now. He considers your district the most liable to attack from rebels. General Crocker is ordered to New Mexico. Conservative of this morning vindicates you in the militia matter.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, NEBR. TER., *August 20, 1864.*

Captain GOVE,
South Side of Platte:

I found no tidings from you at Sline's Ferry, but people said troops had been passing on the road you are supposed to be on. I must hurry on to Kearny, but hope to hear from you before leaving this place. This is the Loup Fork, and over this branch I heard the Platte can be forded almost anywhere. I know of no Indians near you, but you had better be cautious, and if difficulty appears formidable, cross over to the north side. I shall keep a small post here.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have directed troops from Nebraska City to Junction Station, about fifty miles east of Kearny, where the Leavenworth and other lines come into the Platte Valley road. If you find other troops there and require a little rest, you may report from there by express. I expect to be at Fort Kearny, and will try and send out provisions and forage there to meet you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL:

Lieutenants Schenck and Williams leave this morning. First Nebraska arrived at Columbus at 9 p. m. last night.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 20, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Columbus (or next telegraph station):

McClellan left 19th; Ribble and Curran 18th. Weatherwax, retained here by Major Blacker, goes to-day with detachment of twenty men. Communicate at telegraph stations with General Mitchell, at Kearny.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 20, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Denver City:

Your dispatch of yesterday received and forwarded to General Curtis. Ammunition train (nine wagons) for Denver loaded on the 12th instant; probably by this time somewhere in the vicinity of Marysville.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul:

Please keep me advised frequently of the condition of affairs on the frontier. I trust you have already written. A full regiment is on its way to this department. If necessary, I will send some of them to Minnesota.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that no further information has been received relative to Indian outrages, although there is no reason to doubt that a body of warriors more or less formidable in numbers is on this side of the Big Sioux River, waiting an opportunity to strike at some unguarded point. The available force I have has been distributed so as to protect as many points as possible, but I have so large a portion of my cavalry engaged in escort duty between Forts Ridgely and

Wadsworth, and in guarding Captain Fisk's train to the Missouri, that what I have left is very weak to be extended along so extensive a line. I shall in a day or two dispatch every man that can be spared from Fort Snelling to the outer line of defenses. Everything will be done that can be with the men and means at hand. There are constantly occurring rumors that the Chippewas intend mischief, but I cannot trace them to any reliable source, although it is well known they are much dissatisfied at the nonconfirmation of one treaty and changes in the other.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., August 20, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minn., Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: After I had dispatched my communication of the 15th instant and made all the necessary arrangements to augment the mounted force at my disposal, I received your dispatches informing me of the departure of Lieutenant Darrow. On Tuesday morning I started for Mankato. Called on the militia officers at New Ulm, who promised to raise some men to co-operate, if necessary, and after having completed arrangements with Colonel Smith at Mankato overtook Lieutenant Darrow at Crystal Lake the same night. As reports of Indians seen near Shelbyville had been sent to Colonel Smith that evening, I dispatched a detachment of ten men with Scout Stevens in that direction on Tuesday at daybreak, with instructions to scour the country well and return to Madelia on Friday evening. I then proceeded with Lieutenant Darrow's detachment to Madelia; ordered him to send ten of his men to Leavenworth, and remain with twenty men at Madelia ready to move whenever it might be necessary, and further instructing him, immediately on the return of the detachment sent to Shelbyville, to dispatch the same number to patrol in the direction of Vernon and Shelbyville until further orders. The detachment of Company L, previously taken to Watonwan, and which was employed in patrolling through the country where the depredations had been committed, was ordered back to Watonwan as re-enforcement to that post, and remains there a few days longer until Colonel Smith's minute men are organized, thereby enabling me to withdraw Lieutenant Darrow from the settlements and place him on scouting duty outside our lines, which duty will in the meantime be performed by the detachment of Company L at Watonwan and the garrison of the post. Camp Burns and the Coal Mine Station were garrisoned by Company L men, who were at once relieved by detachment of Connecticut cavalry, and the quartermaster ordered to turn over the number of serviceable horses needed to mount the whole of Company L, which was done, and Lieutenant McGrade started on Wednesday morning with about thirty men for the scouts' camp, on the Redwood, to take the trail of the Indians and follow in their rear, or in case they should have attacked some point and were going out to intercept them. Up to this time I have not heard from him yet, but am expecting news every moment.

On Thursday I inspected the new posts at Shanyuska and Jackson, and seeing everything working well returned here to-day. Inclosed you will find a rough sketch* of the line south of Fort Ridgely, which I think is now sufficiently strong to repel even a larger raiding force. On this line I am desirous to keep our own troops and have an understanding with Colonel Smith that the militia should form a second line of defense, with patrols inside of our lines. The inclosed communication from Captain Slaughter shows that there is some little trouble in the upper country. I shall send a few men to re-enforce his lines somewhat, and the moment I hear from Lieutenant McGrade I shall be able to know what force I can spare to send up. At this moment it seems to me that there is no danger of any considerable number of Indians crossing the Minnesota yet, though they may change their field of operations if they find that we are prepared for them below. The only party of Indians that has actually been seen was on Wednesday evening at about 10 o'clock, when eight or ten made their appearance in front of the Coal Mine Station, on Big Cottonwood, and were followed by half a dozen men, who lost sight of them in the darkness and could not track them in the morning. On the same day one Indian was seen near the old patrol road on the Little Cottonwood by an old settler, a reliable man, who says he was within forty paces of him, but seemed to be unarmed and ran away from him, hiding in the tall grass.

In conclusion, I wish to assure the commanding general that nothing shall be left undone that can prevent the perpetration of depredations, and if they should occur again, in spite of my best efforts, I hope to be able to report the complete destruction of the perpetrators.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. COMPANY E, SECOND CAV. MINNESOTA VOLS.,
Manannah, August 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Comdg. Second Sub-District of Minn., Fort Ridgely Minn.:

COLONEL: A messenger came into Paynesville on the 13th with a report that hostile Indians had been depredating in the neighborhood of Norway Lake. Sergeant Jones immediately started for that point with three men of his detachment and the messenger. During the afternoon of the same day I also received information that the Indians had been shooting cattle in the vicinity of Norway Lake. I immediately started with four men from my detachment and Scout Myrick, provided with three days' rations, and camped within twelve miles of the lake that night. Started at daylight next morning, and had proceeded but a short distance when he came upon the camp of families fleeing from the lake. We were here shown an ox and cow that had been wounded, and after careful examination were satisfied that it had been done with rifle-ball. A few hours after I fell in with Sergeant Jones and party. They had found the cow (missed by the settler the same day; the other cattle came home wounded) dead, and a portion carried off, and had also found the trail of three Indians on the beach of a small lake, and also the camp-fire and a portion of the meat left lying on the ground, together with a portion of the hide; everything indicating the presence of Indians. The cattle had been grazing about two miles from the set-

* Not found.

tlement, thus accounting for the boldness of their proceedings, as the sound of their fire-arms could not be heard at the settlement. Sergeant Jones and party had followed the trail for three or four miles when we met him in the direction of Crow River. At this point it had become dim and could not be traced farther. We then examined the lakes and marshes in all directions for the trail, but could not find it again, as they had no doubt kept more on the hard prairie. After a thorough examination through the belt of timber running from Norway Lake to Middle Fork of Crow River, Sergeant Jones and party went up the river whilst we went down through by Ness Lake, Green Lake, and the intermediate lakes, examining carefully the shores and lowlands where they would be likely to go for their trail, but without finding anything further. I believe these Indians are now in the Big Woods, having followed the belt of timber which intersects this timber between here and Paynesville. We then returned, after being out three days. We are using every precaution against surprise, vigilantly guarding our horses and quarters and scouting the line.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. F. SLAUGHTER,
Captain Company E, Second Cavalry Minnesota Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., August 21, 1864.*

I. The One hundred and sixth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, under command of Maj. John M. Hurt, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, will proceed to Pine Bluff and report to Col. Powell Clayton, commanding post.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 21, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

No news from the enemy. Sent out two scouts to-day; one on the Warren, the other on the Princeton road. No news from them yet.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP IN PLATTE VALLEY, *August 21, 1864.*
(Received 22d.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Governor Evans informs me he has an order for the Second Colorado as soon as you can spare them. I hope it will be soon. I am after the Indians, and need more troops to keep overland lines open and check Indian outrages.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *August 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Captain McElroy telegraphs from Patterson that Lieutenant De Smith has just returned from a scout to Cow Island, Butler County, Mo., and reports having killed Dick Williams, Elias Covington, John Holder, Mansel Holder, and Jim Holder, all noted guerrillas of that county.

JAMES WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *August 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

I sent twenty-five men to occupy Potosi to-day. I also sent a scout of forty men in that direction to-day at noon to scour that country.

JAMES WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

WESTON, *August 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

Would it be well for me to accept the services of Captain Fitzgerald, of the Sixteenth Kansas, with forty men to cross this side at Delaware Ferry to-morrow morning and scout up the peninsula to meet my command going down? My men have tracked Gordon between that point and Platte City up to this morning, and he is still at large. He was within one mile and a half of Platte City this morning; was seen and conversed with. He had nine men with him. I ask for this force as they are not only acquainted thoroughly with the country but are absolutely necessary for me to carry out my plans. My men are now resting, preparing for an early start; they have been in the saddle for three days and nights and are very much fatigued, but are willing and ready to try it again. They have obliged him to double on his tracks several times, and I have hopes to-morrow will wind up the chase; if not there will be great trouble in this county. Captain Fitzgerald is here and is anxious to assist. I can get no help from any other force as they are not near enough to the scene of action, and if they were I doubt if they would be of much service. Answer if you please immediately.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 21, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD,
Weston:

General Fisk desires that Captain Fitzgerald should not come into Platte County until further intimations from him. Pursue Gordon as well as you can.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *August 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: The Seventeenth Illinois on yesterday had a fight in the Perche Hills with Anderson, Holtzclaw & Co. There were several wounded on both sides. The rebels scattered in every direction in such small numbers they could not be pursued by our forces. They go home to the old sympathizers, where they are quietly fed and protected until it suits for them to turn out again. There is no way of stopping this thing until you reach the pockets of sympathizers; but that will do it effectually, and now is the time to put it in force all over this State, in my judgment. I am well pleased at the assessment you have ordered to be made on Monroe and Shelby Counties. If this is done all over our State there will be no more recruiting. General, I think there is no better place to levy an assessment of, say, $5,000, than right round Holtzclaw's mother's, and for the wounding of Colonel Green. Captain Holtzclaw has made his brags that he was the man that did it, and came very nigh getting you and your whole party. This assessment would fall on the worst kind of rebels and sympathizers, and Major Leonard would be the man to proportion and place this assessment properly by your order, as he knows every rebel and sympathizer in the county. Major Matlack is well liked here, and is the right man in the right place. This you may rely on, and I hope you will continue him here as long as we have to have troops here. While writing you Iowa troops are passing my house, and a number have halted to stay all night and get supper and breakfast. They are on their way north by Brunswick. General, can't you stop with us as you return? We have a packet, S. B. Izetta, running from Jefferson City to this place, which makes quick and prompt trips. I would be very glad to see you and have a long talk with you. My whole heart is with you and General Rosecrans, and my greatest wish is to see you succeed; so you must receive my suggestions kindly as coming from a friend. Show this to General Rosecrans and write me, if it is but a few lines, that I may know you get it. Please take pains to explain the above points to General Rosecrans.

Your friend,

B. W. LEWIS.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following just received:

KANSAS CITY, *August 21, 1864.*

I have just arrived. Left foot scouts to watch all towns this side of Lexington. No rebels on or have been crossing the river in a body. Anderson's gang is still north of Glasgow. Guerrillas on this side are in small parties. Lazear moving west. Morey will fall back into Saline. I shall be at Lexington to-morrow.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

Respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Salina, August 21, 1864.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: Second Lieutenant Helliwell arrived here with one gun and forty men of Company G, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, August 19, 1864.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,
JACOB VAN ANTWERP,
First Lieut. Company L, Eleventh Kans. Vol. Cav., Comdg. Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 21, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lawrence:

Send the following to General Blunt, Fort Riley, by express messenger:

Major-General BLUNT:

Information is received at Atchison that a force of Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, other tribes, Mexicans, and rebels is encamped on Walnut Creek, of the Arkansas, intending a raid upon Kansas. General Curtis telegraphs me from Columbus, Nebr. Ter., that he does not think any more cavalry can go to you from Eastern District, but one or two 100-days' companies might go. I will send Captain Mobley's company at once. General Curtis expects to have a force operating soon on Republican. Indians seen congregating there. He wants you to take care of the Arkansas line and co-operate with regard to North District line. If necessary militia must help you. McKean telegraphed me yesterday that Captain Conkey's force were ordered to Council Grove, and if they met no orders there they were to go on to Riley.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

There is another militia company at Falls City. I have directed them to proceed to Junction Ranch to join others. Please send me word as soon as decided to what point and what amount of subsistence is to be sent. Mitchell got very drunk; failed to accompany Lieutenant Schenck as ordered, and returned without leave. I placed him in guard-house. Will send him to-morrow.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 21, 1864.*

Col. O. P. MASON,
Commanding Territorial Militia, Nebraska City:

Have the Falls City company proceed immediately to Junction Ranch, and join the others. I telegraph in accordance with Governor Saunders' request.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 21, 1864—3 a. m.

Maj. W. F. WILDER,
Third Regiment Colorado Cavalry:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs that you forthwith arm and equip Companies A and B of your regiment, and put them in complete readiness for the field. You will make requisitions on quartermaster's, ordnance, and commissary departments for what may be necessary for the above purpose. Also notify Captain Nichols, at Boulder, to fill up his company at once and arm them, and have him hold himself in readiness for marching orders. Also to notify recruiting officers for the Third Regiment Colorado Cavalry that they must arm and drill, holding themselves subject to call at short notice. A statement of the number of men now recruited, with their present localities, is desired.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. C. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies of the above furnished to non-commissioned officer commanding detachment Colorado City; Captain Gill, Colorado militia, en route to Colorado; Capt. Isaac Gray, commanding Camp Fillmore.)

CAMP ON THE ARKANSAS, *August 21, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I have moved my camp up the river near Colonel Boone's ranch. My object in doing this is several reasons: First, is the very unhealthy location of the bottom contiguous to old Camp Fillmore, which consists of nothing at present but tall weeds, stagnant water, and mosquitoes. I camped just as near the original camp as I could find a suitable place. The grass, one of the most desirable things in a cavalry camp in country, is also of a very inferior kind, being tall and rank, such as horses do not like, and another thing they have up this way large fields of corn, being unprotected by fences or anything of that kind. I concluded to move up this side of that bottom altogether. There is another thing that I wish to call your attention to—the fact that the ranchmen were extremely glad to have soldiers come and protect their property and lives, but still at same time charge 75 cents per dozen for roasting ears, a bit a pound for pumpkins and squashes, and such corresponding prices for everything they have to sell. Wishing to use every endeavor to not only protect their crops from hostile Indians, but also soldiers from pilfering the same (you will find inclosed an order that I have issued), I keep a scout or scouts out the whole time. I have seen or heard of nothing in this immediate neighborhood of Indians or bushwhackers, but I find that they are all around this place committing their depredations. Another thing that I would most respectfully call your attention to: that is, in view that the prospect is not very fair for putting up hay below this place on account of the scarcity of labor, difficulties, &c., I would state that a few hundred tons of hay can be contracted for or purchased here at this point cheaper than any previous contract or at other point on the river. I believe that this would be the best point for stationing troops between here

and Fort Lyon—good water, dry and healthy, near the Indian reserve, or as near as can be got practicable. The inhabitants below here complain of my moving away from below, but fact is they are not quite so near a good market for selling green corn for 75 cents a dozen. No one with any military sense will contend that I can not render as much assistance, and better protect myself here than in that forest of weeds and pandemonium of mosquitoes; and another thing will have to be looked at, they expect that every time they get frightened to have a squad of soldiers placed in every one of their door yards. I have, although, got along very well. The soldiers have taken nothing but they have paid for, and I am going to use diligence to see that they do not.

Sir, I am, your obedient servant,

ISAAC GRAY,
Captain, Comdg. Company E, First Cavalry of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS BRACKETT'S MINNESOTA BATTALION,
Fort Union, Dak. Ter., August 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY, *Commanding District of Minnesota:*

GENERAL: After passing through the Indian campaign with General Sully's expedition my battalion is now under orders to march to Sioux City, Iowa, with the same command, from which place the general says he will telegraph to General Pope for orders for me. The officers and men of my command have a great desire to spend the winter in Minnesota if the exigencies of the service will permit. I shall be in Sioux City by the 5th of October and can cross to Minnesota in ten days. General Sully has expressed his willingness for me to go to Minnesota if needed there. I would therefore most respectfully ask that orders for my return may be sent to Sioux City to await our arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. BRACKETT,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.**
(Received 9 a. m. September 1.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch is received. Kirby Smith is concentrating his troops evidently for the purpose of forcing the passage of the Mississippi or to attack Steele. I have only a reserve of 12,000 men in addition to 5,000 at Mobile. In either case all of the reserve will be needed on the Mississippi or in Arkansas. I had counted upon the force at Memphis to aid Steele if necessary, and hoped to have accomplished all that Sherman now suggests. The consultation with Admiral Farragut, reported in my dispatch of the 17th, was in consequence of being advised by General Washburn that Sherman had ordered A. J. Smith to join him. It is not to be expected that Kirby Smith's army, now re-organized and considerably strengthened, will remain comparatively idle much longer. If any troops can be sent to Memphis to be in position to re-enforce the line of the Arkansas I can use the greater part or whole of Reynolds' force against Mobile.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

---

* Erroneously printed in Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 298, as of August 24.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 22d day of August, 1864, from the following sources: A report from Capt. Andrew G. Fitz, Port Hudson, La., August 18, 1864; a report from Capt. Thomas B. Reed, Rolla, Mo., August 10, 1864. Deserters report the enemy from 3,000 to 5,000 strong at and near Clinton, La. The force stationed at Clinton is only 350; the rest are divided into squads, scouting through the country, conscripting and obtaining supplies. Much of the scouting is in the direction of Baton Rouge. July 30, Freeman, at Hookram, Ark., issued rations for 2,200 poorly-mounted, half-armed men. Shelby had left Jacksonport with 5,000 men, going in the direction of Little Rock. Intercepted letters show that Shelby has largely re-enforced his command by conscripts. One letter states that General Price has everything satisfactorily arranged for the invasion of Missouri before winter. Nearly all reports from Missouri and Arkansas indicate that such a movement is likely.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 105. } *New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.*

1. Colonel Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed with his regiment and the One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, by the steamer Cahawba, to Mobile Point, reporting upon his arrival there to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 22, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following schedule of the cavalry regiments of this department, with remarks upon the disposition of the same:

Lee's division, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee: First Brigade—One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Eighth [Sixth] Missouri Cavalry, Second Louisiana Cavalry, Fourteenth New York Cavalry. Second Brigade—Eleventh New York Cavalry, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry. To this division is attached the First Wisconsin Battery. All of this cavalry is at Baton Rouge, excepting the Eleventh New York Cavalry, which is on the east bank of the river opposite Donaldsonville. Third Brigade—First Texas Cavalry, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, First Louisiana Cavalry, Nineteenth Army Corps,

all at Morganza. Fourth Brigade—Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, in La Fourche District. Fifth Brigade—Second Maine Cavalry, First Florida Cavalry, at Barrancas, Fla. In addition to the above is the Eighteenth New York Cavalry, ordered to be dismounted, and the Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, now being mounted at Port Hudson. This includes all the mounted cavalry in this department. Brigadier-General Davidson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi, informs me that the First and Second Brigades, composing Lee's division, are to move immediately. By reference to this schedule it will be found that the east bank of the river will be left with the Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry only, and that at Port Hudson with probably 325 horses. Baton Rouge and the country from that point to this city will be without cavalry, and neither cavalry nor infantry will be between Baton Rouge and Bonnet Carré, a distance of from sixty to eighty miles. As this strip of country is occupied mostly by persons who have rented Government plantations, it appears to me that it is unjust and not in good faith to leave them unprotected, which will result in the loss of their crops and perhaps their lives. The cavalry force in La Fourche District is not more than sufficient for the proper protection of that section of country. All the cavalry at Morganza is attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps (four regiments).

With no intention to question the judgment of superior authority, which directed the organization of Lee's division (First and Second Brigades), it has always been my opinion that where troops perform their duty properly, become acquainted with the inhabitants and localities where they may be stationed, and know the duties for which they were detailed, it is inexpedient to remove them unless absolutely necessary. In view of this, I would have recommended that one of the old regiments be left at Baton Rouge and the Eleventh New York opposite Donaldsonville, and that two of the regiments from Morganza be brigaded in place of them. From a conversation with Major-General Reynolds, however, I find that the cavalry at Morganza is to-day to be assigned to him as commanding officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, which will necessitate its being dropped from the department brigade organization; and in case Lee's division moves to the front beyond the Amite or Comite Rivers it is impossible to replace it or any portion with cavalry. No doubt this division can effectually scatter any force that is now in that portion of the country destined for operations, provided the opposing force can be found, but the country being traversed by bayous, swamps, woods, &c., will make it an extremely, and I consider impossible matter to prevent small raiding parties from coming in the rear and causing much destruction and suffering on Government plantations, &c., and, as I know from experience, they being acquainted with the country can scatter and conceal themselves in such a manner as to entirely evade capture, with perhaps a few exceptions.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 22, 1864.*

The banks of the State of Louisiana having so far failed to comply with important provisions of the laws of the State as to justify the forfeiture of their charters, are hereby required as a condition of the

further transaction of the business of banking to receive the Treasury notes of the United States in exchange at par for their own issues respectively. Any institution aggrieved by this order may demand investigation of its affairs and show that its credit is superior to that of the United States.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 22, 1864.*

I. General Orders, No. 15, February 8, 1863, prohibiting foreclosure of mortgages and forced sales of property are hereby so far modified as to allow foreclosure and sale, except in cases where it is against equity and justice and the parties interested are plainly entitled to the favor and protection of the Government.

II. Any party claiming temporary relief from execution under foreclosure or order of sale shall establish before a court of military commission herein named, first, that the sale of the property is against equity and justice; second, that the temporary suspension of the order of sale will not work injustice to the parties; third, that all taxes upon said property are paid and the improvements insured; fourth, that he is a loyal citizen, engaged in laudable pursuits of industry, recognizing the rights and maintaining the authority of the Government, and is justly entitled to its protection and favor against such sale.

III. Col. E. G. Beckwith, Maj. G. W. Richardson, and Lieut. A. Foote are hereby appointed a commission to consider and report upon all applications for relief against foreclosure and forced sales of property within parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, Saint Bernard, and Plaquemines.

IV. Applications for relief against foreclosure of mortgages or forced sales of property in parishes not otherwise named will be referred to the provost-marshal of the parish until other commission is appointed.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. I. Paragraph 6 of Special Orders, No. 223, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

II. The boundary east of the Mississippi River, between the Defenses of New Orleans and the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, will be, until further orders, a line from Frenier Station, on Lake Pontchartrain, to the post of Bonnet Carré. The force at the last-named point will report as heretofore; that at Frenier and points above on the Jackson railroad will report to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, at Baton Rouge.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Twenty-third Wisconsin and One hundred and sixty-first New York have just reported, and I have given them orders to proceed by the Cahawba to Mobile Point. It seems that these regiments have taken all their sick with them, some of them in such a condition that it may not be advisable to take them beyond this place, and I would respectfully suggest that a medical officer be sent to the Cahawba to inspect those sick and have such as are too feeble to travel transferred to a hospital in this city. The commanding officer also reports that they are entirely out of forage, and asks that twenty-four hours' rations for twelve horses may be sent to the Cahawba. I have instructed the commanding officer to delay his departure as little as possible after these wants have been attended to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 22, 1864.*

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Div. of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following change of station of regiments of Nineteenth Army Corps, viz: Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers from Baton Rouge to Morganza, August 16, 1864; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division. Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers from Morganza to Mobile Point, to report to Major-General Granger (Special Orders, No. 105, August 22, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi). One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers from Morganza to Mobile Point, to report to Major-General Granger (Special Orders, No. 105, August 22, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Major Drake.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, August 22, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis is hereby assigned to command the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report in person to Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, at Morganza, La.

2. Assignment of the artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps: First Division—Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Second Connecticut Battery. Second Division—Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Twenty-sixth New York Battery. Third Division—Fourth Massachusetts Battery, First Delaware Battery. Cavalry—Second Massachusetts Battery. Reserve Artillery—First Indiana Battery, Twenty-first New York Battery, Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:
S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., August 22, 1864.

Captain WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In obedience to command indorsed upon the statement of Lieutenant Howgate, I have the honor to report that early yesterday morning I received orders from your headquarters to move immediately two regiments of my command inside the fort. The most of the ground I found nearly two feet under water from the recent rains, and totally unfit for the camp of any troops. I called upon Lieutenant Howgate to tell him what my orders were, and to ask him to explain how he wished it drained, so the work expended in preparing it for camp would be of a permanent character and in accordance with the plan of the fort. He received me in a dry, disdainful, and contemptuous manner, and wholly unbecoming the character of a gentleman, or that which should regulate the official intercourse of officers. After waiting until my patience was exhausted for any reply whatever, he noticed me by saying that the order was highly injudicious and improper, and he should not have given any such order, and he would see that it was revoked. I told him I was not there to discuss the merits of my superior officers, but to seek how best to obey them. He replied he should exercise the right to criticise the orders of any one. I then remarked that I was there to receive any instructions or suggestions on preparing the fort for the reception of the troops. If he had none I should exercise my own discretion. I then left him, feeling insulted by the contemptuous manner in which I was treated and the orders spoken about under which I was acting. After waiting one day and a half without receiving any notice of desire to co-operate, I ordered Colonel Barrett to proceed to drain the fort and prepare it for two regiments as a camping-ground. I have done nothing but what I have had your written order to do. I have not made the general any trouble intentionally, nor have I the least desire to do so, but all this has been brought about by an officer who has no co-operation whatever, and whose management might be justly and severely criticised. Lieutenant-Colonel Pearsall to my knowledge has done the same amount of work with less time with one-half the number of men, and I only now complain because my command is kept from drill and other soldierly exercises which they very much need, puttering away at a piece of work which in competent hands would have been finished long ago. His dislike of the colored troops and the officers in command of them, but which the Government has seen fit to employ, is such as to utterly disqualify him for association with and direction of them, and were I the permanent, instead of the temporary, commander I would feel justified in asking to have him relieved and placed where his sensibilities would not be shocked by contact with U. S. soldiers whose skins happen to be a shade darker than his own. I am willing and anxious to co-operate in all that is good for the service and and obey unquestioned the orders of my superiors, and I feel exceedingly mortified to have to trouble the general commanding with this long letter; but in justice to myself and those I command I could do no less than make this plain statement, which will determine whether we have the right of soldiers and officers or not, and which, if we have not, the sooner we cease to expect them the more trouble we will avoid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. N. FRISBIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding, &c., Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: The prime object of General Orders, No. 33, is to cut off all commercial and private intercourse with the rebels, and no modification of the order inconsistent with this object can be authorized except in very extreme cases. Government lessees may receive supplies when the district commander is satisfied that the applicants are trustworthy, and on the condition that the amount to be sent them at any one time must be limited whenever there is danger that the supplies may fall in the hands of rebel raiding parties. With these instructions it is believed that the double object of complying with the spirit of the order and relieving the wants of lessees may be obtained.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

General N. P. BANKS:

I have reliable intelligence to-day, both from deserters and spies, that Colonel Scott, with 1,400 of his best mounted men, left Clinton last Thursday to strike some point on the Mississippi River above the mouth of Red River and cross the troops over to the west side. Scott will be joined by re-enforcements—force estimated at 1,000—coming from the rear of Natchez and that vicinity. He took with him, from Clinton, Bull's (Missouri) battery of four 20-pounders, lately sent to him, and Barstow's (Mississippi) battery of three rifled guns. Four other guns, with a small force, were left at Clinton, and were taken along by Scott and his wagon train. I propose sending a cavalry force to-night to capture the guns and men left at Clinton, which can be done. The flag of truce for the exchange of prisoners is pending to-day, but our party will be in camp by 7 o'clock this evening. There can be no objection to our cavalry moving immediately after that. I cannot learn the exact place on the river where Smith's troops are expected to cross.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The district commanders inform me that the condition of their districts is such that the Second Colorado cannot possibly be spared to go to General Curtis at present. The rebels are drifting across the Missouri, and, on the whole, I concur in their opinion.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, *August 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Six companies First U. S. Volunteers will arrive opposite Saint Louis this morning by the Saint Louis and Chicago Railroad. They are destined for the Upper Missouri River. Will you please direct an officer to meet them and quarter them at Camp Benton for a few days until transportation up river can be provided. I would have had an officer to meet them, but was not notified of their arrival.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, August 22, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the report of Captain Gerster, in regard to the post of Pilot Knob, for the information of the major-general commanding the department. I have but little to add, as the report expresses very near my opinion. I reported at the time to Brigadier-General Ewing the fact and was opposed to the construction of any additional work, at least on the mentioned hill. I reported the fact also to Major-General Pleasonton, who was of the opinion that nothing should be done. Lieutenant Stickney, U. S. Engineers, received orders and special instructions and commenced the work. A recent report from the officer left in charge of the work to Lieutenant Stickney states that nothing had been done for want of fatigue parties since Lieutenant Stickney had left Pilot Knob. The defenses of Pilot Knob are not in Pilot Knob itself; they are on three points in a circle around the place—First, two miles south in Arcadia; second, one mile and a half east on the Farmington road; third, one mile and a half west on the Caledonia road. This arrangement would scatter a small force too much, and to concentrate the forces Fort Davidson, in the Pilot Knob Valley, had been constructed only against a sudden raid. The place can be held with the present defenses, and more so when the proposals of Captain Gerster are carried out, until re-enforcements arrive.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. HOELCKE,
Capt. and Addl. Aide-de-Camp, Chief Engineer Dept. of the Mo.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 20, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM HOELCKE,
Chief of Engineers, Department of the Missouri:

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 227, Department of the Missouri, I proceeded at once to Pilot Knob, Mo., and examined the powder magazine in Fort Davidson. I found the powder magazine in pretty good order, but to prevent any dampness for the future it will be well to raise the floor about twelve inches to get room enough for the air to circulate, and also to lead off all water that may settle below the floor. In constructing a drainage from the bottom of the powder magazine, through the parapet into the ditch, will secure to the powder magazine permanent safety. According to your verbal instructions in regard to

the newly commenced work on Rocky Hill, right above the railroad depot, I have to report that it is very impracticable. In the first place Pilot Knob post cannot be defended well enough from it in consequence of its height and steepness—so much so that the guns cannot be depressed enough to do any damage to any attacking force. The railroad depot, at the same time the main depot of the quartermaster's department, are close to the foot of the hill. The main object is to hold the depot, and this cannot be done on account of the above-mentioned reason. Being at the depot an enemy is entirely below the range of any fire from the place where the new fort is laid out. The depot will be destroyed, and nothing can prevent it while a garrison is safe in a fort of no purpose whatever but to save itself. On the top of the hill where the new fort is laid out is no material whatever but stone, the most dangerous material for a breast-work. To carry others up is almost impossible, or at least very expensive. With the force on hand to build it in the way it is laid out will take a very long time. A working party of 200 men a day wants about six months to finish it; besides there is no water on the hill, and a well (artesian well), to bore through the stones, possibly, will require a depth of some 500 feet at a cost of not less than $2,500. Fort Davidson, however, with all its faults, against a regular siege, is mainly constructed against a raid until re-enforcements may reach the place and fulfill the purpose, provided the garrison does its duty. To have it, however, strengthened I suggest that a bomb-proof block-house may be erected within the fort. The place d'armée is sufficiently large enough to hold more than 250 men (the reserve) under cover while a regular attack is made. To strengthen the place still more it may be advisable to construct a rifle-pit from the southeast corner of Fort Davidson across the Arcadia road; also one from the northwest corner of the fort in a northerly direction across the Caledonia road. Both lines should be straight, so that they may be enfiladed from the fort.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

ANTON GERSTER,
Captain and Assistant Engineer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 232. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 22, 1864.

* * * * * * *

11. Col. G. W. Lackey, One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, with Companies K, D, C, and H of his regiment, now at Rolla, Mo., will proceed at once to Alton, Ill., and report for duty to Brigadier-General Copeland, commanding at that station. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
August 22, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Saturday morning I went to La *Mine* bridge to attend to the erection of the block-house ordered by

Special Orders, No. 157, current series. On arriving there I found that Captain Newman, of the Fifty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, who is stationed there in command of detachment recruits Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry and some of the Fifty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, had received a portion of his supplies from the quartermaster's department; that in spite of the change in the enrollment and the enlistment of his men in the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry he has done a very fair amount of work, and is pushing it forward as speedily as circumstances and his location will permit. The timber for the block-house is all felled, and a portion hewed out and drawn to the spot where it is intended to erect the edifice. Less than one week's work will complete the hewing and hauling and will enable them to commence putting up the log frame.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
Captain and Topographical Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 22, 1864.

Capt. J. C. BAILEY,
Comdg. Detach. Second Arkansas Cavalry, near Ozark, Mo.:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you will immediately send out small scouting parties to move south and southeast of your command as far as Forsyth and Dubuque to watch and gather information of all movements the enemy may make in force or in small parties in the direction of those places. You will continually keep out two or three of these scouting parties, and will make frequent reports to these headquarters of all the information they obtain, that the general may be fully advised of affairs in that direction.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PARKVILLE, MO., *August 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

DEAR SIR: A letter has just been received from one of our volunteers (Mr. Kern) in the hospital near Marietta, Ga. Says rebel wounded in the hospital say they get a monthly mail package from Missouri, and that large numbers from the Southern armies are making their way to Missouri; that there will be a general rising this fall here, and all the Union men are to be massacred at one rising. Cy. Gordon has just returned and says he has been fighting three years. Now his friends have got to fight and help too. They have commenced stealing horses again. Bushwhackers say that they laid low to see what was done to Ford. Now they would not give themselves up. We have warning of more trouble from rebels; intimations that thousands of lives will be lost. All indications show they expect another outbreak. Emissaries of the Knights are working. Rebels are well armed and are only scattered, not weakening. I give you the information as I get it.

Trusting in your superior wisdom for action, in haste,

Respectfully,

GEO. S. PARK.

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, Mo., August 22, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Louis:

As you allow me to communicate direct, I report the return of Captain Hebard, of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, with ninety-one men. He has been absent ten days; fought August 20 with Anderson's men, defeating them completely, near Rocheport; fought August 16 with Holtzclaw for five hours, killing 8 and wounding 7, near Dripping Spring. The Third Missouri State Militia also had a fight, killing 3 and wounding 16, the same day. The total loss to guerrillas as they admit is 35 killed and wounded. Two of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry killed, 10 wounded. The Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia had 5 slightly wounded. Last night Holtzclaw tried to surprise my outpost on Boonsborough road, was fired on, exchanged shots, and retreated. In the field my men found a letter addressed to Holtzclaw by Captain Stanley, commanding post at Keytesville, which you should see. Shall I telegraph or mail it? It contains seventy words.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 22, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:
(Through headquarters Camp in Platte Valley.)

The state of affairs in the Central District is such that General Pleasonton don't think the Second [Colorado Cavalry] could leave without exposing everything. Two weeks may improve them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GRAND ISLAND, *August 22, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Am within forty miles of Kearny with my advance. Indians shot three persons six miles from here day before yesterday, but I think that played out in this region. Am collecting militia and friendly Indians. Will confer with Chivington about mounting 100-days' men. No use trying to send from there. Their time would be out before horses could get there. All well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *August 22, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Messenger just arrived from the scout under Lieutenant Phillips, who started last night after the bushwhackers; overtook them this morning at daylight. The bushwhackers got away. Lieutenant Phillips captured 6 horses; two of them were unable to travel, they were so used up. Lieutenant Phillips pursued and caught them after traveling about twelve miles, had a skirmish, killed 1, wounded 2 or 3 of the

bushwhackers; none of our men were hurt. The prisoner taken at this place stated that the horse-thieves with whom he was engaged were assembled about eight or nine strong in the Marais des Cygnes. I think it is the same party.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

OMAHA, *August 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

Until otherwise ordered I shall direct militia companies north of Platte to proceed to Kearny; south of Platte to Junction Ranch. Is this right? Lieutenant Cremer says you ordered Sergeant Valentine to his company. I need him very much till I can get somebody to supply his place, and shall retain him unless you send me word to the contrary.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 22, 1864.*

Col. O. P. MASON,
Commanding Territorial Militia, Nebraska City:

Order all militia to Fort Kearny as rapidly as organized. I have written to the Governor on the subject.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, COLO., *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No Government saddles within 700 miles of here. No Government horses to mount 100-days' regiments of cavalry, nearly full. Unlimited information of contemplated attack by a large body of Indians in a few days along the entire line of our settlements. Order Captain Mullin, quartermaster here, to purchase horses, and Lieutenant Hawley, district ordnance officer, to purchase horse equipments. Necessity imperative.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

This application should be granted at once.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

DENVER CITY, *August 22, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Witnesses left for Leavenworth, except Lieutenant Shoup, who is absent after guerrillas. Has caught and killed all the band but one.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, &c.

YOUNG'S RANCH, *August 22, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

I came up here on a scout to-day in order to find out the location of these devilish redskins. They are prowling around, and I think they strike for the divide. The people are fortifying themselves. The Indians took a Mexican prisoner yesterday, and there was a white man with them. I think it is Reynolds, from all accounts. I received adjutant-general's note to-day, date of 21st, and shall act accordingly. I just received dispatches from Fort Lyon. Major orders me leave my detail at Point of Rocks and he keep my men there at Fort Lyon. I wish to Heaven that I could have my company; then I could do something. As it is I have but about thirty men. I do not see why he cannot hold Fort Lyon with three companies larger than mine, and farther from the Indian difficulties.

ISAAC GRAY,
Captain.

COLORADO CITY, COLO. TER., *August 22, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

SIR: Yesterday about 3 p. m. the Indians attacked my camp at a place called Jimmy's Camp and ran off all but four head of my stock. At the first alarm given by the picket I had the stock brought into camp, but the Indians closed around and began firing into the herd, and to repel them I gave the order to fire on the Indians. The smoke and noise so frightened the stock that despite our utmost endeavors to prevent it they broke out of the lines. The Indians got them. I start out to-day with some soldiers and citizens in pursuit of the redskins.

I have the honor to remain, yours, truly,

GEO. H. CHASE,
Second Lieutenant First Cavalry of Colorado,
Commanding Detach. Company H, First Cavalry of Colorado.

FORT LUPTON, *August 22, 1864.*

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I am satisfied that the amount of force now at this post is greater than necessary for the defense of the settlers now here. I have satisfied myself that there are no hostile Indians in this vicinity, and that they have not been here in force. The depredations committed near this point have been committed by stragglers from a larger force now east or southeast of Lupton. If our men were ordered to pursue the Indians on the headwaters of Bijou Creek or Running Creek they would be glad to obey. Garrison duty hangs heavily on raw recruits. Most of the families have already gone to Denver except the men. They are here in sufficient force to defend this post and the women and children still remaining here. I send this forward by a messenger who goes to Denver with further requisitions for forage, &c. If we should be ordered forward I suggest that the forage and rations be sent out on another road to meet us at some designated point.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. E. BROWNE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 22, 1864.

Capt. NICHOLAS S. DAVIS,
First Infty. Cal. Vols., Upper Crossing of the Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to say that Maj. Joseph Updegraff, U. S. Army, with 100 rank and file, starts in a few days for the Lower Cimarron Springs to remain there sixty days. He will be about sixty-five miles from the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas, where you are supposed to be. Should you need any help from him send to him for it. Asst. Surg. Harvey E. Brown, U. S. Army, with medicines and instruments, will be with him, and has been instructed to attend to the sick of your command if you can communicate with him. (See inclosed order.*) If you are hard pressed you can fall back on Updegraff, when the two commands united can make a sturdy fight; or, if expedient, he can come forward and join you and fight it out on that ground. I judge that you found water at Sand Creek, the Bone Yard, the Battle Ground, and in the Sand Hills. Send word to Updegraff about this, and the distance between points where water can be found, so that he can govern his marches accordingly in case he join you, which at a pinch he can do in thirty hours if there is any water at all on the route. Capt. E. H. Bergmann, First New Mexico Cavalry, will be at or near the Upper Cimarron Springs with eighty cavalry and infantry. Give all the trains coming this way this information, that they may know where to find or send for succor. Either of the commands could whip any number of Indians likely to be met with, but, concentrated, could overwhelm all the Indians on the Arkansas in an open field fight.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major Updegraff and Captain Bergmann.)

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Union, N. Mex.:

SIR: The department commander directs that when Captain Bergmann arrives at Fort Union, for a scout of fifty days in the direction of the Cimarron, give him a good officer and thirty picked men of infantry to go with him and form a part of his command. Furnish Captain Bergmann with such subsistence, ammunition, and clothing as he may require, and see that he is fitted out in the most perfect order for active field service. Should it be necessary to draw any supplies from the ordnance department, say to Captain Shoemaker that the general commanding the department authorizes you to call on him for them. He will approve the requisition after the issue. The chief quartermaster will give directions about his transportation. The accompanying letter† to Captain Bergmann you will send to that officer by special express, should there be no regular expressman belonging to Fort Bascom about to return to that post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* Omitted as unimportant. † See, p. 812.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

SIR: Inclosed herewith please find copy of letter to Capt. E. H. Bergmann, First New Mexico Cavalry, commanding Fort Bascom. Should the commanding officer from that post require help from you, a contingency contemplated in that letter, send to him as much as you can spare. The general suggests that in this event whether it would not be well to send 100 or more picked Apaches and Navajoes to help whip the Comanches, their hereditary enemies. The chief quartermaster will direct that a set of blacksmith's tools, complete, and some iron, be sent to Fort Sumner for the use of the Navajoes. Tell them to go to work at once and make adobes to build the shop. You select the site near the post, and have the shop made long enough to have a forge in each end. It should not be too wide, on account of the difficulty of getting vigas of the proper length. You will furnish the vigas in case the Navajoes cannot get them by going to some place up the river. You will also furnish the window casing and doors. Have a board of officers go through the fields and make a careful examination to ascertain the probable per cent. of corn which is injured. It is hoped that not so much of it has been destroyed as you feared.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 22, 1864.

Capt. EDWARD H. BERGMANN.
First New Mexico Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Bascom., N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the department directs that you take fifty rank and file and one officer, have them well mounted, and march without delay to Fort Union. Leave careful instructions with Captain Deus about continuing the building of your post. You will leave behind the mechanics and men who will be most essential to that purpose. You will caution Captain Deus about having a lookout party down the river to let him know whether any demonstration is about to be made against him by any large party of Comanches, and, if so, to send word to Fort Sumner in case those demonstrations are of an unmistakably hostile character, so as to get help from that post. The Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes are attacking trains between the Cimarron and the frontier of Missouri, and some men have been killed by them upon the Cimarron. You will have thirty infantry added to your force at Fort Union, and remain at or near the Upper Cimarron Springs, Cold Spring, or Cedar Bluffs, according to how you find the best grazing. Each of the three points is a favorable place where Indians lie in wait to attack passing trains, and the purpose for which you are sent is to see that these trains are properly guarded until those points are safely passed. With the thirty infantry you can have your camp secure while you are making scouts and are escorting with your cavalry.

Maj. Joseph Updegraff, U. S. Army, with fifty infantry and fifty cavalry, will be at or near the Lower Cimarron Springs. Should he need assistance from your party he will send to you for it. If you need

assistance from his send to him. The transportation you take from Fort Bascom will return to that post from Fort Union laden with such subsistence stores as you may need at your post, and for which you will at once make a requisition. A few extra men will come up with you to return as escort to the wagons. Should you have any arms or property needing repairs, or condemned articles to be turned in, this will afford you an opportunity to take them to Fort Union, at which post you will receive such ammunition and subsistence as you may need for your scout, except what you desire to have for use on the road from Fort Bascom to Fort Union. You will be absent sixty days from Fort Bascom. The general commanding thinks you had better take your guide, Mr. De Lisle, with you, as he knows all of the country around the Upper Cimarron, and is familiar with all the Indians who frequent that part of the country.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., August 22, 1864.*

I. The six companies of the First Regiment U. S. Volunteers now at Saint Louis, Mo., under the command of Col. C. A. R. Dimon, will, under the direction of Col. F. Myers, chief quartermaster Department of the Northwest, immediately take boat up the Missouri River, destination Fort Rice, Dak. Ter. On arrival at Fort Rice Col. C. A. R. Dimon will report himself and command to Brig. Gen. A. Sully, commanding Northwestern Indian Expedition. Should General Sully not be at Fort Rice, Colonel Dimon will await his arrival there, detaining the boat which transports his command. Instructions for General Sully will be handed Colonel Dimon by Colonel Myers for delivery to General Sully.

II. Col. F. Myers, chief quartermaster Department of the Northwest, will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., in execution of so much of above order as pertains to shipping of the troops from that point, having completed which he will return without delay to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., August 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. C. H. Smith, commanding District of Wisconsin, will on to-morrow, 23d instant, send off the companies First U. S. Volunteers now at Camp Reno, to report to Lieut. Col. William Chapman, U. S. Army, commanding Draft Rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that your dispatch of the 16th instant, conveying instructions and covering copy of dispatch to Brigadier-General Sully, was only received this morning. The extremely low stage of water in the Mississippi has so seriously interrupted the navigation of the river by even the smallest class of steamers that any further attempts of boats to reach this city are about to be abandoned and communication overland to some point on the river below resorted to. The mail of this morning is the first that has reached here since the 19th instant. Your directions will be communicated in the form of sealed orders, addressed to Colonel Thomas, at Fort Wadsworth, and no time will be lost after the return of the expeditionary force in carrying out the details. Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, is in the field at the head of a small force in search of the Indians lately discovered near Hole-in-the-Mountain, on this side the Big Sioux River, so that I have no later dispatches than the 16th instant from him, but Colonel Smith, commanding the State militia, reports to Governor Miller on 19th that the whole people on the frontier are thoroughly alarmed, and are preparing for a general exodus from their homes in case of other raids. I have directed Major Clowney to open a weekly communication, via Fort Abercrombie, by means of his scouts, so that the mail matter for Wadsworth is sent direct to that post.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 22, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Comdg. Expeditionary Force, Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from Major-General Pope, commanding the department, dated 16th instant, you are directed on your arrival with your returning command at Fort Wadsworth to detail four companies of Second Minnesota Cavalry to relieve the three companies of Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers in garrison at Fort Wadsworth. Maj. R. H. Rose, Second Minnesota Cavalry, will be placed in command until further orders. Major Clowney upon being relieved will march immediately via Fort Ridgely to Saint Paul with the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers. At Fort Ridgely he will be joined by the company of the same regiment now doing garrison duty at that post. You will after leaving Fort Wadsworth take up the line of march to Saint Paul by way of Fort Ridgely with your entire regiment without any unnecessary delay, but should there be anywhere in the vicinity of your route any camp or body of hostile Indians you are authorized to attack them and destroy them if possible. The remainder of your force will be left at Fort Ridgely unless you receive other orders on arriving at that post. The destination of your regiment is south, but to what point has not been communicated.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, August 22, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have just before the close of the mail received intelligence from Lieutenant McGrade, dated at the Coteau, August 19, 9 p. m., stating that so far he had seen no Indians yet, but numerous signs and tracks three or four days old, and as soon as he would get some rations left behind at McPhaill's he would proceed west after the Indians seen by the half-breed scouts. He reports the prairie on fire in that direction, and says that he has come across some fifteen head of cattle wild as buffalo, which he drove to the scouts camp and intends to bring them down on his return. The patrol from the north has just brought word that the men at Camp Burns saw an Indian at dusk last evening and fired at him across the lake; also that two arrows were shot at the guard later in the night, but the arrows have not been found, and I do not give the story much credit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 22, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: In accordance with orders from Major-General Pope, commanding the department, Colonel Thomas will, upon his return with the expeditionary force to the post under your command, relieve the three companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers with a detachment of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, under Major Rose. Upon being relieved you will march without delay with the three companies of your regiment to Fort Ridgely, where you will continue the march to Saint Paul and report on your arrival to the brigadier-general commanding for further orders. It is expected that there will be no unnecessary delay in executing these instructions after you and your command have been relieved.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 23, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Order the First Brigade, Second Division, and enough of the Second Brigade to make 3,000 men, to embark for Port Hudson with seven days' rations. Brigadier-General Dennis will command. Will receive orders at Port Hudson from Major-General Herron. A battery will be ordered to report to General Dennis at Port Hudson. Let the movement take place to-night, so as to land at Port Hudson, if practicable, before daylight to-morrow. Answer whether you have sufficient transportation.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs that you will send 200 cavalry to-night, if possible, with five days' rations, to report to commanding officer at Port Hudson.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BATON ROUGE, *August 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Could you spare me 250 to 300 cavalry to be sent to Port Hudson with the infantry? I have requested Major-General Canby to have that number sent there, and have no doubt the order will be issued. If so, will you please get them to Port Hudson before daylight to-morrow morning, and in the same marching condition as the infantry.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose an official copy of a dispatch* just received from New Orleans. You will make all your arrangements quietly, as therein directed, and be in readiness to embark as soon as it is dark, so as to get well on the way to Port Hudson before the moon rises. Transportation will be at the landing opposite your camps in good time.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., August 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding approves of your intentions to leave your tents standing, as it will serve to deceive the enemy's spies on the opposite side of the river. Relieve your pickets by details from that portion of your command which remains. If they are not sufficient more will be detailed from the Third Division in the morning.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 23, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding Division, Port Hudson:

Upon arrival at Port Hudson let your troops bivouac until to-morrow. A battery of artillery and some cavalry will report to you from General

* See Reynolds to Lawler, 1.30 p. m., p. 815.

Andrews. Have the whole command in light marching order, with five days' cooked rations, and take one wagon with ammunition. Be careful to take a number of extra artillery horses, the road being heavy. Move out the cavalry about 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the Clinton road, and let them clear and picket the road for at least eight miles from Port Hudson. Issue positive orders for them to retain every person that may fall into their hands, and let no one pass them. You will follow with infantry and artillery at 5 p. m. The command will be expected to march twenty miles by daylight the next morning. Permit nothing to be carried that will be an incumbrance. I will try and reach Port Hudson in time to go out with you at 5 o'clock. Should I not be there leave twenty-five cavalry for me and move on with the command. I will overtake you.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

P. S.—Secure the services of several persons, if possible, that know the road to Clinton and country immediately about there.

F. J. H.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., August 23, 1864.*

The following-named troops—First Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers, Seventh Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers—of the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, having been transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps, the general court-martial, convened by General Orders, No. 27, headquarters First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, of date August 6, 1864, is hereby dissolved.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., August 23, 1864.*

Col. B. Dornblaser, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, will hold his entire command in readiness to embark upon transports at dark this evening. Seven days' rations and forage and 100 rounds of ammunition per man will be taken. Requisitions will be made out and forwarded to these headquarters immediately for ammunition where the regiments are not supplied with 100 rounds to the man. But four wagons to a regiment will be taken.

II. Col. W. A. Greene, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, will hold the following-named regiments of his command in readiness to embark upon transports at dark this evening: Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Seven days' rations and forage and 100 rounds of ammunition per man will

be taken. Requisitions will be made out and forwarded to these headquarters immediately for ammunition where the regiments are not supplied with 100 rounds to the man. But four wagons to a regiment will be taken.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WILLIAM E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I telegraphed General Banks yesterday in regard to the condition of affairs at Clinton, and as to my intention of moving a force in that direction. The cavalry was started last evening and had moved ten miles when I received direct intelligence that Scott had returned with his troops to Clinton. This was substantiated by our prisoners, who left there yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and saw him coming in a few hours before; I therefore recalled the cavalry. Scott has now with him at Clinton about 2,000 men and eleven guns, four 20-pounder Parrotts, two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders, smooth, and three rifled guns. If some of the troops at Morganza could be quickly crossed to Bayou Sara and move from that point rapidly on Clinton, I could put 2,000 cavalry and a battery east of Clinton and cut off their retreat. By a combined movement of this kind I believe the greater portion of Scott's force could be captured and all his artillery taken. In his late expedition their artillery was drawn by oxen. The roads are heavy at the present time and it would be very difficult to move.

Scott has also been gathering grain and meat at several points, evidently for Smith's troops. I have information of several large lots within twenty-five miles of Clinton which could be destroyed. By clearing out Scott this entire section would be relieved, and I could with perfect safety picket the lines on the Amite River, and thus cover every plantation between New Orleans and Port Hudson. Will you please submit this to Major-General Canby,

And oblige, respectfully,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 23, 1864.*
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

The cavalry moved out ten miles last evening; but I received direct intelligence late in the day from Clinton [that Scott had returned] with his force. I therefore recalled the cavalry. Scott has now 2,000 men and eleven pieces of artillery. I am of the opinion that his guns and most of his force could be captured at the present time by a combined movement from Bayou Sara and this place. If some of the infantry and a battery from Morganza could be quietly crossed to Bayou Sara I could throw 2,000 cavalry and a battery to the east of Clinton to cut off retreat. With Scott captured or driven off we could safely extend our

picket-lines to the Amite River, and thus cover all the plantations from New Orleans and Port Hudson. I should very much like to try and capture Scott and his artillery, if a division of infantry could be placed at my disposal for a week.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, in absence of Major-General Banks.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 23, 1864.

Upon the receipt of a telegram of similar purport from General Herron the commanding general sent word to department headquarters that he desired to consult with General Banks about the movement of troops as suggested by General H. General Banks being absent and time precious, to insure success, the commanding general telegraphed his instructions direct to General Herron. Copies of the same are respectfully transmitted, herewith inclosed.*

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding, &c., Baton Rouge, La.:

Three thousand infantry, under General Dennis, will be at Port Hudson to-night. Two hundred cavalry and a battery will be added from the forces at Port Hudson. The troops will be ordered to leave Port Hudson with five days' rations, to take no transportation, and to be equipped as lightly as possible. Make your own arrangements; but bear in mind that whatever is to be done must be done quickly, and that nothing is intended beyond destroying or driving off Scott's force and capturing or destroying depots of supplies that he may have established, and any other damage that it may be in your power to inflict.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *August 23, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding Port Hudson:

Have you a field battery ready for service, and how many cavalry that are in shape to move?

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Only one paper found as an inclosure.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.]

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Baton Rouge:

I have no cavalry in shape to move. The Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry have been dismounted. I have two field batteries, one of which, the Second Vermont, I have just received orders from General Canby to get in readiness to move. It will be ready at 6 p. m. for service.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *August 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding Port Hudson:

General Dennis will arrive at Port Hudson to-night about 12 o'clock. Let his command bivouac until to-morrow. Have the artillery company furnished with five days' rations from to-morrow evening, and let General Dennis have sufficient to make the same for his command.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 23, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding:

Two hundred cavalry have been ordered from Morganza if transportation can be furnished. If it cannot you will please to hold as many of the colored cavalry as possible in readiness to move in their place. The Second Louisiana will not accompany the expedition.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 23, 1864.*

General G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Port Hudson:

It is intended to make a combined movement from Port Hudson and this place against Scott at Clinton. Three thousand infantry from Morganza will land at Port Hudson to-night. You will add to them one field battery and all the cavalry you have. Have the entire command furnished with five days' rations and whatever else they require. Do not permit any one to pass out of your lines. Report to me when the force under General Dennis arrives at Port Hudson.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Captain Lovell will send me immediate notice of the arrival of the force from Morganza under General Dennis. Send for the post officer of the day and direct him to at once visit all grand guards and instruct

the officers of the guard to be very particular not to let any one pass beyond the lines. Put it on the ground of an apprehended escape of men trying to desert.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 200. } *Little Rock, Ark., August 23, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, chief of cavalry, will submit to the general commanding with as little delay as possible a plan for a division organization of the cavalry serving in the District of Little Rock.

* * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT CHARLES BLUFF, *August* [*July*] *23, 1864.**

General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I arrived at this point this morning with one brigade of infantry and one battery. I return to mouth of river to hasten forward another brigade (small) and another battery. Will be here as soon as possible. In the meantime General Lee will be left in command of his brigade. I need some cavalry. Can't you send me some? Let them report to General Lee.

Very faithfully, yours,

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 23, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

A refugee driven from Brownsville beyond the Big Black, who was in Jackson two weeks ago, reports that he was informed by the general report of the citizens there that 200 boats or bateaux on wagons had left Jackson the day before for Port Gibson for the purpose of crossing over the forces belonging to Kirby Smith's army at some point on the Mississippi, supposed to be Rodney, Bruinsburg, or thereabouts. The boats were capable of carrying from twenty to twenty-five men each, and had been built at some point on the railroad above Jackson. The people said another force was to cross the river above Greenville somewhere. Some batteries had also gone from the vicinity of Jackson for the purpose of aiding in covering the crossing, but he did not learn that any other forces were reported.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

---

*Copy on file is mis-dated August. Gordon reached Saint Charles Bluff July 23. See Part I, p. 88.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 233. } *Saint Louis, Mo., August 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial and of the military commission in session in this city, convened by Special Orders, No. 223, current series, from these headquarters, and will proceed at once to Rolla, Mo., and relieve Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, Missouri State Militia, in command of the District of Rolla, Mo.

13. Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to duty as a member of the general court-martial and of the military commission in session in this city, convened by Special Orders, No. 223, current series, from these headquarters.

14. Col. G. W. Lackey, One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, with the four companies of his regiment now under orders to report for duty at Alton, Ill., will, upon his arrival there, relieve Colonel Beveridge with the detachment of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, who, upon being relieved, will proceed with his detachment to Benton Barracks, Mo., and report at these headquarters for orders and the mounting of his men.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *August 23, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A wagon-master has just come in; reports a train of six wagons loaded with hay burnt by bushwhackers within three miles of this post.

SAMUEL HIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 180. } *Warrensburg, Mo., August 23, 1864.*

1. Maj. G. W. Kelly, commanding Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will station two companies of his command at Chapel Hill, and will move with three companies of his command, with camp and garrison equipage, to Tabo, La Fayette County, and establish headquarters of the regiment at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, August 23, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Since my report of the 21st I have the honor to report that there were no guerrillas found in the vicinity of Dover the 21st. Yes-

terday, 22d, moved in four columns, one up Davis', Cottonwood, Tabo, and between Davis' and Cottonwood. Have not heard from column on Tabo. Came across four parties of guerrillas on Davis' and Cottonwood, one party of two, two parties of five, and one alone. Do not know certain the results, but shot three from their horses, capturing their horses, and no doubt they are badly wounded, but succeeded in getting away in the brush. I will move on west to-day and camp to-night with the command at or near the Hutchison farm. I will go myself into Lexington to-day to investigate some charges that are made against Captain Eads, Company M, as to his conduct a few days since when his command was fired upon. We are now camped on the farm of one Mr. Hodgins, on the waters of Davis'. Very dry and dusty, but has a good appearance of rain this morning, which would be a great advantage to us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

HOLDEN, *August 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just learned on pretty good authority that Quantrill and Yeager, with about 200 men, are in the vicinity of Walnut Creek, twelve miles west of this place, and that they will attack us to-night to release a lot of prisoners we have. Their force is said to be scattered, and that 200 can be concentrated. I feel no apprehension, however.

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 23, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Scouts from Kansas City, Independence, Pleasant Hill, and Hickman Mills have all returned. They report but very few guerrillas in my sub-district, but a large number in western La Fayette. I would respectfully ask the general commanding for permission to visit Leavenworth City on private business. Will be gone three days.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

BROOKFIELD, *August 23, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major McDermott, commanding detachment First Iowa Cavalry, directs me to say to you that he has returned from pursuit of Anderson, having followed him to Rocheport, where he scattered his men in all directions. The major is at Bucklin awaiting your orders, and I am here to transmit them. Shall he return by rail or march through? Will you answer immediately.

H. L. MORRILL,
Sergeant-Major and Acting Adjutant.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 23, 1864.*

H. L. MORRILL,
Brookfield:

Major McDermott may return by rail immediately. Captain Crandall, at Brookfield, will furnish transportation. Come on express train.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *August 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: My men have just got in from the wolf hunt; they had a running fight with Gordon and his men yesterday near Farley, and pursued him several miles. He escaped very narrowly. Two of his men are killed and three horses are captured. The chase was most exciting; one of our men was badly injured by a fall from his horse. Our men behaved nobly. The whackers formed a line and fired several times, but our men boldly charged and scattered them every time. Gordon is supposed to be making his way east with but few men with him.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. H. HILLIARD,
Weston, Mo.:

I hope your troops will make an end of Cy. Gordon. Do you know of any other guerrillas in the county?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CARROLLTON, MO., *August 23, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: The undersigned, vigilance committee for Carroll County, under Orders, No. 107, beg leave to report that on Saturday, the 13th instant, Anderson, the bushwhacker, with about seventy men, entered this county from the direction of Knoxville, in Ray County, closely pursued by Captain Tiffin with a detachment of the Ray County militia. A portion of our militia, under Captains Cary and Calvert, immediately joined Captain Tiffin in the pursuit, and about eight miles east of Carrollton attacked the bushwhackers, and a severe fight ensued, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded, all of our militia and citizens manifesting the greatest anxiety to aid in driving out the bushwhackers. We are of opinion, however, that the commander at Richmond failed to give the authorities here timely notice of Anderson's movement in this direction. If our authorities here had had timely notice they could have met Anderson with a sufficient force to have driven him back. The authorities here gave Colonel Moberly, at Brunswick, timely notice that Anderson was moving in the direction of Grand River, and requested him to guard the fords on Grand River. Moberly, however, failed to make any move, although he had fifteen hours' notice, and Anderson crossed Grand River on the evening of the 14th within ten miles of Brunswick unmolested, and passed through

Chariton County without being interrupted. These facts have created the impression here that Colonel Moberly is incompetent or unwilling to do his duty. Brunswick is the first military post east of this county below Grand River, and its proper management is of great importance to the protection of this county. The committee would further state that there are some few lawless characters in this county who from time to time have been insulting, abusing, and threatening, and very frequently committing violence on the persons and property of citizens, under the pretense that they are rebels, but who, in fact, are peaceable, loyal, and law-abiding citizens. We think it would contribute to the peace of the community if you would order the commander of this post to arrest these lawless characters and have them properly punished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE DIEGEL,
Chairman.
I. H. GRAHAM.
DAVID GILBERT.
J. L. CALVERT.
JONATHAN HILL.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., August 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Moberly, commanding at Brunswick, Mo., for his indorsement.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Brunswick, Mo., August 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

So far as competency is concerned I have nothing to say. The statement that I am unwilling, &c., is untrue. The statement that I did nothing to prevent Anderson, &c., is untrue. I acted upon the best information in my possession, and made every effort in my power in the premises, but was unfortunately too late. This statement of the Carroll committee is evidently made up from rumor and without any personal knowledge in the premises.

WM. E. MOBERLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth City:

We have information from all quarters of the continued Indian outrages. We are using every man in the department, and need all the aid the Governor can give us.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The citizens of Topeka are living in great fear of trouble. Can you not send a company of the 100-days' regiment there? A company would do.

THOS. CARNEY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth City:

Have ordered a company to Topeka. Only Enfield rifles can be furnished to the militia.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Just arrived. Captain Thompson arrived this morning. He scouted the country effectively, but, as usual, the Indians skulked away. They are still shooting and stealing and shoot stragglers. It is thought our old friend Jones, of Omaha, was, and his wife and children are, prisoners. Hard storm last night.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. SAMUEL S. CURTIS:

What news from the general, and how are the Indians? The recently appointed judges and other officers for Montana are here and desire the latest information as to the Indian difficulties and the route across the plains.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

General Curtis will be at Fort Kearny to-night. Indians very bad on both Platte and Arkansas routes. Fort Kearny can be reached via Omaha. West of that an escort will be necessary.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Paola:

At the Governor's request have ordered a company of One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois to Topeka to report to you by letter. What is the news?

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *August 23, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Yours received. No news. The Governor's friends, I see, complain of want of courtesy, thinking I sent copies of correspondence to the papers, which is not the fact.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Larned, Kans., August 23, 1864.

Capt. H. G. LORING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Ark., Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Indians in this vicinity are still annoying the Government and citizens' trains en route for the upper Arkansas and New Mexico. Reports have been received that on the 19th instant, near the Cimarron Springs, they attacked a train en route from Santa Fé to Leavenworth, killing 10 men and running off all the stock. The train was abandoned by its owners; nothing has since been heard of it. On the 21st instant, about 2 p. m., the Indians, about 200 strong, attacked the trains of Mr. Rapine, of Leavenworth (thirteen teams, loaded with Government freight); train No. 4, under charge of Charles McRay, and other trains, numbering in all ninety-five wagons, about sixty miles above this post. The wagon-master of Rapine's train was killed and all the stock stolen. McRay's loss about one-third of their stock. Captain Hardy, with sixty men, was sent to their relief, but the Indians had decamped with their plunder before his arrival. The coach just in from Fort Lyon reports finding two murdered men on the road between here and Lyon. Our condition here at present is very critical. The entire force at the post, after calling in the force at Walnut Creek, Fort Zarah, and at the Cimarron Crossing, consists of about 330 cavalry, 70 infantry, and 19 men of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery. We are compelled to have out constantly on escort duty for the mails not less than 125 men. There are no citizens employed in the quartermaster or commissary of subsistence departments; consequently all the teamsters, herders, blacksmiths, &c., have to be detailed from the command. The term of service of about forty men of Company B and thirty men of Company A, First Cavalry of Colorado, will expire on the 27th instant; about an equal number from Companies L and F, First Cavalry of Colorado, will be liable to be mustered out in about four weeks. This will reduce the command to so small a number as to render it impossible to be of any further service than to guard the post. The Indians are splendidly mounted and well armed; are now in force 150 miles south of the Arkansas River. Yet with my reduced command, after furnishing escort for mails, &c., I do not deem it prudent to leave the post with so small a garrison, as I should be compelled to in case I attacked them. In my opinion 1,000 mounted men, with one light battery mountain howitzers could soon compel them to submission. In fact, I am of the opinion that with 400 well-mounted troops, outside of the force at the post, they could be severely punished.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

OMAHA, *August 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

Citizens in from Elkhorn report that on Sunday, 21st, Indians drove off 200 head of stock cattle from the Cut-Off Island, above mouth of Elkhorn. They report that the Indians are in force at Smith's Grove. Settlers in that region are all coming in to Elkhorn. I can get no intelligible account of the number, &c., of the Indians supposed to be there. Gavin Mitchell started yesterday morning without giving me notice. The Governor starts a company from here to the Cut-Off this morning.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1864.*

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that a recent law requires all cavalry horses to be purchased under direction of Colonel Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department. If there is such a pressing necessity that purchases cannot be made in time the military authorities can resort to impressment. General Curtis is the proper judge of such necessity in his department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DENVER, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Have five notorious guerrillas. Will try by military commission. If convicted can I approve, and shoot them?

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP ON ARKANSAS RIVER,
Twenty-five miles below Crossing, August 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Union, N. Mex.:

I have the honor to report that near Red River I met four trains returning, who reported that a train had been attacked, taken, and five men killed on Lower Cimarron. I offered the trains escort, but they declined returning. Near Palo Blanco met Shoemaker's train, who returned with me. At Arroyo Vegas met Waters' train with two others. Waters returned; the others declined. Near Rabbit Ear met Samson's trains, that had come through; reported having been attacked near Upper Crossing of Cimarron, losing 130 mules; the freight was being brought in by returning ox trains. Found the remains of the five men at Lower Cimarron scattered over the prairie, which I had buried. On my arrival here to-day found camped two trains for Fort Lyon, one for Fort Garland, one for Fort Union, and one citizen train for Taos. These trains while in camp here on the 21st instant were attacked by Indians, killing the wagon-master of contractor's train, Fort Union, No. 48,

taking all the oxen of that train and about 100 head from the others. I have sent Captain Butcher to escort these trains to Fort Lyon. Inclosed please find copy of his orders. With the aid of Shoemaker's and Waters' trains will take the Fort Union train to Fort Larned. Will endeavor to have the freight sent forward as soon as possible. Although I did not see any Indians on the Cimarron route, found trails of large parties, that are evidently watching the road. It will not be safe for trains without escort. Unless otherwise ordered I will remain at Fort Larned to await the arrival of trains reported en route and escort them on my return to Fort Union. Captain Hardy with a company of Colorado volunteers arrived here from Fort Larned, the attack having been reported there.

N. S. DAVIS,
Captain, First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., August 23, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of orders to get up an Indian expedition of 100 men and place them under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett. I have already taken the necessary steps to put the expedition on foot at an early day, but I would most respectfully request of the commanding general the privilege of leading this expedition in person, should I think proper to do so. It is just such an opportunity as I have long wished for, and as it promises some practical result, if properly managed, I would like much to have the opportunity of finding out what may be my capacity for Indian fighting. If I can lead the expedition without manifest injury to the service I would like very much to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
OSCAR M. BROWN,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

AUGUST 23, 1864.

[General JOHN POPE:]

DEAR GENERAL: I inclose two letters from the provost-marshal of the Third District for your perusal and to keep you posted as to the feelings of the people. Captain Clark is a good officer and very attentive to his duties, but he does write very long-winded letters. Please return the letters.

I am, general, yours, truly,
CHAS. S. LOVELL.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, THIRD DIST. OF WISCONSIN,
Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that many persons in this district are actively and zealously engaged in discour-

aging enlistments, using all their influence to prevent men from entering the service, and to respectfully inquire whether such practices cannot be prevented. Are the President's proclamation of 1862, relative to "discouraging enlistments," and the orders of the Secretary of War based thereon still in force? Col. Amasa Cobb, Member of Congress, informs me that he was told at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington that the same were in full force. If they are so, I respectfully request that I may be furnished a copy of each; and whether they are rescinded or not, I request that I may be authorized to arrest some of those most prominent in this disloyal practice. I am fully convinced that if they were thus dealt with the effect would be salutary. It is utterly futile to threaten them. Nothing but prompt arrest and confinement will prevent this class from doing all the mischief possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. CLARK,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, Third District of Wisconsin.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, THIRD DIST. OF WISCONSIN,
Prairie du Chien, August 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Madison, Wis.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that after thorough inquiry I am assured that not only is nothing being done in Benton and the neighboring towns, and in Mineral Point and the neighboring towns, to fill their respective quotas, but that on the other hand enlistments are being discouraged, and that there are in each of those places organizations for the purpose of resisting the draft, and moreover that they are arming themselves for that purpose. Benton has procured its arms from Galena. Those to Mineral Point have been sent from some place east, as they have passed through Darlington on the cars. How formidable these organizations are I am not prepared to say, although assured by many of the best men in the country that they have assumed huge proportions, and that in case of a draft there will be bloodshed, or in case of an attempt to arrest deserters in the disaffected localities. I am not prepared to believe all that is said. I would, however, recommend that fifty men be stationed at Benton, La Fayette County, and that they be sent by rail to East Fork Station, on Galena and Chicago Railroad, which is within six or eight miles of Benton, and that when the draft comes off twenty soldiers be sent to Mineral Point, not only to insure the reporting of the drafted men but to protect the officer issuing notices, and that they be sent by rail. And also twenty soldiers be sent to these headquarters a few days before the draft commences, with orders to remain until the examination of drafted men and substitutes shall have been completed, for the purpose of maintaining order and quiet and guarding soldiers (drafted men and substitutes) to general rendezvous, for it will be utterly impossible for the small detachment on duty here to attend to all the duties necessarily devolving upon them during that busy season.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. CLARK,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, Third District of Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Your private letter of the 18th has just been received. I regret to hear of any uneasiness or hostile purpose on the part of the Chippewas, but if necessary we stand ready to put down any attempt at actual hostilities. I have here four companies of the First U. S. Volunteers, numbering 400 men. The regiment is well organized and officered, and to my great satisfaction (as also somewhat to my surprise) it is in a most excellent state of discipline. I desire to keep these companies in this State until after the draft (September 5), but if necessary I can at any moment place them in Saint Paul in two days. The companies of the Eleventh Minnesota I will also order at once to the frontier, if it becomes necessary, without awaiting reply to application from the War Department. If you think Hole-in-the-Day concerned in these attempts to create disaffection, and consider it judicious, you had best arrest him without ceremony. I wish you to keep the superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents in your district constantly advised of such information as is communicated in your letter of the 18th, and requested also to furnish all information they can obtain concerning the condition and disposition of the Chippewas. The reasons for this course are obvious, and I trust you will carefully pursue it.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER, or, in his absence,
COMMANDING OFFICER FORT RIDGELY:

SIR: The last dispatch received at these headquarters from the Second Sub-District is dated the 15th instant, so that eight days have intervened since any information has been furnished to the brigadier-general commanding, notwithstanding the fact that a renewal of the Indian raids was apprehended, rendering frequent reports from the frontier not only proper but indispensable. Should Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender be absent on duty, which precludes these reports being made by him, the commanding officer of Fort Ridgely for the time being will make daily reports to these headquarters of all reliable information that can be obtained relative to the movements of the Indians, or anything else of importance regarding the condition of the frontier. If no intelligence has been received and everything is apparently quiet let the fact be reported.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 24, 1864.

1. The following-named regiments are hereby formed into a separate cavalry brigade and attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps: First

Regiment Texas Cavalry, First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry, Second Regiment New York [Veteran] Cavalry, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Mounted Infantry.

* * * * * * *

3. Capt. H. W. Closson is hereby relieved from duty with the command of Major-General Granger, and will rejoin his battery wherever it may be. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, August 24, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that the First Louisiana Volunteers, belonging to the Nineteenth Army Corps and now at Donaldsonville, be ordered to join the corps at Morganza.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

Your dispatch received. The general has gone to Brashear. I know of no orders detaching Donaldsonville from your command. Until orders are received to the contrary from these headquarters the troops there must report to you. If General Herron desires a report from there please have it sent to him, pending a decision, which will be sent you as soon as the general returns.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER:

Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally at 2 p. m. yesterday, 23d instant.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., August 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE:

SIR: You will move the Eighty-fourth Regiment on the river-bank behind the levee next to the white infantry camp, next to where the cavalry was camped, and the Seventy-third next on its left. You will

first drain and thoroughly police the ground and make it a permanent camp. See that shades are erected, and the health and comfort of the command carefully secured. As much ground as is necessary will be taken, but not to pass below the Cross levee.

By command of Col. H. N. Frisbie:

O. A. RICE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., August 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER PROVISIONAL BRIGADE:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you place two regiments of your command in permanent camp on the river-bank to the right of the First Delaware Battery. The left of the first regiment will rest on the battery. If there are any tents or quartermaster's or commissary property in the way they must move immediately, as the ground has been specially assigned by General Lawler. You will first drain and thoroughly police the ground and put it in the best possible condition for the health, comfort, and convenience of your command. Take room enough for each regiment, but be not lavish of it, for there will be none to spare, and move the regiments as soon after the ground is prepared as possible.

By command of Col. H. N. Frisbie:

O. A. RICE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson:

GENERAL: The surprise of the post at Doyal's plantation and the activity of certain roving parties of the enemy make the utmost vigilance necessary at all of the posts and stations within the command. The commanding general desires that you issue orders to this effect to the several commanders within the command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The troops from Morganza only commenced landing at Port Hudson half an hour ago, and your last telegram to General Lawler about the cavalry reached him at a very late hour. Nothing will be done, therefore, until to-night. I will accompany the troops from Port Hudson.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding Port Hudson:

The major-general commanding desires to be informed what cavalry you have, and directs that you prepare about 200 in place of the Second Louisiana.

Very respectfully,

B. F. MOREY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, *August 24, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The troops from Morganza arrived here about 6 a. m. to-day. I am informed that they have brought cavalry with them.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *August 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding Port Hudson:

Fit out eight pieces of artillery for General Dennis instead of six, and move as many reliable men of the Second Louisiana Infantry as you can. I will only want them for three days' service. General Dennis moves at 4 o'clock.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., August 24, 1864.*

I. The Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, is assigned to duty as the garrison of the post of Little Rock. Col. Adolph Engelmann, commanding, will enter upon the duties of post commander without unnecessary delay.

II. The Twenty-seventh Wisconsin and Fortieth Iowa Infantry will continue to furnish details for pickets and fatigue as heretofore until the arrival of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

III. The post of Huntersville is hereby discontinued and the troops assigned to the command post of Little Rock.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a reconnoitering party out on the roads south from here some fifteen or twenty miles with instructions to watch all roads leading toward this

place. The party will remain out two days. There is a flag of truce to leave here at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and you will instruct the scouting party not to leave until after the flag passes out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 24, 1864.

General CYRUS BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you cause two regiments of infantry and a battery of your command to hold themselves in readiness to march under command of Colonel Engelmann, with three days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Little Rock, August 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Engelmann, commanding Second Brigade, who will hold himself in readiness with two regiments of his brigade, in compliance with the within order. The commanding officer Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, has been ordered to report to you.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 24, 1864.

Captain GRACE,
Commanding Gun-boat:

CAPTAIN: A force of the enemy numbering about 2,000, with artillery, coming from the north, attacked Ashley's Station three hours ago (twelve miles from here) and captured the force there. I request you to send up one gun-boat for our re-enforcement, at least I should be glad to have the force at Saint Charles here, but will not take the responsibility to order it up at present. Indications are that the rebels are crossing the Arkansas to move this way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 24, 1864.*

Colonel MOYERS,
Commanding, Brownsville:

Did the rebels come from north or south? Move out the greater part of your cavalry against them and skirmish and harass them. At the

same time keep a good lookout north and south of your post. I will try to move more force in that direction. Can you tell how strong the enemy is and how many guns?*

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

I am informed that they came from the south, and are a part of Marmaduke's command. Have sent out in both directions, and shall soon know further. Have also sent a mounted force in direction of Ashley's Station. Have sent one train on to the Bluff with a company of revolving rifles. Have also sent a train to Little Rock, as I was informed that there was no engine or cars there to move troops here in case of necessity. I do not know their force, nor do I know whether they have guns, but am so informed.

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. MOYERS,
Commanding, Brownsville, Ark.:

I send Colonel Engelmann with 700 infantry. He is a reliable officer and will of course assume command of the cavalry, if, as I presume, you are the senior officer of that arm, and move out and attack the enemy. The Ninth Kansas Cavalry will reach you early in the morning, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel whose date is in October, 1861. It numbers 700, said to be good fighters. I will send 300 or 400 Tenth Illinois and Third Michigan Cavalry, to start at daylight and go on the north side of the railroad to Brownsville, under orders issued in anticipation of the present state of affairs. General Andrews will march with his whole disposable force and attack the enemy vigorously. We must do the same from this side. Load the train now at Brownsville with non-combatants, particularly the sick of the One hundred and sixth [Illinois], and send it in on the arrival of Engelmann's train. The enemy may not improbably try to attract your attention in front, while they get between you and us. If they move off they must be pursued with vigor.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 24, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Captain DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Lieutenant Clements, Third Michigan Cavalry, sent to Austin this morning, has just returned. He reports that Shelby and Dobbin crossed White River, at Augusta, with 2,500 men; arrived at Searcy during the afternoon yesterday, and at Austin last night. Leaving fifty men at

* For dispatch to which this is an answer, see Part I, p. 286.

that place, the main body took the Des Arc road. The lieutenant captured two of Dobbin's men. I consider the information in regard to Dobbin reliable, but think that there is room to doubt Shelby being this side Searcy. Dobbin is said to have from 200 to 400 men. Shelby is said by some to be somewhere on Little Red.

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

LEWISBURG, *August 24, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Lieutenant Oliver in from scout above Dardanelle. Had two skirmishes; killed 5 and wounded 7 of the enemy. Steamer Carrie Jacobs arrived last night; am trying to get her off about noon. She can take but fifty tons on present water. I presume she will return immediately; if so, I would respectfully ask permission to visit Little Rock for a few hours. I much wish to consult with the general relative to several important particulars connected with this post. Sent this morning a scout to Searcy.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 24, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Have the Twenty-ninth Iowa and Marr's battery move at once. The general desires to have them here with as little delay as possible.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 24, 1864.

Colonel MORRISON,
Commanding Post Huntersville:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you order that parties of the Tenth Illinois and Third Wisconsin Cavalry who are mounted on strong and serviceable horses march to-morrow morning at daylight to Brownsville, taking the road north of the railroad, covering the railroad. The general desires the march to be made as quickly as possible without injury to the stock, the men to be provided with three days' rations; both detachments to march together and be under command of the senior officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 24, 1864.

All enlisted men of the volunteer regiments authorized by General Orders, No. 134, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby

ordered to rendezvous at the points designated in paragraph I of that order, armed and equipped, by the 5th of September proximo. District commanders will furnish every facility in their power to further the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *August 24, 1864.*

Captain EWING,
Charleston, Mo.:

A forage train of six wagons was attacked by two guerrillas this evening some four miles from here, on Commerce road, and one of the teamsters killed. Send out parties by daylight to-morrow morning and make thorough search for the parties.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *August 24, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.:

One driver was killed yesterday, two wagons burnt, one mule burnt and one shot, but both will recover. This comprises the damage to the hay train. I reported you last evening by telegraph.

SAMUEL HIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 24, 1864.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Pilot Knob:

Have you sent a squad to Cadet Station? You will report to me all news as to guerrillas in your sub-district, and also as to steps which are being taken by you to keep them down. While the guerrillas are so troublesome, keep the garrison at Pilot Knob reduced as low as possible. Would it not be well also to reduce the force at Patterson to one company? How does the fort come on? Call on Colonel Fletcher for details to work on it, and push it along as rapidly as possible.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 25th.)

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Colonel Catherwood telegraphs here that 150 guerrillas had crossed *two* miles below Richfield. That is untrue; no force has crossed. I *landed* at that point at noon to-day. Guerrillas are very plenty in the

Snibar Hills now. I have a foot scout west of Wellington to-day. Anderson and Holtzclaw are in Boone and Howard Counties. I leave for Glasgow in the morning.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

(Copy to Major-General Rosecrans, August 25.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. J. N. SMITH,
Commanding, Independence:

The following just received:

One hundred and fifty bushwhackers crossed the river to your side, two miles below Ridgeley, last night at 12 o'clock. Look out for more. If you pursue them, they are encumbered with led horses and negroes.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have informed Colonel Ford, at Leavenworth.

ROBT. S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

A. K. Miller, editor Saint Joseph News, reports that Major Leonard, Ninth Missouri State Militia, with 280 men, was sent out to catch Anderson. A few miles from town they were fired into by Anderson's band of forty-four men, and instead of cleaning them out, as they should have done, marched on and went into camp about two miles beyond. Anderson's gang then went into the town just left by Major Leonard, and remained there several hours, helping themselves to what they wanted. It is also reported that Major Leonard's men behaved in a very disorderly manner, stealing horses, &c. The general commanding directs that you make a thorough investigation of this matter and report the facts.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

I hardly credit the story of disgraceful conduct on the part of Major Leonard's command, but will thoroughly investigate and report. My dispatches of to-day from the bushwhack hunters report forty-one guerrillas mustered out by our boys in the brush in the lower counties. I assure you, major, we are doing all we can with the means in our hands to exterminate the murdering fiends.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 24, 1864.*

Major LEONARD,
Fayette:

General Rosecrans telegraphs me at this date that A. K. Miller, formerly editor of Evening News, in Saint Joseph, informs him that Major Leonard, Ninth Missouri State Militia, with 280 men, was sent out to catch Anderson. A few miles from town they were fired into by Anderson's band of forty-four men, and instead of cleaning them out, as they should have done, marched on and went into camp about two miles beyond. Anderson's gang then went into the town just left by Major Leonard, and remained there several hours, helping themselves to what they wanted. It is also reported that Major Leonard's men behaved in a very disorderly manner, stealing horses, &c. Is it possible, major, that this report can be true? For the honor of our arms and the credit of the good old fighting reputation of the Ninth I trust not. You will immediately report the facts to me.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *August 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

The Omaha, laden with Government stores for Leavenworth, just arrived. Fired into, heavy volley, twelve miles below. One badly wounded. The captain, McGinnis, will remain here and abandon the trip, unless the Fanny Ogden can be had or send an escort to protect when getting wood. What are your orders?

L. C. MATLACK,
Major, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. L. C. MATLACK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

I will try and get the Fanny Ogden to Glasgow speedily. We have not the force at Glasgow to furnish a guard to Leavenworth, but will manage some way to get the Omaha through. Where is Major Leonard and his men? Why don't you send out 100 men promptly in the direction of the attack and kill the bushwhackers? Have your carbines arrived yet?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *August 24, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Major Leonard was to have left yesterday for the region of Rocheport and southeast, designing to move up north and west. I did not send out in the direction of the attack because I supposed they would leave immediately. That they did so I know since my telegram to you by the arrival of a prisoner they had who saw the attack and saw them leave at a rate that would give them thirty miles the start of my men.

We have neither carbines nor pistols. With our muskets we can well defend, but pursuit and attack is another thing. Anderson used our signals August 20 when approaching our men; that spoils them for my use.

L. C. MATLACK,
Major. Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Liberty, Mo., August 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: A grand concentration of all the guerrillas in Northwest Missouri was made last night two miles below Richfield. They came from all directions and crossed the river. I am credibly informed that over 300 crossed; but few passed through Clay County, and they went in a trot in the night. I had no information of it until they were all over, when people came from all directions to report. I immediately sent messengers to Colonel Ford at Kansas City. I had previously requested him to watch this crossing. The people claim to have been detained. If I had my way I would burn Missouri City to the ground. They could have easily given me timely notice. They have invariably failed to give information until too late for any good, and never until allowed to do so by them. I have every man out, and understand they have killed several. I leave here in the morning for Saint Louis, as per Special Orders, No. 226, Department of the Missouri. Maj. A. A. King relieves me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Kearny:

General McKean has been ordered to report to Major-General Canby. Drake's battalion has been reported to you for duty. He wants to know what is to be done with him. One company has been ordered to Fort Riley.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

I will cordially second Wilder's move to raise another cavalry regiment as soon as the Sixteenth is full, but I cannot change this point repeatedly made on the Governor's proposals to begin new organizations of cavalry. How are matters at headquarters? I am waiting arrival of troops. Indians bad at many points on this line, but still acting in small bodies from many strong tribes. All well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

You are ordered to report to General Canby. Order will go to you by mail to-morrow. This is an unofficial notice.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

Governor Saunders wrote you to-day about Talbot. Thinks he will have to put him in Company A. The militia company that went from here to-day is merely going to the Junction Island. The Governor says he will try and raise companies here to send out to you, but I do not believe one single man will be raised in Omaha unless he positively orders them out. He says the detachment sent to-day was not a regular company, but merely a scout sent to mouth of Elkhorn, in compliance with suggestions of General Curtis. All work has been suspended here for two days, and has stopped horse-buying and your mess-chest. I think it will turn out to be spasmodic and will not result in healthy, effective organization, it being the result of a scare that was of doubtful foundation.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny:

A company militia, forty-three men, left here this morning. If you can send word to me that you want them to report at some point the Governor will, and they can be held, order them there; otherwise they will make a useless march and return. Please answer.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELLL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

The Governor wishes to get some horse equipments to mount a militia company here. I have declined to order the issue, as I do not feel authorized to do so. The company numbers about sixty men, and they want fifteen or twenty sets equipments. The company is raised for a supposed emergency, and not under the Governor's four months' call. In compliance with request, I telegraph to know if you desire the issue made. We have no more than we will want.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 24, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON, *Denver City:*

The authority to confirm sentences of death is vested in the department commander. I do not think it can be delegated.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 24, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the major-general commanding copies of letters from Capt. S. E. Browne and Elbridge Gerry to Governor Evans, dated respectively Fort Lupton and Gerry's ranch, South Platte, August 22, 1864. Also letter from Capt. A. J. Gill, dated camp near Russellville, August 23, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT LUPTON, *August 22, 1864.*

His Excellency JOHN EVANS, *Governor of Colorado:*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions we marched forward, reached this fort yesterday at 11 a. m., of which we took possession, and afternoon sent out a scout of fifteen men under Stanley Hatch, who pushed over to Box Elder Creek, following down its course to near its confluence with the river, and reports signs of two Indians only. Another scout under Lieut. James McNassar left a few minutes afterward to scour the island immediately below here, in consequence of a report that a man named Francis Whitcomb had not been seen since he was observed in pursuit of Indians. The latter scout returned, having discovered the dead body of Whitcomb, which was brought to the fort, and they also report traces of nine or ten Indians. My command is anxious to be relieved of garrison duty and ordered into the field. Have the kindness to send men for this purpose.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. E. BROWNE,
Commanding Company.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GERRY'S RANCH,
South Platte, August 22, 1864.

Governor EVANS:

DEAR SIR: A party of ten Cheyenne Indians came into my ranch yesterday evening and ran off all my horses and also Antoine Raynals', about 150 head. As far as I can learn the party is about 150 men, but whether that is true I cannot tell. The Indians came from the north and went back in the same direction with the stock. They may go toward Laramie, but I think it is more than likely that they will cross the Platte somewhere about the Junction and go south. If I can raise a party of ten men I will start after them in the morning.

Very respectfully,

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

AT CAMP, ONE MILE SOUTH OF RUSSELLVILLE,
August 23, 1864—7 a. m.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

DEAR SIR: About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st three men were attacked by some fifteen Indians about three miles southwest of the California ranch. Two out of the three escaped, the other is missing yet. Scouts were immediately sent in search and found that the house had been robbed, but found no Indians. Had scouts out yesterday, the 22d, also; we made no new discoveries. Some cattle came into California ranch yesterday evening with arrows sticking in them, which from appearances must have been shot the day previous. There are about thirty men at California ranch, most of which have been organized into a company. They have fortified in such a manner as that I think there is not much doubt that they can hold out against any band of Indians that is likely to come against them. Scouts leave for Running Creek this morning; will return this evening. I have been expecting Captain Cree's company for the last twenty-four hours, but has not arrived yet. We leave this morning and will camp on Squirrel Creek some twenty miles south of this. The names of the men that were run in by the Indians—L. Welty, George Ingle, and C. Marshall. The latter is the one that is missing. My scouts found his rifle and hat near the house that was robbed. The rifle was broken, the hat was full of arrow holes. There are some things which would lead to the belief that they were guerrillas, such as the breaking of the gun, robbing the house. They had smashed a brass clock to pieces, but had left without carrying off the brass wheels, and you are aware that Indians are fond of brass.

A. J. GILL,
Captain, Commanding Colorado Rangers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, August 24, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Comdg. District of Colorado, Headquarters Denver:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Evans to inclose for your information copy of a letter received from Capt. S. E. Browne, dated Latham, August 24, 1864, in relation to operations of his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. CHEVER,
Private Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

LATHAM, *August 24, 1864.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that I left Lupton yesterday at 7 a. m. with twenty-nine men on scout down the river, having heard that Indians had been seen at the mouth of Big Thompson, and that five were visible up that stream. We scouted the river bottoms and failed to find any fresh signs of Indians between that point and this. When we met the coach going up the river we were informed that Elbridge Gerry's stock had been stolen, and we pushed on with the command to this point, when we were met by scouts who had followed the thieves

some fifty miles. They report that the larceny was committed by ten Indians who crossed the river at Gerry's, passed up Crow Creek some twenty miles; then crossed the river within two miles of Fremont's Orchard, and took the route up Bijou. I understand that a military force is stationed at Fremont's Orchard. They must be exceedingly vigilant. I would follow from this point by striking across the country, but have no quartermaster or commissary stores and no transportation with me. I march in half an hour for supplies, when I expect to find all required, and will then march across the prairie to Bijou with my whole command. I am now satisfied beyond a doubt that there is not an Indian between this place and Denver.

Very respectfully,

S. E. BROWNE,
Captain, Commanding.

FORT LUPTON, *August 24, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: Governor John Evans in his letter of August 23, having informed me that the militia of Colorado had been placed subject to your orders, I have the honor to report that since our arrival at this post two scouting parties have been sent out and returned without having seen any Indians, although Indian signs were observable. At 7 a. m. yesterday (23d) a party numbering twenty-six, of this company, under command of Capt. S. E. Browne, started out on the trail of Indians who had killed F. Whitcomb, on the island immediately below here, whose burial was reported yesterday to Governor Evans. This detail has not yet returned. When they shall have returned, particulars of their expedition will at once be communicated to you. Seven Indians were reported to have been seen last evening at dusk four miles above this post riding up the course of Dry Creek. The ranchmen in the vicinity have organized a company numbering about forty-seven members, two-thirds of whom have their daily meetings at this fort, and probably are sufficient for its present defense. They are, however, desirous of having a detachment sent to garrison Vasquez Fort, seven miles below. The men of this command are anxious to be relieved of garrison duty and to receive marching orders, in the hope of falling in with parties who have been committing depredations in this neighborhood, and to chastise them for the same.

Respectfully, yours,

S. E. BROWNE,
Captain, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that dispatches have reached me from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, dated Fort Ridgely, 20th and 21st instant, in which he reports that a subaltern with thirty men had been dispatched some days previously in search of the body of Indians seen by the scouts in the direction of the Big Sioux, and no intelligence had since been received from the detachment. He further reports that eight or ten Indians approached the station, occupied by a few men for

the protection of the coal mines on the upper Cottonwood in accordance with your orders, on Wednesday night last. They were pursued, but were lost sight of in the darkness. At Norway Lake, a little south of west from Paynesville, the Indians have committed some depredations upon the cattle of the settlers and the latter were fleeing from their farms in great terror. This is the first indication of the presence of the savages north of the Minnesota River since last fall. The limited force at my disposal has been re-enforced by all the men that could be spared from Fort Snelling and the men are stationed so as best to cover the long line from Sauk Centre to the Iowa border.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sauk Center, Minn., August 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that about six o'clock this afternoon, when the herdsmen brought in the horses, they reported to me that Indians had been seen to-day at Mr. Hickman's (about three miles and a half nortwest from here). I immediately ordered out ten men and started for the place. On arriving there, found Mr. Hickman and heard from him that he had seen three Indians—one, armed, came on foot to the house, the other two were at a distance, leading horses, and went in a westerly direction; by the use of a glass they ascertained that they both were armed. I scouted around until it became too dark and then returned to this post to renew the search in the morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRIS,
Second Lieut. Co. D, Eighth Minnesota Vols., Comdg. Post.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit copy of a report of Col. B. F. Smith, commanding State militia, at Mankato, dated August 21. Any further intelligence of interest from the frontier will immediately be communicated to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MANKATO, *August 21, 1864.*

Adjutant-General MALMROS:

GENERAL: I believe in my last rather hastily drawn report I informed you that for the present I deemed it prudent to keep one or two pickets stationed near the line of settlements. I have had eight men on the

scout since the outbreak; have now reduced the number to six, but the citizens complain and ask a much larger force, but unless I see a greater necessity cannot agree to increase to any great extent. There are straggling Indians, but they are not easily caught. There is no chance to get at them or trail them through the dense thicket in these woods; it will be merely an accident if they are caught. Our pickets have found two places where they have been concealed or camped. Several little trinkets were picked up, but their tracks cannot be followed. I apprehend many more of the settlers will leave, but it cannot be helped. The amount of wheat and oats being stacked is very great. Every farm is dotted with large stacks, numbering from three to a dozen or more, and the grain of an excellent quality, with crops of corn better than the usual yield, all in danger of being deserted by the owners. Every effort that we can make to save this great loss we are making at a great sacrifice to ourselves. As soon as Major Fischer shall come we expect to organize our minute men. Some of these companies will be quite efficient, and will enable us at all events to make some show of defense if not defiance; perhaps a mere show of defense may do some good. I have to spend most of my time on the frontier—so much so, that our organization has not been effected as rapidly as was desirable. I have not been able to meet Colonel Pfaender, but know that he is active on his lines. Two more horses have just been returned by one of Colonel Pfaender's men and delivered to the sheriff for the owner. They were taken by the same band that committed the murders near Vernon. The stockade of Vernon continues to be the place of rendezvous for the settlers at night. The reports made to me from our pickets and scouts are not deemed necessary to forward to your office. In a short time I hope to be able to forward the muster-rolls and names of officers. Among the men on picket and scout duty from this town are one clergyman, one lawyer, and three merchants, the rest mechanics. I would like a regiment of such men.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

B. F. SMITH,
Commanding Militia on Frontier.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The First and Second Regiments Louisiana Cavalry will be consolidated as the First Louisiana Cavalry. To this end the enlisted men of the Second Louisiana Cavalry will at once be transferred to the First Louisiana Cavalry, and the commanding general Nineteenth Army Corps will convene a board of examiners, before whom the officers of each regiment shall appear for examination. The board will forward record of proceedings and recommendations of officers to be retained to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 25, 1864.*

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ORDERS, No. 19.] VICKSBURG, MISS., *May 21, 1864.*

So much of Orders, No. 16, dated New Orleans, La., April 4, 1864, as changes the designation of the regiments of colored artillery in the Department of the Gulf is hereby revoked. Hereafter they will be known as follows: The First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Tenth Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); the Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy).

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

10. The following brigade organization will be observed by the different commanders concerned: First Brigade (Defenses of New Orleans)—Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, First U. S. Infantry. Second Brigade (Mobile)—Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers. Third Brigade (scattered)—Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers, Second Louisiana Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 25, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: If in the opinion of the commanding general of the division my services are no longer needed with the troops commanded by Major-General Granger, I most respectfully request that I may be relieved from duty with that officer that I may resume my post as chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the officer in command at Bayou Boeuf be required to establish a guard near Lake Palourde, on or near the bayou road, to consist of an officer and at least fifteen men, whose duty it should be to observe the lake shore and all approaches to the railroad from whatever direction. The officer in command on the next post above on the railroad will be required to keep a guard on the road leading to the lake from his position at the distance of at least a mile from the railroad—a guard of a non-commissioned officer and at least nine men, both of these guards to throw out sentinels or vedettes in all proper directions to secure their own guards and the troops on the railroad from surprise. Besides these guards, a cavalry patrol, led by an officer, will be required to be made at all hours in the night.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Clinton, La., August 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General DENNIS, *Commanding Division, &c.:*

Major-General Herron directs that you select a camping place for your command on Pretty Creek, where you will find good water, &c. General Herron can be found if needed at the court-house in town. He wishes you to strongly picket the road in your rear toward Port Hudson, as we cannot.

I am, very truly,

WM. HYDE CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 25, 1864.

J. D. Richey, Joseph Alexander, and W. G. Martin, Company I, Nineteenth Texas Cavalry (deserters), being duly sworn, depose and say: That Polignac's command, consisting of his own and Walker's divisions and Wharton's cavalry, was on the Ouachita River on Friday, the 19th instant. On this day the greater part of the cavalry crossed Tensas Bayou. An order was issued for Walker's and Polignac's divisions to cross the Mississippi River into Mississippi. They have about fifty boats capable of bearing up thirty men each. Parsons' brigade of Texas cavalry (numbering about 1,800 men) is three or four miles from Waterproof. Polignac's command does not exceed 15,000, and probably not so many, but it forms the largest part of Kirby Smith's army. General Dick Taylor is in command of the army in Louisiana.

J. D. RICHEY.
W. G. MARTIN.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1864.

J. S. CURTISS,
Captain, Seventy-second Illinois, Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: The Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry (100-days' men) go out of service September 11 by expiration of term of service. The One hundred and forty-third Illinois Infantry (100-days' men) go out of service September 18 by virtue of same reason. My tri-monthly for August 20 shows the following, viz: I have for duty, equipped, 2,520 infantry, 154 cavalry, 107 artillery; aggregate, 2,781 rank and file. I shall lose from this, by departure of the two regiments of 100-days' men, 1,045 rank and file, leaving me but 1,736 men. The safety of this post and suppression of marauding bands cannot be obtained unless my present force is kept good. I respectfully request that two regiments be ordered to this district to relieve the troops about to be mustered out. I should have an increase of cavalry. Some 300 or 400 will probably re-enlist from the One hundred and forty-third Illinois, but I can get but a portion of these.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding District.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

Everything is all quiet here, at Pine Bluff, and at Lewisburg. I hear nothing of crossing, except a report brought in by a citizen south of Brownsville. Send for the troops at Saint Charles if you think you need them. I presume you have sent all your disposable force to attack Shelby, according to my orders given some time since. Send me a full report of everything you have done, also all news from the enemy, and state what they have accomplished.*

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Devall's Bluff, August 25, 1864.
(Received 7 a. m. 26th.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn this afternoon from good authority that many small parties of Fagan's men have been seen within twenty miles of here. The force at this point is not sufficient to do the work required, and I deem it highly advisable that we be re-enforced by the troops now stationed at Saint Charles. As soon as I was informed of the attack on the hay stations yesterday I sent out Colonel Geiger with the available force at hand, consisting of 750 cavalry. He commenced skirmishing with Shelby's

* For reply, see Part I, p. 282.

force on the open prairie a very few moments after Colonel Mitchell's command was captured. He fought him two hours, holding his own. His loss was 6 killed and 35 wounded.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 25, 1864.—For Andrews to Washburn, relating to affairs about Devall's Bluff, &c., see Part I, p. 281.]

LITTLE ROCK, *August 25, 1864—3 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN, *Brownsville:*

Send all the cavalry to pursue the enemy on the same road that he takes. As soon as the cavalry ascertain the strength of the enemy and the direction he takes instruct the commanding officers to send a message to you with the information, so that you can telegraph it here. Send frequent reports.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

Major HUDSON, *Comdg. Detachment Third Michigan Cavalry:*

The lieutenant-colonel commanding directs that you move to Austin and join the cavalry forces from here to that point. You will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JESSE BUCHANAN,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Third Michigan Cavalry.

NOTE.—If our cavalry has gone when you reach Austin, follow them.

By order of Colonel Moyers:

W. JESSE BUCHANAN,
Adjutant.

Rations will be sent you at Austin.

W. J. BUCHANAN,
Adjutant.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 25, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Captain DYER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:*

Dispatches from the general commanding, dated at 10 a. m. and 12 m., received at 2 p. m. At the same time a communication was sent, addressed to Captain Dyer, which had been left at the telegraph office at 11.30. The train from Huntersville has arrived with Fifth Ohio Battery and Fifty-seventh U. S. [Colored Troops]. The railroad is being repaired. There has been no communication with Devall's Bluff.

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois, Commanding Brigade.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 25, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN, *Commanding, Brownsville:*

Why did you send the cavalry to Austin? Your report from six miles east of Ashley's this morning said Shelby had gone toward

Hickory Plains. Have you heard anything from Colonel Mitchell? What is the total loss of the Fifty-fourth Illinois? Where is the place where Doctor Sullivan says the rebels are crossing? Those reports are, many of them, started to deceive us.

E. A. CARR.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 25, 1864—8 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN, *Brownsville:*

Your dispatches do not state what disposition you have made of your troops. Where is your cavalry and infantry? At what time did your cavalry march to follow Shelby? Have the detachments of the Tenth Illinois and Second Wisconsin Cavalry arrived? Let your telegrams embrace everything that is of importance. Which way has Shelby gone; has he moved toward Austin?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 25, 1864—8 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: An old citizen calling himself Doctor Sullivan came into camp this evening. He states that he lives twelve miles south from here. This morning four rebel soldiers came to his house, and, mistaking him for a rebel captain named Rallston, addressed him as such and told him that rebel forces were crossing the Arkansas at Richmond and would be this way in four or five days. Doctor Sullivan thinks the men were bearers of dispatches; they asked the way to Shelby's army. Soon after the soldiers left the doctor started for this place to give the information. Six miles south of here he found the bridge across Bayou Metoe, on the Pine Bluff road, burned. A scout of ten men (all that can be mustered here) will be sent south to-night. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, mentioned in dispatch of last night as having been ordered to this place, has not been heard from.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 25, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following communication from General Andrews just arrived from Devall's Bluff by cavalry courier:

I have sent for a gun-boat. I wish authority to send to Saint Charles for the troops there. The enemy have bridges across the Arkansas River. The plan as reported is to attack Little Rock, Devall's Bluff, and the railroad.

The general requests an answer.*

A. ENGELMANN,
Colonel, &c.

---

* See Carr to Andrews, August 25, p. 850.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville, Ark.:

Make me a full report at once of everything which has occurred since 8 o'clock yesterday p. m.; what troops have arrived and departed; what are now at Brownsville; what trains are now there; what news from the road, the enemy, and our scouts. If our troops pursue the enemy, wagons must follow with provisions.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville, Ark.:

Answer my dispatch at once. It was sent more than an hour ago. Report frequently and keep me informed of everything.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 25, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Captain DYER:

The sergeant who carried the communication from General Andrews informs me that all the infantry at the hay stations, consisting of eight companies of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, were captured. Only a very few of the First Nebraska Cavalry on duty at the station escaped. Subsequently Colonel Geiger, with the Ninth Iowa, two companies of the Eleventh Missouri, and the Eighth Missouri, at 4 p. m., had a two hours' fight with Shelby near Ashley's. After driving the enemy into the woods Colonel Geiger returned to the Bluff. His loss amounted to about 50 in killed and wounded. When the sergeant left the Bluff no pursuit of Shelby had been undertaken. Your dispatch of 9.45 p. m. is just received. Being informed that the course supposed to have been taken by the enemy leaves the railroad at Ashley's at right angles, while the Austin road was represented to me as affording a diagonal, I directed Colonel Clark to take it. Major Hudson having returned to Brownsville, he, with the Third Michigan, also took that road. Colonel Mitchell is supposed to have been captured. Richmond was mentioned by Doctor Sullivan as the place where the enemy were crossing the Arkansas.

A. ENGELMANN,
Colonel.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of 8 p. m. just received. The Ninth Kansas and Third Michigan were sent in the direction of Austin at noon, each of the regiments numbering about 350 men. Infantry and artillery are all at this post, except 116 of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, repairing road. Detachments of the Tenth Illinois and Third

Wisconsin have not been heard from. A hand-car has been started for Devall's Bluff, with communication to General Andrews. As yet we have had no communication with the Bluff. No further intelligence from Shelby. Doctor Sullivan, mentioned in last dispatch, is represented by the officers of the Twenty-second Ohio as reliable.

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel, &c.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

Yours of the 21st just received. Troops left at noon, 20th.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 25, 1864.*

Colonel CLAYTON:

Our communications between Brownsville and Devall's Bluff have been interrupted and the railroad occupied in force by the enemy. I fear that Fagan has crossed below Pine Bluff and effected a junction with Shelby. What do you think? Answer immediately.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

I do not believe any rebel forces have crossed below this post. I had a scouting party forty miles down the river. No troops had crossed between that point and Pine Bluff. If any troops have crossed they must have done so near the mouth of the river, but I do not think such is the case. It is certain that Cabell and Marmaduke have crossed to the south side of the Saline at Mount Elba where they had a pontoon bridge. A scouting party under Lieutenant Grove attacked the rear guard of Cabell's brigade, under Colonel Crawford, near Mount Elba last Monday. He captured Colonel Crawford's horse, 1 lieutenant, and 16 men. The main command was then in the act of crossing. Marmaduke's brigade crossed day before yesterday. Two deserters came in yesterday from Marmaduke. They confirm the above and say that all of the rebel cavalry (about 15,000 strong) are under General Price; that they intend to cross the Arkansas River between Little Rock and Fort Smith; destination Missouri. I think there is no doubt but that the enemy's cavalry is moving up the south side of the Saline, probably with a view of crossing the Arkansas above Little Rock. I think there is no doubt but that their original plan was to cross a part of their force below this post, but I believe they have given up that plan entirely. Everything is quieter here than usual. We forage on the other side of the river about fifteen miles from here. Our trains have met with no annoyance.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 25, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding at Pine Bluff:

Citizens come into Brownsville to-day report rebels crossing at Richland. General Andrews reports they have several bridges across the Arkansas. What do you think about it?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

XENIA, OHIO, *August 25, 1864.*

Captain HUDSON:

Will be in Cincinnati at 12 m. Leave there for Indianapolis this p. m.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *August 25, 1864.*

General EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I learn from a man just from Jacksonport, Ark., that Shelby has ten regiments in camp six miles above Jacksonport. Supposed to have some 5,000 or 6,000 men there.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *August 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

All summer the quartermaster has been sending trains from this post into the adjacent country after forage without a guard. On the evening of the 23d, as a train of six wagons was passing through a swamp, four miles from here, on the Benton road, the three rear wagons were fired on by two guerrillas from the brush, and one of the teamsters killed. The guerrillas then set fire to the hay and left it without taking a single mule; two of the wagons were burned. I sent out a party of men immediately, but no traces could be found of the guerrillas. I had out parties all day yesterday, trying to ferret out the affair, but without effect. Believe it was done by citizens, as I can not hear of any guerrillas having been seen in the country. Have set agents at work trying to get some clue to the affair.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *August 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I sent a squad to Cadet Station yesterday morning. Scouts are out continually scouring Saint Francois and Washington Counties. A band of fifty guerrillas entered Webster and plundered the place on the morning of the 23d, and returned in a southwesterly direction. Scouts

have gone in that direction. I have men engaged completing Fort Davidson. The work on the fort on Rock Mountain had been suspended when I came here. If you desire the work continued please inform me. An engineer sent here by General Rosecrans to report, &c., reports that fort a nuisance.

JAMES WILSON,
Maj. 3d Cav. Mo. State Mil., Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist. of Saint Louis.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., August 25, 1864.*

Maj. N. H. Dale will, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 227, current series, Department of the Missouri, proceed with the four companies of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry to Saint Louis by rail, embarking at 10 a. m. to-morrow, reporting to the commanding general on his arrival.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Guitar:

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 25, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Commanding, Holden:

A detachment of fifty men of the Seventh Missouri State Militia move from here at 4 a. m. to-morrow, 26th instant, to scout Big Creek. They will move via Post Oak. The major-general directs that you order a detachment of thirty-five men under a commissioned officer to move at same hour in same direction.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 25, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I find Colonel Catherwood's report to be correct. One hundred and fifty guerrillas, under Thrailkill and Thornton, crossed to the south side night before last. I learn here that Colonel Lazear is at Hopewell with seven companies, but has not yet got the correct report.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

FORT KEARNY, *August 25, 1864.*
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Part of the Sioux have just received annuities at agency near Laramie, but are disappointed and starving for food. The agent withholds part for absent tribes. Major Wood telegraphs they are hunting and

eating dead animals on the road. We must feed them or desperation and starvation will drive them into war. They cannot go and hunt large game, for it is remote, and they fear hostile Indians. They cannot kill small game with bows and arrows. They have no ammunition. They could be fed on corn and bacon. In view of this presentation by Major Wood, I would like to know how the Government regards these Sioux. I hope no ammunition will be issued any of the prairie tribes, for they are all mixed up with those whom we most regard as hostile. I will send food to the starving in small daily issues till I get your instructions, or get evidence of their hostility. I am collecting volunteer militia and friendly Indians to suppress hostile bands and restore the overland stages to safe transmission of mails, but I find the Indians operate so wildly and strangely it is exceedingly difficult. I must take upon myself some responsibility in the way of raising troops and equipments which I hope you will tolerate.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *August 25, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Corporal Shaw and fourteen men just returned from foot scout. Had a fight about 6 o'clock this morning eight miles east of here; killed 2, wounded several, and crippled several horses. There were not less than sixty bushwhackers. They fought them until the bushwhackers had them surrounded on three sides. Corporal Shaw, thinking there were most too many for him and were dismounting to fight them on foot, succeeded in getting out and have all arrived safely. No one hurt. Paymaster just arrived.

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding Station.

WESTON, *August 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

I received reliable information at Liberty yesterday evening that between 300 and 350 guerrillas and bushwhackers crossed the Missouri River on Tuesday night at a point about two miles from Ridgefield. The party came there from all directions and were under the command of Major Thrailkill. This is reliable.

D. J. HYNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

MEXICO, *August 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

Captain Carey reports from Columbia that one of his spies just in reports the rebels crossing the river in two flat-boats above Claysville all day the 23d instant to north side of the river.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 25, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

It seems to me that with the force in Howard County the guerrillas should be cleared out of that locality. I am advised that they congregate in Rocheport in large numbers and hold night carnivals over their successes over the Federals. Would it not be well to move a portion of the Fayette force to Rocheport? What did you effect in the detachment sent to Middle Grove?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *August 25, 1864.*

General FISK:

I will order two companies Ninth Cavalry from Fayette to Rocheport. Scout sent to Middle Grove failed to find Frank Davis, but captured and mortally wounded a brother of Colonel Perkins. Captain Fowkes' company, from Paris, encountered Davis' force yesterday near Madison, killed and wounded 1, and being surrounded by large numbers sent last night for re-enforcements. I sent seventy men to their relief from Sturgeon, and hope to hear good results from them to-night.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

DANVILLE, MO., *August 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The murders, robberies, and other outrages committed by guerrillas are fast making the county untenable for Union men. Not a day passes but some Union man is robbed of almost all he is worth, and if he offers any opposition to the robbery he is at once shot. Of course the greatest consternation prevails. Something must be done and done at once, or loyal men must leave this country. And in all this excitement rebels remain at home in peace and safety, attending to their business, and free from alarm from either guerrilla or Union troops. It seems to us but right and proper that these do-nothing rebels who stay at home without fear should be made to indemnify their loyal neighbors for the robberies constantly being committed. This or something else must be done at once or Union men must give up the country. They do not dare to sleep in their houses at night, and fear to cultivate their farms in daytime. Again, all the loyal men who are able in this country are in the service, while rebels have all pretty much their own way. The draft would in some measure equalize this. It is no argument against the draft that it would drive these men into the brush or the rebel army. They could do us less harm in the brush or the rebel army than where they are. They are harboring, feeding, and clothing these scoundrels that are destroying the country. Let the draft come and let the assessments be made. If it brings excitement and trouble, let it come. Union men can have no more trouble than already exists. Any other trouble must fall on rebels and their sympathizers. We have taken the liberty of making these suggestions to you because

something must be done for the protection of this community. We hope you will take the matter under consideration, and, if possible, adopt some measures by which Union men may be as safe as rebels.

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN PALMER,
WILLIAM McCORMACK,
JOHN M. DAVIDSON,
Committee of Safety for Montgomery County.

Statement of George Williams.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 25, 1864.*

I left Saint Louis on Saturday morning, August 13, for the northern part of the State on a scouting expedition, under the direction of the provost-marshal-general. I was to act as a bushwhacker and obtain all the information possible. Arriving at Huntsville, I pressed the first horse I could find, which belonged to a man named Herther, the post commander sanctioning that proceeding, as he knew what my business was. On Sunday morning I was at Roanoke, which place I left for Chariton County. There I saw some men who were formed into companies ready to go out as soon as they could get arms. If they had arms they would have been out before this. Captain Price, who came down here the other day and was put in prison, was to command the company. He lives in Chariton County. I had some conversation with Con. Hurtt. I had been acquainted with him previously to this. He came up and shook hands with me and said he was for the brush now. He then asked me if I was a bushwhacker. I said yes; he said he was for it and was waiting for me to get back. He had sent word into Roanoke that he was a bushwhacker, his friends residing there. He wanted to go with me, but I could not take him with me from prudential motives. His brother told me he was in the company but he wanted to be with me. I learned that there were twenty-five men sworn in the company. That night I went and stopped with this Hurtt, Lon Hurtt they call him, and he wanted to go with me, but I told him he had better wait awhile, that I had no arms for him at the time. I then saw Joe Price, and he told me to wait and do nothing to put myself in any danger till he got back (he was then coming to Saint Louis); when he did get back we were to raise hell there in that county. I talked with a good many more and they spoke in the same way. The names of some of the men in this company are, Joe Price, Con. Hurtt, Lon Hurtt (brothers), Barton Fillport, David Fillport, —— Fillport (brothers), —— Price, brother of Joe.

I went from there and got in with some bushwhackers in Randolph County. I went around with them a little and found out that they were going to make a raid on the railroad, intending to stop the passenger train. I wrote to Huntsville and put the captain commanding the post on his guard there. This letter was opened by the postmaster and its contents communicated by him to the bushwhackers. I know the postmaster exposed me because there was nobody else who knew about it but myself. I was in the Federal camp, and they even knew that, and last Monday got after me. They had all the confidence in the world in me until the postmaster let it out. His name is Joseph Reiter, and he is the postmaster at Roanoke. He went to Quinn and told him about it. He said the letter was open, but I know better—it

was sealed, just as tight as letter could be sealed. The bushwhackers immediately got after me at Roanoke, and watched the town all night, thinking I would come there. The men who watched were under Lieutenant Jackson. Reiter did not expose me till I had seen a good many bushwhackers. I had been there a week and had seen some of Anderson's, Holtzclaw's, Todd's, Pitney's, and Perkins' men, and I talked with them all. Their conversation seemed to be all about the same; they were "going to make that county hotter than hell," and intend, they say, "to hold it, by God, to a certainty." I went into the Federal camp the night they were camped at Roanoke. There was a major there with 250 men. I told him of the whereabouts of Anderson and the different parties of men, but never effected anything. I told him at the time that he was moving too slow to ever think about catching Anderson. This major's name is McDermott, of the First Iowa, I believe. On Sunday night last I saw some of Lieutenant Jackson's men. There were four of them dismounted. They entered Jacksonville and the militia came upon them. The militia shot at me, supposing that I was a bushwhacker, but they only wounded my horse. They say Shelby will be to the Missouri River by two weeks. They also say part of Quantrill's men are now crossing the Missouri going into the northern district. They say they are going to have Huntsville, when they will burn everything and kill all the people in it. Anderson is trying to get Perkins to combine his forces with him, and then they will attack Huntsville. All those forces up there are Perkins' command, with the exception of Anderson, and he is independent of all.

The postmaster at Roanoke is trying to get on the right side of the bushwhackers, as he thinks they will soon control things up there, and he thinks he is all right with the Union people. He deceived me up there and I can do nothing, though I had the entire confidence of the rebels before that. I am confident that the citizens will all turn out as bushwhackers if this thing is not put down within two weeks. They are all into it. If I had had the men I could have had Anderson and Holtzclaw both. I was four miles from Anderson's camp one morning and ate breakfast with some of his men. I did not want to go into it because he would have wanted me to remain there. Anderson came within a mile or two of Huntsville and camped there all night with sixty men, and tore down the telegraph wire last Tuesday right in sight of 100 Federal soldiers. I surrendered to the commander of the post at Huntsville as a bushwhacker and was by him placed under guard, put aboard the train, and sent to St. Louis, where I arrived last night.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1864.

I. C. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE OF THE MO. AND PENN. LEAD CO. OF WEBSTER,
Potosi, Mo., August 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING:

DEAR SIR: I now will attempt to give you an account of our experience since I left you last Saturday night. The fears I expressed to you have been realized. The tardiness and red tape that has characterized the military organizations has been appreciated by the bushwhackers,

and has culminated in the complete and successful sacking of Webster on the morning of the 23d. Somewhere from fifty-seven to eighty-four mounted and well-armed men entered, under the command of a Captain Evans and a Captain Harris, who claimed to be from Shelby's and Marmaduke's commands, and cleared out our store and most of our houses and horses, stripping several men naked in the street, taking their clothing, also robbing women and children of their clothing, demanding shoes from the feet of some of our women; they have also robbed every farmhouse on their trail, in fact devastating the county and spreading consternation throughout the land. The people rallied as soon as possible, with what few broken-down and unshod horses could be gotten together, and followed in pursuit, and followed them to near the Huzza, in northwest corner of Dent County, but their numbers were so reduced by the exhaustion of their horses that they dare not make an attack after they had come upon them, and were forced to return as re-enforcements were out of the question. Captain Harris, of Company H, Thirty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, who was with me at your office, did not get his arms until the evening of the 23d, which was very fortunate. If the arms had been here they would have been captured without a doubt. The rations called for by Capt. A. J. Harris have not yet arrived, and God only knows whether they will come at all or not. I have suspended business, and my working forces have gone north to their quiet homes. I, personally, ask for nothing, as I have nothing now to ask for, but it is for humanity's sake and for the distressed people in this part of the country, whose all is here, although it be but small. The citizens are all here guarding the arms. We have had several alarms since the fatal morning of the 23d. I had forgotten to say that although there were about 160 shots fired here there was no one hurt. I am inclined to think it was done to intimidate rather than kill. They killed two men, however, after they left here. Two separate gangs met about two miles east of here on the morning of the 23d, before they entered our town, and had a fight, evidently mistaking the character of each other. About $200 worth of goods, a gun, and a dead horse are the trophies left upon the field of battle. The goods are from some other point, where we know not. The country seems to have been full of these roving bands for the last three weeks. I am feeding the militia and have been for three days, but there is a bottom to my resources. Horses and men must be furnished with subsistence, and that, too, at once, or you had better recall the arms. People are poor, very poor, having been robbed of most everything. They are willing to serve, young and old, if they can be subsisted. Captain Harris must have power to call out more men into active service; he must have subsistence for man and beast; his horses must be shod; he must have more of them or his efforts will be futile and worse than useless. I am now here alone aiding as well as I can these unfortunate people, and trying to keep up the commissary stores until I hear from you. If my efforts prove of no avail I, too, shall retire to my home in Illinois. Captain Harris has just been in my office, and requests me to say to you to do all you can at once to relieve him from his present dilemma. Something must be done at once to increase his facilities for doing effectual service. He can get men enough, but what he needs is authority to call them out and equip and feed them. Please let me hear from you at once.

Yours, truly,

O. N. ADAMS.

FORT KEARNY, *August 25, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

General Sykes, I suppose, will have to relieve General McKean, and unless his health or something else seems to preclude it you may so order. Lieutenant-Colonel Drake will report to General Davies for duty with remainder of his battalion.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 25, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

What advice shall I give the Montana government officials touching their route and safety westward? What news from General Curtis?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

Your order was not sent to-day. Do not leave until your successor arrives. General Curtis telegraphs that General Sykes will be sent to relieve you if his health will permit.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *August 25, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR:

Reports here indicate the moving of force of about 300 bushwhackers from the neighborhood of Morristown, Mo., for the purpose of attacking some point south of here in Kansas. This is probably only a feint to cover an attack on some point north. Be on the alert and ready for them if they come.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *August 25, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Mound City:

It is reported here to-night a force of about 300 bushwhackers started from the neighborhood of Morristown last night to attack some point south, supposed to be Mound City. Be on the alert for them.

G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, August 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas:

DEAR GENERAL: Your several letters of recent date in regard to the state of affairs in your district have been duly received and considered.

I am sorry to say we have no force in this (North) district that can be sent you, and General Curtis thinks that none can be taken from McKean's district—indeed, there comes up from Fort Scott a "Macedonian call" for help since the removal of Conkey's force. I sent you a company (A) of Drake's battalion last night, and an ammunition train consisting of 30,000 Sharps carbine cartridges, 25,000 Starr carbine cartridges, 25,000 Merrill carbine cartridges, 15,000 Colt army revolver cartridges, 10,000 Colt navy revolver cartridges. This train left last night with an escort of —— men. Captain Insley assures me that he is doing all in his power to get horses for you. The troops at the post must wait for you to be supplied. Captain Stubblefield's company will be mounted next, and I shall advise that he be sent to you as soon as mounted. McKean is ordered to report to Canby. This will make a "new deal" on brigadiers. I have telegraphed the general and hope to hear from him to-day. Your communication has been forwarded by special messenger to Delaware Agency as requested. No more at present. Kind regards to the staff.

Yours, truly,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., August 25, 1864.

His Excellency Hon. ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska Territory:

As I informed Your Excellency yesterday, all troops now at this post will be sent to-morrow en route to Fort Kearny. General Mitchell, at the suggestion of Major-General Curtis, directs me to call upon Your Excellency for a sufficient number of militia to guard the Government supplies and for the performance of other necessary military duty at this station. If you will send the officer in charge of such troops as you may detail, in compliance with this request, to me I will instruct him as to the nature, &c., of the duty to be performed. A detachment of about forty men will be needed to properly perform the regular stationary guard duty here.

I am, Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., August 25, 1864.

His Excellency Hon. ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska Territory:

I am in receipt of communications from Plattsmouth and Nebraska City, asking that detachments of troops be sent from here to those points for their protection. The evil apprehended and against which the protection is asked, arises from the presence, in large numbers, of persons suspected of having been members of Quantrill's and Thornton's guerrilla bands in Missouri. There is reason to believe that the apprehensions of the citizens of those towns, and of other places are to a great extent well founded; but the existing exigencies having neces-

sitated the removal of all U. S. troops to the scene of Indian hostilities the aid they ask for from the military authorities cannot at this time be furnished. I deem it proper, therefore, to call the attention of Your Excellency to the matter, in order that such orders as you may see fit may issue to the Territorial militia, which constitutes the only body of troops available for the purpose of protecting the river towns, or for such other action as you may deem proper.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *August 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

The removal of all troops from here prevents all details for fatigue and guard over our supplies. It is almost impossible to hire men at the times and in the number they will be wanted for fatigue duty. Can I not order down an officer and twenty men from Jackson's company at Dakota? I will have to send prisoners with the detachment to Fort Kearny.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE FIELD, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Kearny, August 25, 1864.

Joseph McFadden, having reported with seventy-six Pawnee Indians, is hereby appointed to act as captain of scouts at $5 a day and rations, commencing on the 20th day of this month. He will also be entitled to rations in kind. Indians will be paid as scouts at the rates paid soldiers while they are in actual service.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

TWELVE-MILE HOUSE, *August 25, 1864—12 m.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief Colorado Militia:

SIR: I have the honor to report that after my last report to you on the evening of Monday last, I received intelligence from a settler who had been down the Platte twenty miles for stock, that a party of Indians had been seen, and that he saw a burning house on the north side of the river. Acting on this intelligence I went out at 6 a. m. Tuesday, with a detachment of twenty-six men, and marched down the Platte, meandering the bottoms to Latham, where I arrived at 5 p. m. We had learned that Gerry's stock had been taken, and yesterday a. m. I started the command back to Lupton and with Sergt. Stanley Hatch went down to Gerry's, seven miles below Latham to learn the facts. Mr. Gerry informed us that he had followed the trail of the Indians who had stolen his stock until he ascertained that they had crossed the Platte within two miles of Fremont's Orchard, and, in his opinion, that they had gone to the headwaters of Beaver Creek. Mr.

Hatch and I then returned to Lupton, having ridden forty-four miles alone. I am satisfied that there are no hostile Indians for seventy miles down the Platte, and being so satisfied, in order that the expense may be saved to Government, I march at 7 a. m. this morning for Denver City with my whole command. The citizens along the valley are retiring to their ranches, and confidence has been restored. Fifty men are now organized in the vicinity of Lupton for defense, and are confident that they are equal to any emergency that may arise. I learned on the scout that the story about Indians being seen, and the burning house, was totally without foundation. I suggest the propriety of allowing my command to return the stores on hand to the quartermaster and commissary, retaining our organization, with the understanding that we may be called out at any moment. We have made scouts of 250 miles since leaving home and our stock requires rest. We will either do this or go into camp as ordered, but as very many of my men are business men, they might for a part of each day be allowed to look after their own interests, and drill as ordered by the colonel commanding. I send this forward by Lieutenant McNassar and Ensign Lincoln, who will confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. BROWNE,
Captain Mounted Colorado Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, August 25, 1864.

In case the public service will justify, I recommend that the application of Captain Browne be granted for his company, as set forth within. Having every confidence that Captain Browne and his command will promptly respond to orders, and that they will hold themselves subject to command in case of emergency, I trust they may be dispensed with for the time being.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

MADISON, *August 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a letter of Captain Merrill, and Mr. Smith's letter, which he refers to. If it is possible to send a company to Green Bay it would have a very beneficial effect, not only in the Fifth District, but also in the Fourth District. There are ample quarters, I believe, at old Fort Howard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Lieut. Col. 18th Infty., Actg. Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. of Wisconsin.

[Inclosure.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FIFTH DIST. OF WISCONSIN,
Green Bay, August 23, 1864.

Col. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Madison:

COLONEL: In reply to your request that I make suggestions as to the best method to be pursued to insure a peaceable and successful draft, I would say that it is difficult to tell at this time what precau-

tionary steps ought to be taken. To illustrate, I will give you to-day's experience. By to-day's mail I received the inclosed letter from Mr. E. D. Smith, of Menasha, one of the most prominent and reliable citizens of the town. I received another from Kewaunee County (anonymous) saying that there was a determination to resist the draft in that section. E. M. Squire, from Door County (formerly deputy there), reports the current talk and belief that there will be open resistance in some places. An anonymous letter from Appleton to Doctor Crane expressed a determination to shoot him and myself. This is only one day's "signs." On the contrary, two prominent citizens of Manitowoc tell me to-day that there is no danger, so far as they know of, of any resistance. It cannot be denied that many prominent persons have fears of open resistance, and that there are apparently good reasons for their apprehensions. I cannot yet satisfy my own mind that we shall have trouble, but it is much the safest plan to provide for any contingency. Upon a careful review of the whole matter, I would advise that a full company be sent here, if possible, at once. This will greatly strengthen and encourage the friends of the Government and discourage and intimidate its enemies, and be almost sure to prevent any attempt at resistance. If this cannot be done send as near a full company as may be possible. If you cannot send us this force or any at present so advise me, that I may know that we must rely upon ourselves. We are in the midst of a hostile and disaffected district, where the opposition and their sympathizers greatly outnumber the reliable men and local aid difficult to obtain. If you cannot send us assistance allow me to retain as many recruits as I think best. We are getting quite a number of good reliable men. Will perhaps have forty or fifty this week. If twenty-five or fifty muskets could be sent it would be well. You may think this a little premature, but if, as is believed, open resistance is contemplated, how important that we prepare in season. To-day fifty armed men, organized and under a bold leader, could march through this city, destroy public papers, arrest prominent citizens and officers, and perhaps rally around them from 300 to 500 kindred spirits in twenty-four hours. But with a company of soldiers at hand, and law on our side, we should not fear a mob of 500, nor could such a mob be collected in view of full preparation to enforce law. I have proper men watching the signs, and although overburdened with office work, keep a vigilant eye on the opposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. MERRILL,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fifth District of Wisconsin.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.]

MENASHA, *August 23, 1864.*

Capt. C. R. MERRILL,
Provost-Marshal:

DEAR SIR: I write at this time to say that there is a man in this town, who is a Union man and intends to enlist in a company being formed here, who is acquainted with the signs and passwords of that gang through this State and the Northwest who propose to resist the draft. The organization is large in this State. He formerly belonged to them, and knows all the signs, &c. Now, I would suggest whether such a person could not be of great service to the country and to the State by being detailed for secret service in looking up these fellows

and reporting on their movements to the proper authorities. Would it not be well for you to call the attention of the Governor to this matter? I will not mention any names, and shall send this by private hand. When it is necessary, if you think it of sufficient importance, will correspond with you. I have no desire to create any alarm or uneasiness, but from what I can hear should think it is a matter that should have attention. Of course you will treat this as entirely confidential, and destroy it when read.

I am, yours, truly,

E. D. SMITH.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that dispatches of the 22d instant from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender give the information that Lieutenant McGrade, with the detachment of cavalry sent in pursuit of the Indians near Hole-in-the-Mountain seen by the scouts, had been heard from. No Indians had been found as yet, but signs and tracks three or four days old were numerous. Lieutenant McGrade would continue the search. He had discovered fifteen head of cattle described as "being wild as buffalo," which he succeeded in driving to the scouts camp on the Coteau, and would bring to Fort Ridgely on his return from the scout duty imposed upon him. On the 21st, in the evening, the men at Camp Burns, fifteen miles north of Ridgely, fired at an Indian on the border of a lake, but did not succeed in killing him. Two arrows were shot at a sentinel on post at that station the same night. The indications are that the savages are about changing their sphere of operations to the north of the Minnesota River, which has hitherto been undisturbed. I shall try to meet them if such is their plan.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatches of 20th, 21st, and 22d, with inclosures, have reached these headquarters. General Sibley directs me to express to you his gratification that the frontier has been placed in so good a position by your energy and activity. That small parties of Indians continue to infest the border, more with a view to horse stealing than with an intent to do injury to the persons of the settlers, appears undeniable, and their sphere of operations will probably be extended to the region of the Big Woods on the north of the Minnesota River if they are led to suppose there is less danger to be apprehended in that quarter. A small re-enforcement of thirty-two men will doubtless

have reached Fort Ridgely ere this, every man that could be spared from the garrison at Fort Snelling having been dispatched to you. It would be well to have a few infantry at each out-station sufficient to hold it, so as to leave the cavalry free to act when required at all intermediate points. The limited force disposable for the protection of the settlements along the extensive line must make up by unremitting vigilance and activity for the lack of numbers until a larger number of troops can be made available for that purpose. It is to be hoped that Lieutenant McGrade, with the cavalry detachment under his command, will be able to give a good account of any savages he may fall in with. The fifteen head of cattle mentioned as having been found by him should be brought to Fort Ridgely and turned over to the acting commissary of subsistence at that post and taken up by him on his returns, as it is altogether probable that they compose a part of those lost from Camp Atchison last year, and have wandered down the James and Big Sioux Rivers to the region where they were discovered. Should, however, any other claimant interpose a claim to these cattle, the question as to the disposal to be made of them will remain in abeyance until properly decided. You make no report of the movements of the scouts on the Coteau at the head of the Redwood since the information conveyed in your dispatch of the 15th instant. They can and should be on the alert and render valuable service.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER., *August 25, 1864.*

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my arrival, with my command, at this post yesterday, having been absent twenty-one days. I left camp near this post on the morning of the 6th instant. At Georgetown I heard that Sioux had been seen about Goose River. I marched to the crossing; then followed up the Goose River west of the old Red River trail some distance; then crossed and marched north toward Saint Joseph about forty miles; then struck back to the North Branch of the Goose River, following this to the Red River. I scouted over the whole country through which I passed thoroughly, but found no signs or trace of Sioux whatever. At Goose River I met several Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas hunting for elk. After striking the Red River I returned to Georgetown; then struck up the Cheyenne and Maple Rivers. I saw some signs of Sioux between the two rivers, but could find no Indians. At the old crossing of the Cheyenne I met Major Adams, with a scouting party, in search of the murderers of the three men near Lewiston. I marched from this point to the fort the next day. I start to-morrow morning for Pembina direct. I will endeavor to learn the extent of the dissatisfaction existing among the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina relative to the late treaty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. DONALDSON,
Captain Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Vols.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 26th day of August, 1864, from the following source—the statement of John McGivney, Sixteenth Arkansas Cavalry, New Orleans, La., August 26, 1864:

The Sixteenth Arkansas Cavalry, Col. George Mitchell commanding, has 455, mounted. Three hundred crossed in skiffs to the east bank of the Mississippi, and are operating in the State of Mississippi. Two companies of seventy-five and eighty men, respectively, are stationed, one at Madison, Ark., Captain McGee commanding; the other thirty-five miles west from Memphis, Captain Barton commanding. On the 12th instant Shelby was in the rear of Helena. His force, including Dobbin's command and Parsons' Texas troops, amounted to 1,800, mounted. No artillery reported. Shelby's force, including Mitchell's regiment, amounted to 2,255, mounted. Marmaduke's force is estimated at 2,300, mounted; eight guns. His headquarters are at Monticello, Ark. Fagan's force, mostly mounted, is estimated at 3,000 and four guns. This force is operating in the rear of Pine Bluff. Price is believed to have at Camden from 8,000 to 10,000 men; 9,000 infantry. The total regular force in Arkansas is estimated at 18,000 men. Total, including militia and conscripts, 30,000. It is understood that Price intends to enter Missouri in the fall by detachments. The informant heard that Polignac was to attempt to cross the Mississippi with 7,000 men between Columbia and Natchez. This corresponds with statements from several other sources. He also heard that there were three regiments, with six guns, between Little Rock and Fort Smith, to stop communication between those points.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 26, 1864.

Col. GARDNER BANKS,
New Orleans:

COLONEL: I desire you to visit the several parishes, as far as it may be in your power, for the purpose of communicating with all classes of the people, to ascertain and report their condition and their relations with each other. It is unnecessary to say that the Government desires the prosperity of all parties, and that it is equally determined that the rights of all parties shall be recognized. You are sufficiently acquainted with the policy of the department for the last year and a half to be able, without detailed instructions, to ascertain if the expectations of the Government in this regard have been recognized. Particularly I desire to know if the negro laborer is treated as a man, if he does his duty, receives his pay, and if subject to punishment whether he is whipped or maimed or how punished, and what participations and influence the several provost-marshals have in maintaining the just relations of the laborer and the employer. I want it understood that the negro children must be educated. Planters should be informed that it is impossible to continue the laborers in their employ, unless

provision is made for the education of their children. The Government is willing to assume the greater part of the expense in this regard, but provision for their teachers, and their courteous reception and treatment, must be assured by the people of the parishes. Rather than suffer resistance it would be better not to have a negro at labor nor a plantation in cultivation. I desire to know also in what way the loyalty of the people is manifested. The oath of allegiance is but a single fact in establishing this condition. They should, in addition, participate in the affairs which properly belong to the people, considered as individuals, and in the affairs of the Government as citizens. While they profit by its protection they must assist in its burdens. They cannot justly or safely refuse to pay taxes, to pursue ordinary and honorable courses of industry, or to participate in the measures necessary for the establishment of the Government of the people. We recognize the right of unrestricted freedom of opinion in the exercise of political powers, but we demand from those who ask and receive its protection a recognition of the necessity of maintaining, by any measures that are necessary, the integrity and authority of the Government of the United States. In this respect every man should be left to his own opinion as to his own course of action, but he must give us the benefit of his counsel, and let the people by whom he is surrounded know by his actions, as well as by his counsel, what he thinks should be done. It is desired that the Government shall be placed in the hands of the people at the earliest moment that it can be done with safety to all parties and interests. What is required of them is that they shall manifest their preferences and make public their position and purposes. This is what every government has a right to demand of residents or citizens, and it is a right that cannot be waived or surrendered now.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 26, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: The report required in your letter of the 24th instant, "as to the condition and garrison of the defenses of New Orleans," is herewith submitted as follows:

I. *The defenses on the right side of the Mississippi River toward the District of La Fourche.*—These defenses are in two lines: First. A line composed of two bastions, connected by the ditch of Grand River, and an almost impenetrable curtain of swamp and morass, the only practicable approaches for an enemy in force being on the extreme flanks of this line. The bastion on the left—the works at Brashear and Berwick cities—mounts eight heavy guns, four field pieces, and is garrisoned by about 1,100 infantry, two companies of heavy artillery, and a light battery. The bastion on the right—Plaquemine—mounts about nine heavy guns, and is garrisoned by one battalion of Eighth Colored Heavy Artillery, say 450 men, and a small detachment of cavalry. Recent orders having thrown Plaquemine outside the defenses of New Orleans unity of action is destroyed on this outer line, the responsibility of its defense divided, and, as I have before reported, is, in my

opinion, prejudical to the public interest. Second. The second line of defense consists of the Bayou La Fourche as a curtain and ditch, flanked by the bastion of Donaldsonville on the right and an impenetrable swamp on the left. A bastion or redoubt on the left at La Fourche Crossing would render this line more perfect, but the reserve force held in this vicinity, with the natural obstacles there existing, does away with its absolute necessity. The bastion of Donaldsonville mounts eight heavy guns, and three rifles of medium and smaller caliber; has a garrison of about 950 infantry and 175 cavalry. The most of the reserve force is stationed at points on the curtain of this line of defense convenient for throwing it upon the first line, or in either direction upon the second, viz, Thibodeaux and Napoleonville, and amounts to about 1,200 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and a battery of light artillery. Besides, those points of the railroad requiring constant observations to secure it from small raiding parties that might penetrate the swamps lining the lakes and Grand River enjoy the advantage of one regiment of infantry, judiciously distributed, aided at some points by small detachments of patrolling cavalry. The discipline and instruction of the troops in this district have very much improved during the past six weeks, however much room there yet may be for improvement. The forts are now well manned, and far from the miserable condition in which I found them, and the extreme ignorance of ordnance duties is not now so observant as formerly.

II. *The defenses above or north of the city of New Orleans.*—These also consist of a double line: First. The bastion of Pass Manchac on the right, and the strong natural position of Bonnet Carré Bend on the left, these connected by an extensive and almost impenetrable swamp, permitting, however, a direct, though difficult at some seasons, communication between them behind the line, a path leading from Bonnet Carré Bend to Frenier's Station, on the Jackson railroad. The bastion at Pass Manchac mounts two heavy guns and a field howitzer, and is occupied, together with De Sair and Frenier's Stations, on the railroad, by two companies, large, of the Seventh Colored Heavy Artillery. There should be two more heavy guns in this work, platforms all ready for them. The position of Bonnet Carré Bend mounts a couple of old fields pieces, but has no earth-work of any importance. The strength of the position consists in the narrowness of the strip of fast-land at that point, rendering it capable of protection by a gun-boat against a large force should the land troops be insufficient. This point is occupied by the Eightieth Colored Infantry, which throws out several of its companies to guard the various bayous leading into Lake Maurepas, and its outposts extend up to the vicinity of College Point. This first line of the northern defenses has been recently divided by orders from department headquarters, throwing the bastion of Pass Manchac, and the stations from Frenier upward, into the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, as well as that portion of the Eightieth Colored Infantry stationed north of Bonnet Carré Bend. This division of this line, destroying unity and responsibility of its defense, I would respectfully recommend to be countermanded. Second. The second line is that of the parapet above Carrollton, its right resting upon an impenetrable swamp and its left crossing the Mississippi River and resting upon a similar swamp. It is a pretty well built crémaillère line, and mounts about twenty heavy guns, and a few field pieces, and is now garrisoned by about 1,600 infantry, 500 heavy artillery, and two light batteries. The heavy guns are now well manned, and the defenses in a very fair condition. The two light batteries, though having made some improvements, are still

miserable affairs, wanting proper officers to manage them. The infantry has made much improvement in the past two months, but not yet up to the proper standard.

III. *Defenses east of the city.*—These also are in two lines: First. A line embracing Forts Pike, Macomb, Battery Bienvenue, Tower Dupré, and Proctorville, guarding all the outer approaches on that side. Fort Pike, defending the large rigolets, mounts about forty-four heavy guns, and is garrisoned by three full companies of Seventy-fourth Colored Infantry. Fort Macomb, guarding the little rigolets, &c., mounts about thirty-five heavy guns, and is garrisoned by two companies, full, of the same regiment. Battery Bienvenue, which covers the important bayou of the same name, mounts seven heavy guns, and draws its garrison from Fort Macomb. Tower Dupré, covering a bayou, has not been armed, and is only occupied by a small picket. The battery at Proctorville, covering the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, is an earth-work, mounting four heavy guns, and is garrisoned by a detachment of non-veterans of the Ninety-first New York Volunteers, about 150. The condition of all these works for present defense is good, except Proctorville, where much has recently been made out of chaos, but is still short of a proper standard. Second. The second line consists of an earth-work on the Bayou Saint John, mounting four heavy guns and garrisoned by one company of the Seventh Colored Heavy Artillery; an earth-work on the railroad crossing of Bayou Gentilly, mounting four heavy guns, and garrisoned by one company of the same regiment; another earth-work exists on the road leading to Fort Macomb, on Bayou Gentilly, but as I considered it unimportant its guns were removed to more important positions. The only approach to the city on this second line remaining uncovered by an earth-work is the shell road to Hickox's Landing; a light battery is all-sufficient to defend this, if ever attacked.

IV. *The defenses south of the city* consist of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, on the Lower Mississippi, and Fort Livingston, on Barataria Bay, covering the approaches to the city from the sea by the Mississippi River and Bayou Barataria. The first works mount about 140 heavy guns, and are garrisoned by the Seventy-seventh Colored Infantry, one battalion of the Eighth Colored Heavy Artillery, and one company of the Seventh Colored Heavy Artillery. The second (Livingston) mounts six heavy guns, and is garrisoned by one company of the Seventh Colored Heavy Artillery. These works are in good defensive condition for present practical purposes, but much work is required on them at once to protect the public interest in future. They are now very fairly manned, and their present garrison well instructed, considering the time they have been occupied in them. Second. The second line of defense on this side of the city it has not been thought necessary to arm or to occupy in any force. It consists of a crémaillère line of earth-works similar to that on the north side of the city, both of its flanks resting upon impenetrable swamps. If necessary it could be armed in a short time.

V. *Included also in the defenses of New Orleans* is a work on Ship Island for the protection of a good harbor in Mississippi Sound, and mounts six or seven heavy guns, and is garrisoned by five companies of Seventy-fourth Colored Infantry.

There are in the city of New Orleans and Algiers, performing guard duty over prisoners of war, &c., depots, &c., and provost-marshal's duty in and around the city and on the lake shore, about 2,200 infantry—four regiments and several scraps—and five batteries of light artillery, the latter preparing for the field. This is exclusive of the force in the city, which has never been reported within the defenses.

The general condition of the defenses, as above described, with the exceptions I have noted in the narrative, is good, but not altogether of that high character that it should be. The reasons of this are too various, and probably well known, to mention them here. For the short time I have occupied this position my whole time has been given to this subject, and, I am happy to say, not without some result; but there is an immense task here yet to be performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

What information have you as to crossing? It is reported that small boats are being transferred to the river from Jackson.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 26, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

Wirt Adams moved Monday with his command and seven pieces of artillery in the direction of Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, or thereabouts, to aid Walker's crossing. This information is derived from four of the enemy's scouts captured by me last night on the Big Black. It appears to be a diversion in favor of Walker crossing above Natchez, or else there will be two crossings attempted.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: Two citizens, Turner Havens and J. H. Burrows, were captured by Dobbin's command from the plantations on the 1st of August. They escaped last Sunday evening from a point four miles this side of Augusta. They made their way to Memphis and arrived here to-day. Dobbin has twenty gun-boat men and ten citizens; he had 186 negroes. He bonded or let the negroes to sundry persons, but killed none. Dobbin was to have crossed White River at Augusta on Sunday last. From conversations overheard, or direct, my informants infer that the "concentration of rebels" is equal to 18,000 of all sorts and conditions. They propose attacking Devall's Bluff, and subsequently Little Rock. They have been less plenty around here for the past few days. I sent you, in my last, a report of a raid by Major Carmichael. Immediately followed it by another, who have not reported. They calculate on getting arms from across the river and have prepared lumber for making boats. They are constantly watched

and won't succeed. I shall try and break up Blackburn's gang in Mississippi, as well as secure animals enough to keep even with Dobbin. The health of the command is very bad, but we look for an early improvement.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding District.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

As you have but so small a number of cavalry, the general thinks you had better retain them for the purpose of patrolling the railroad. It is reported that there is quite a large number of stock and small-arms along the railroad that can be saved. The general thinks it would be well to make a scout to the south, but leaves it with you.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I send an order for the officer commanding the troops at Saint Charles.* If there are any steamers at your post dispatch one with this order, that the command may lose no time in getting to Devall's Bluff. Colonel Clayton has had scouting parties forty miles below Pine Bluff. He does not believe that the rebel troops have crossed the Arkansas in any considerable force, although it was their plan to do so. He says his reconnoitering parties followed the rebels across the Saline, and he thinks that a large cavalry force, reported 15,000, is moving up on the other side of the Saline with the view of crossing the Arkansas to go to Missouri. Price is in command. Shelby had the impudence to send a flag of truce to our pickets on the north side of the river last night.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, August 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF U. S. TROOPS AT SAINT CHARLES:
(Care of General Andrews, Devall's Bluff.)

SIR: You will move with your whole command to Devall's Bluff and report to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding, as soon as practicable, using any steam-boats that may be found in White River for transportation.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

---

* See next, *post*.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 26, 1864—7 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The hand-car has returned from Devall's Bluff with dispatches from General Andrews. The railroad has been repaired, the construction train having reached the Bluff. The telegraph wires are badly cut, requiring several days for repairing. A squad of the Tenth Illinois came in last night, their horses having given out. They report the detachment of the Tenth Illinois and Third Wisconsin following after Colonel Clark, Ninth Kansas, commanding cavalry.

A. ENGELMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864.*

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Brownsville:

Send, as soon as they can get ready, wagons with rations to Colonel Clark. Send one regiment of infantry and four pieces of artillery. Send express to Colonel Clark, notifying him that they are coming. Make up a pioneer corps with what tools you can get. General West is going out with all the force we can raise here and at Devall's Bluff. Send dispatches to General Andrews and Colonel Geiger by locomotive, if you have one; if not, by express. Send also dispatch for Colonel Clark if it arrives.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864—7 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Brownsville:

Let the artillery take eight horses to the carriage, and take two rifles and two 12-pounder howitzers. There is a train lying near Brownsville for grazing. Take what wagons you need from it, teamsters and all. See that they move out by daylight, well provided. Let them take all the provisions they can. I will return with the forage in the morning.

C. J. COLES,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Brownsville:

Some of the Twenty-second Ohio, who were out with me last time, know a first-rate road to Austin, but the crossing of the bayou within two miles of your camp is rather deep. Still I recommend that road to you.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 26, 1864—1.55 p. m.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following has just been received:

SEARCY ROAD, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF AUSTIN,
August 26, 1864—8 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville Station:

SIR: Shelby passed here yesterday with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, four pieces of artillery. I learned that Shelby sent the prisoners taken on the railroad by the way of Hickory Plains. Shelby's whole force had passed this point at 3 o'clock. I have just found their whereabouts. My men are now skirmishing with them, half a mile in front. I want more men and some artillery. This command is not able to cope with Shelby. He has taken a strong position across Cypress Creek. I think Shelby intends to fight, as he has not yet broken camp to run. We have driven his pickets two miles. Send re-enforcements as soon as possible. Shelby has torn up the bridge so that we cannot cross the creek without having artillery to cover our crossing.

Respectfully,

C. S. CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

I ask for instructions as to what I shall do in this matter.

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to General Steele for his information.

There is no cavalry here, and if there was it would take them till some time to-morrow to reach the point. It would take the cavalry at the Bluff quite as long. I have sent word to Colonel Clark that the force of cavalry at Devall's Bluff has gone back to that place. I have also sent orders to General Andrews to send a small force of picked men and horses to make Shelby believe that the whole force from the Bluff was after him. Colonel Clark's force is the Third Michigan, Ninth Kansas, Tenth Illinois, Third Wisconsin, about 1,000 men.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN:

The general has no further orders to give other than those telegraphed to-day. Do not fail to send word to Colonel Clark that the cavalry from Devall's Bluff has returned.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 26, 1864.

Colonel MORRISON,
Commanding Post of Huntersville:

I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to direct you to have all the cavalry of your command that is fit to travel (except Merrill's Horse), including the mountain howitzer of the Tenth Illinois

Cavalry, prepared, with forty rounds of ammunition per man and five days' rations of sugar, coffee, salt, and hard bread in haversacks, to march at daybreak to-morrow morning. General West goes out with an expedition, and the commanding officer of your detachment of cavalry will report to him at the north end of the pontoon bridge at daybreak with the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 26, 1864.

Colonel CLAYTON:

You must keep close watch of the telegraph line at your end. Your troops must not be occupied in guarding plantations when it interferes in the slightest degree with their other duties or their comfort. I am sending trains to the neighborhood of Clear Lake for forage. Watch them if any force is coming up the river on the north side. Reconnaissance toward Princeton has not gone much farther than Benton; found cavalry in Benton, and report that Crawford's brigade had been there two hours before. Will stay there a day or two longer and push forward as far as possible. It is a good time for you to make a reconnaissance to the Saline. Rebels seem to be moving somewhere. The One hundred and sixth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry will embark to-night for your post unless something happens to prevent.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 26, 1864.*

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Do you know anything about a famous pontoon bridge the rebels are said to have carried to the Arkansas on wagons? They say this bridge was to have been put down near Monroe's plantation.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

If the enemy have had any bridge across the Arkansas below this point it must have been as low down as Red Fork. I am satisfied that the report of a bridge below this point is incorrect. If the enemy had a bridge as reported, why is it that Marmaduke and Cabell's commands did not cross upon it? It is certain that they have left the Arkansas River and are now in the vicinity of Marks' Mills unless they have left within the past two days. I will send 100 men down on the opposite side, to-morrow, as far as Arkansas Post, so that our information will be positive.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864.*

General P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

DEAR GENERAL: My staff and myself, and, I might add, everybody in this city whose good opinion is worth having, are in ecstacy at your promotion. Full justice will be done the occasion at my headquarters this evening. Forrest has made a raid through Memphis, but was driven out before he could do much damage. Their principal object was to capture Generals Washburn and Hurlbut, but they were both sleeping out.

Yours,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

DEAR GENERAL: I thank you for your kind congratulations. You have accomplished more than I ever expected would be done for me. If I have received promotion, as your dispatch indicates, I hope to serve under you until "this cruel war is over."

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

See that every portion of your command is at once supplied with ammunition—infantry, 100 rounds to a man with him and 100 in reserve; cavalry, 100 rounds of carbine and 50 rounds of pistol to a man; artillery, 200 rounds to a gun. If you have not sufficient in Pine Bluff, let me know by telegraph how much and of what kind you want and I will forward immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

F. F. BURLOCK,
First Lieutenant and Acting Ordnance Officer.

PINE BLUFF, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A deserter from the Twelfth Texas Cavalry states that he is just in from the rebels; reports that there is a camp rumor amongst the rebel soldiers that Price is going to make feint on Little Rock in hopes of drawing the troops away from this point and weakening the post, which is to be the point of attack. I send this for what it is worth. I shall send a scout down the north side of the river as far as Arkansas Post to-morrow morning. All quiet here at present.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have an order from General Canby to send you the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. They are now below Oxford with Major-General Smith, but as soon as they return I will send them if you still need them, of which I wish you would advise me, as otherwise I should like to keep them.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 26, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In accordance with instructions contained in circular from district headquarters dated August 6, 1864, I have the honor to report that I have no positive evidence of the presence of the enemy in any force within the limits of my sub-district during the past month, yet there are matters of daily occurrence which lead me to believe that disloyal persons are numerous in the First Sub-District. Over thirty horses have been stolen within the last two weeks in the western and northern portions of Saint Louis County, among them twelve Government horses. Many circumstances connected with the stealing of these horses have led citizens to believe it to be mainly the work of guerrillas. My attention has been called to frequent meetings of men of known disloyal sentiments near Creve Cœur Lake in the northern part of Saint Louis County.

On the —— instant I ordered Captain Bulkley, Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, to make a descent on one of these meetings, with a view of ascertaining the true character of the meeting. By Captain Bulkley's report it appears that the party was fully informed of the proposed military visit and were on their guard, so that nothing could be found in any manner criminating them as disloyal; they had previously assembled with arms; on that day they were not armed. Measures have been taken to watch their future proceedings with great vigilance. Union citizens of established loyalty in that locality are fully convinced that these meetings have been held for purposes hostile to the Government. I am fully satisfied that guerrillas and thieves have frequently passed over from the State of Illinois to Jefferson, Washington, and adjacent counties, near Selma, Iowa, on the Union River, and have perpetrated outrages from time to time in the above-mentioned counties. I desire, as soon as the forces at my disposal will permit, to establish a small post at or near Selma, Iowa, with a view of preventing these periodical marauding incursions from Illinois.

That the city of Saint Louis is filled with men notoriously disloyal to the Government and having arms in their possession is no longer a matter of doubt in my mind; men who cannot live at their homes in various portions of the State because of their known disloyalty; others hitherto members of military organizations in the South, but formerly from this State, and whose term of service has expired; others again, perhaps, under secret orders from Confederate authorities; vagrants—

men without any visible means of support; members of secret societies hostile to the Government. All these have gathered into this city as a place of refuge or to find opportunities for disloyal practices. While I have no definite knowledge, I believe that the aggregate of such characters now in this city number several thousand, and if they have, as is altogether probable, an understanding in common, they constitute a power for evil not lightly to be considered. The brigadier-general commanding I trust will see that while I fully believe the above condition of things to exist, that it is quite impossible for me to furnish correct estimates of the number or objects of such persons. I can only make these general statements, which seem to me to be fully warranted by facts and rumors which in various ways reach me. I have no other information at present of parties hostile to the Government within the limits of my command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 26, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The following just received:

MEXICO, MO., *August 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Captain Carey, commanding post at Columbia, reports to me that one of his spies just in reports the rebels crossing the Missouri River, about Claysville, into Boone County all day on the 23d instant; says they were not mounted but well armed; that they used two flat-boats for crossing.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

EDWARD McK. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAYETTE, MO., *August 26, 1864.*

General FISK:

SIR: Your dispatch is just received. I have the honor to inform you that the report of A. K. Miller is a base falsehood, and respectfully request that the matter be investigated, if there is any doubts in the minds of the authorities. In Rocheport I started a detachment of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry in one direction, with about ninety men, under Captain Hebard, and started myself with 120 in a different one. A short distance from Rocheport the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry was fired upon by about 150 men, under Holtzclaw, Anderson, Stewart, &c. I immediately moved my men in the same direction, when I found that they had scattered and concentrated on the road to ambush me. I immediately marched to that place, fell upon a camp and scattered the rebels. I pursued them in different directions all day, but could not bring them to an engagement. I shot two guerrillas near Franklin next morning. The next morning I looked for the guerrillas in vain; returned to camp and sent my men out in the night to ambush the rebels, and have not been out of the

saddle myself two days in succession for two months. Anderson with twenty-eight men went into Rocheport, I understand, after I had gone in pursuit of the rest of their forces, and stayed there some time. No one in that county will inform me of the rebel movements, but I cannot move without their knowing all about me. I have worked faithfully to overtake Anderson, but have so far been unsuccessful. My men are mounted now awaiting me to go into Boone County after Anderson. I respectfully refer you to Surg. J. D. Smith, who starts to Saint Joe to-day for information. So far as outrages in Rocheport are concerned I have reported the whole matter to General Douglass, commanding Eighth Military Sub-District, to whom I respectfully refer you. I have but few horses in camp, and whenever it has been necessary I have impressed horses from rebels to mount my men, but have invariably returned them. I feel that I am greatly wronged, and I respectfully request that you take proper measures to satisfy yourself in this matter.

R. LEONARD,
Major Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

FORT KEARNY, *August 26, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I wish McKean would come down to Fort Leavenworth and confer with General Sykes. If possible, he ought to remain till I get through with troubles in this quarter.

S. R. CURTIS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 26, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and in reply would say that I fully appreciate the difficulties with which you are surrounded in consequence of general Indian hostilities, and the inadequacy of your force for successful operations. It is impossible for me to send you more force at this time, as I have not the troops. I have made repeated applications for troops, and hope I may yet be successful in obtaining them. For the present you should confine your operations to the defense of your post and give such protection to the road and mail coaches as you can afford. You should at once take measures to make your post as strong as possible for defensive purposes, in order that a small garrison may defend it from a large body of hostile Indians. A large and substantial block-house should be erected at once. This, as well as all the depots for public stores, should be inclosed by a stockade or earth-works. This inclosure should be furnished with a good supply of water by wells or otherwise, and should be sufficiently large to contain all the public animals. Without any definite idea of the ground or location of Fort Lyon, I can give you no specific directions in this matter, but must leave details to your judgment and discretion. As your command cannot give protection at present to all the settlers on the frontier in your vicinity it may be advisable for them to abandon their homes and come to the post for

safety. In that case you will furnish them subsistence when required, and afford them such facilities for safety and comfort as is in your power. Put arms and ammunition into the hands of all who are able to use them for their self-defense, if you have the arms to furnish. If arms are issued to teamsters with trains, take a memorandum receipt of wagon-master for the same. When issued to citizens they should organize themselves into squads and companies under the leadership of a competent person, who should receipt for all the arms. They should operate as an auxiliary force under your direction and control. Keep me advised of all matters of interest pertaining to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *In the Field, August 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. S. W. Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is at his own request relieved from the command of the post of Fort Kearny, and will turn over all public property to Lieut. Col. William Baumer, First Regiment Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, and will report to these headquarters for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Mitchell:

JNO. K. RANKIN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT KEARNY, *August 26, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding First Nebraska Cavalry:

COLONEL: Detail from your command, and direct them to report to General Mitchell, a field officer and about 100 men. Their immediate services are needed to command this post, and I, therefore, express to you my preference that your best informed and most reliable field officer be assigned to General Mitchell for this service.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, August 26, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: The instructions received in two dispatches from district headquarters, dated the 16th and 17th, will be carried out. Lieutenant Darrow's command arrived after I had dispatched Lieutenant McGrade to the scouts' camp on the Redwood, and as the excitement at that time was much on the increase in Blue Earth County I was obliged to employ him in the manner reported to you previously. Lieutenant McGrade with his detachment returned yesterday by way of Lake Shetek without discovering any Indians. The condition of his horses was such that he did not think it advisable to proceed further west

toward the Big Sioux in search of the Indians. The day before he sent in thirteen head of oxen found near the Coteau, which were turned over to the post quartermaster. I have ordered Scout Stevens and a few reliable men to Spirit Lake to ascertain whether the Indians seen near the Big Sioux have not come down in that direction. Lieutenant Darrow with about thirty men is going to Jackson, and if there is no need of his going on to Spirit Lake he will immediately commence operations in front of the line of outposts south of Fort Ridgely, while a detachment of Company L, Second Cavalry, will act similarly north of this post, where the settlers seem to be greatly excited, too. One detachment of ten of Lieutenant Darrow's command are still kept on patrol duty in Blue Earth County, as the minute men seem to organize very slowly.

After a careful investigation of the complaints raised against some of the commands on the frontier, I find that, with the exception of the momentary embarrassments at Watonwan, caused by the bad condition of one barrel of flour, there was no want of provisions at any of the posts, and at the small post of Wilkin there was enough to feed a number of militiamen who were invited by the garrison. Captain Smith states that after the skirmish with the Indians at Lake Bingham he with seven men had 73 rounds of Sharps carbine and 151 rounds of Whitney pistol ammunition left, and Sergeant Merrill, who went with four men from Camp Wilkin and two from Jurgenson's, testifies that he personally had 28 rounds of Sharps carbine ammunition and each of the men with him had about 15 rounds, with 8 rounds left to each man remaining at the post. An old Indian with six children, uncle to John Mooers, has come from the Missouri and stays with Mooers' family above the lower agency. Lieutenant Tilton with a detachment of thirty men has reported, and Lieutenant Daniels is expected to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[AUGUST 27, 1864.—For Halleck to Grant, relating to affairs in Colorado, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 307, last paragraph.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 283. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

49. In accordance with section 10 of the act approved July 17, 1862, the President orders the assignment to duty, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, of the following officers: Maj. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general of the Military Division of West Mississippi, to date May 11, 1864; Capt. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, to be assistant inspector-general of the Military Division of West Mississippi, to date May 26, 1864; Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, to be quartermaster of the Military Division of West Mississippi, to date May 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., August 27, 1864.

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the person sent by me to try and reach the headquarters of the Submarine Corps, who are engaged in placing torpedoes in the river, has returned without fully accomplishing the desired object, having been arrested at Woodville, Miss., by order of Col. John S. Scott, who had received a dispatch in cipher from Thomas Hart, of Natchez, that such a person had been sent out for information. But the name in the dispatch was spelled wrong, and my informant, after having been kept a week, was released and a pass given to return to Natchez. No general organization for setting torpedoes was discovered there further than the report of a soldier that he had assisted to place one at Jackson's Point and that two others were sent to the mouth of Red River. That was all he knew of. The Confederate force at Woodville consists of Colonel Scott's command of 500, Powers', 300, and a battery of 250 men and seven guns, small, probably 6-pounders, commanded by Captain McKowen. They do not stay at Woodville, but have their general headquarters there. There are no fortifications. This person, while at Woodville, saw two wagon-loads of flour come in, which they said came from Bayou Sara. They were sending cotton to Bayou Sara, and boasted that they could get anything they wished there. The persons I sent down the river to investigate the matter of laying those torpedoes below Red River have not returned, and I have not heard from them since they passed the mouth of Red River. They also reported quite a force near Bayou Sara, but my informant could not learn how many.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
I. N. EARL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Special Scouts.

U. S. STEAMER CHILLICOTHE,
Off Fort Adams, Miss., August 27, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Southwest, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that a refugee came on board on the 26th instant, by the name of Charles W. Wheeler, claiming to have been imprisoned at Shreveport because he would not enlist in the rebel service. He informs me that he escaped about the 1st of August, and that he saw troops on his way from the lower country, on their way to Black River. He also saw three steamers loaded with small skiffs fifteen miles below Natchitoches and two steamers loaded with troops and provisions a few miles below Alexandria. He heard a general say while he was in jail that small boats were being sent up Black River to carry troops across the Mississippi and for that reason he supposed the skiffs he saw on the steamers were for the same purpose. The skiffs were not large enough to cross horses. He heard the general say that the men were to be dismounted, and that no cavalry was to be crossed. He heard conversations to the effect that the rebels intended to abandon Louisiana; to attack Natchez when they had crossed the Mississippi; to re-enforce Johnston at Atlanta, and to send a small force to Frank-

lin, La., as a feint to draw the Federal forces there. I have informed the commanding officers of vessels in this district as far as is in my power, as well as my divisional commander, of the foregoing facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. LORD,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 27, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that the Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, engineer troops, be ordered to proceed to Plaquemine for special service on the fortifications. The regiment is now at Greenville in engineer camp of instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. HAINS,
Capt. of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Actg. Chief Engr. of Dept.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, for recommendation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

I am not aware what the design is at Plaquemine to call for this regiment. This place is not now within my control in any way, but if it be intended to carry out the recommendations of General Andrews at Brashear and Berwick, which I have strongly recommended with certain additions, I do hope that this regiment will be ordered there in order that that important point may be thoroughly secured as soon as possible. If that recommendation is to be carried out it should be done at once. If not, it should be immediately known, so that Berwick may receive an addition to its present armament to thoroughly secure it.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 27, 1864.

Upon the recommendation of the commissioners of election of the State of Louisiana it is ordered that at the election on the 5th of September next the polls throughout the various parishes be held open for the reception of votes from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 230. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery of department, is authorized to cause the transfer of the armament of Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery, consisting of four 30-pounder Parrott guns and carriages, with implements complete, to Company K, First Indiana Artillery. After the transfer Battery A, above named, will proceed to this city with their horses and harness, and report to General Arnold, chief of artillery, to be equipped as light artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *August 27, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major-General Herron has just come in from the expedition. The breaking down of a bridge near Port Hudson delayed the infantry column, but notwithstanding this the result was a success. General Herron inflicted a loss upon the enemy of at least 150, besides destroying a large amount of stores at and near Clinton, La. Our loss in killed and wounded about 30.

Respectfully,

W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *August 27, 1864.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy ambushed and captured a sergeant and one man and wounded another, all of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, while on patrol at Berwick this morning.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, LA., *August 27, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General REYNOLDS:

I have no information as to the crossing of the river by the enemy. Contraband reports represent them building boats at Alexandria to be used for that purpose, but I have nothing reliable.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding at Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will communicate to Captain Foster, U. S. Navy, that a detective reports that he has information, through secession sources, that an attempt will be made to take the steam-boat Saratoga on her trip to Vicksburg; that the rebels have two batteries—one at Ellis' Cliff and the other at Banshas Landing. The commanding general does not place much reliance on the report, but it is well enough to be on guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you keep reconnoitering parties out in all directions on this side of the river while General West is out after Shelby.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Did you receive my dispatch and the order for the troops at Saint Charles yesterday? If the troops come up I want them to go up to Jacksonport on the same boats without debarking, in order to co-operate with the command under General West. Please notify me immediately on their arrival.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 27, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

It is due that I acknowledge the aid rendered yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois, in putting up the telegraph wires. Colonel Geiger has moved out or is moving with the available cavalry. Will inform you as soon as I learn the number he took. The sutler of the First Nebraska escaped from the enemy after being captured. He reports that the prisoners were taken in a southerly direction, and that as fast as any fell out or became unable to go farther they were shot. Some of our wounded were stripped and left almost naked. Colonel Geiger and myself think Shelby has gone toward the

Arkansas. I hear nothing new from that direction. The Kate Hart started for Saint Charles about daylight. I suppose the Tycoon will get off to-day. The train that left Little Rock yesterday with Indiana cavalry has just got in. It ran off the track last night.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

What train did Colonel Geiger leave on, and with how large a force? By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Geiger left at 12 m. with a little over 600 men. I do not know the exact number, as the report which I requested has not yet got in. In regard to lime, I would like twenty barrels if you can spare it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

What is the balance of your cavalry doing, for certainly the regiment has more than 600 men? Send scouting parties to south and southwest.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 27, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

One hundred and fifty enlisted men of the cavalry are on picket, not being infantry enough to relieve them. This is all the cavalry I have on any duty here. The number Colonel Geiger took appears small. I suppose it is on account of the reduced condition of the horses for lack of forage during the last three weeks. Will ascertain to-night the force I can raise for a scout.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 27, 1864—9 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: Some citizens reported this afternoon that the prisoners passed through Hickory Plains. If Shelby has gone north would it not be best immediately to send up the Gun-boat 30, Captain Grace, which is here, and a hundred men or so on the Celeste? Information might be gained and they would, perhaps, be just in season for General West. In this event an infantry regiment should move here, sav the Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored, of Graves' brigade.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 27, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

Have the available force of your command in readiness to march, with at least five days' rations, and await further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

W. A. MARTIN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 27, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An officer of the Third Michigan has just returned from Colonel Clark's command. Yesterday afternoon the Ninth Kansas, dismounted, charged across Cypress Bayou bridge, dislodging the enemy's rear guard, which was quite strong. The Ninth lost 3 men killed. The enemy was pursued for several miles, heavy skirmishing being kept up. The bearers of dispatches to Colonel Clark were met; also Colonel Garrett; all safe. The railroad train which passed this point last night ran off the track nine miles this side of the Bluff. The dispatches for General Canby were delivered to General Andrews. The last dispatches for General Andrews which were sent by courier were met some miles this side the Bluff.

A. ENGELMANN,
Commanding Brigade.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 27, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Brownsville:

It is reported that some of our wounded yet remain on the battle-field, and that some of the dead are not buried. If this is so have the matter attended to at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 27, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

There are no more wounded and dead within sixteen miles of this place on the prairie. The dead were all buried by the men of the Fifty-fourth remaining in the stockade on this side of the prairie. All the available cavalry having gone with Colonel Clark, I must have a locomotive and some cars placed at my disposal to enable me to do anything with my infantry beyond the immediate vicinity of this place. Without the most urgent necessity I would not feel justified in interfering with the running of the trains on the railroad. An ambulance has come in from Colonel Clark's command with two wounded from the fight reported this morning. The fight took place on Bull Creek. After pursuing two miles Colonel Clark fell back to Austin to await re-enforcements, and there received your dispatch of last evening. The officer in charge of the ambulance states he got information that the prisoners taken from us on the 24th were at Augusta. General Andrews telegraphed me the following:

It seems the prisoners were taken in a southwesterly direction. It appears to me Shelby has gone to the Arkansas.

C. C. ANDREWS.

A. ENGELMANN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 27, 1864—7.20 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN, *Commanding, Brownsville:*

Steam-boats start from Devall's Bluff at daylight to-morrow morning to co-operate with General West. If any information comes in during the night which would be useful to them, send it so as to reach them before they start.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 27, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN, *Commanding, Brownsville:*

Train arrived 7 p. m., all right. Two horsemen were at Ashley's Station, but rode away from the train and went toward the timber on the north. Directly north of Ashley's Station, in the edge of the timber, dense clouds of dust were rising for a distance of two miles, evidently caused by troops passing and presumed to be Union troops.

By order of Brigadier-General Carr:

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *August 27, 1864.*

Col. A. ENGELMANN, *Brownsville:*

Has your scout returned from the south? If so, what information does it bring? It seems the prisoners were taken in a southwesterly direction from the hay stations. It appears to me Shelby has gone to the Arkansas River.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 27, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The scout returned this morning, having been thirty miles south. The only information obtained was that parties of the enemy, from twenty-five to fifty strong, were hovering in that vicinity. Officers of Colonel Clark's command returning from Austin state that they were informed the prisoners were sent to Augusta.

Very respectfully,

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 27, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant General, District of Little Rock:

No news from the enemy to-day. Everything in front more than usually quiet.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chicago, Ill.:

Nothing of importance has occurred to require your personal attention. General Schenck is here. Will remain until Sunday evening.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *August 27, 1864.*

Captain SELLS:

It is rumored Shelby is moving into Missouri west of Black River. If so, he may throw a force toward Bloomfield to divert attention. Send scouts toward the Saint Francis south and west of you early to-morrow and keep me posted of any movements. Do not be surprised, and instruct the parties you send out to act cautiously.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MINERAL POINT, *August 27, 1864.*

General EWING:

The following was received by mail from Potosi, Mo., August 27, 1864:

OPERATOR,
Mineral Point:

Please telegraph to the city for a regiment of troops to be expressed immediately, as that place is threatened by the approach of a rebel force under Freeman and Shelby, numbering 6,000 strong, within fourteen miles of this place.

BASSETT,
Operator.

(A copy of same to Major Wilson at Pilot Knob.)

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 27, 1864.

Major WILSON,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

Order out scouting parties and ascertain what rebel force there is, if there be really a big force behind your outposts, and put yourself in shape for defense. General McCormick has a thousand stand of arms sent for his militia. If necessary get them to arm the recruits for the Forty-seventh Regiment. Telegraph me frequently and fully. If line breaks down send messenger by special train or mounted here.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 27, 1864

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding District, Rolla, Mo.:

I have a dispatch from Mineral Point saying Shelby and Freeman are within fourteen miles of that place marching toward it with 6,000 men. Commanding officer at Pilot Knob discredits the report. I learn nothing from my outposts at Centreville or Patterson on the subject. Have you any information of the presence in Missouri of such a force?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 27, 1864.*

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Shelby, with 6,000 men, is reported near Potosi. What do you know of this? Answer immediately.

By order:

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

PILOT KNOB, *August 27, 1864.*

Capt. J. P. DROUILLARD,
Aide-de-Camp:

I know nothing of Shelby and his 6,000 men. Scouts were sent in the direction that they are reported to-day. I have not heard from them yet.

JAMES WILSON,
Maj. Third Cav. Missouri State Mil., Comdg. Third Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRAY,
Saint Louis:

The Sixth and Seventh Provisional Regiments muster 2,100 men. Captain Quinn, assistant commissary of musters, will make his returns at once. You may expect to receive them by the 1st or 2d proximo.

The troops have been so scattered that the muster has been a serious job. I recommend that the designation of these regiments be changed by an order from you to that of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Cavalry, and a copy of the order sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The quartermasters are afraid of a change unless it is by a public order.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The safest way to Kearny is by Omaha. General Curtis is still at Fort Kearny, and I presume will arrange to protect overland mail before he returns. I think there is no unusual difficulty with Indians between Fort Bridger and Montana, but that road never has been very safe.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 26th instant, requesting copy of the "Goose epistle." Inclosed herewith please find copy verbatim, &c., of the original letter on file at these headquarters. There was some delay in not receiving promptly the first dispatch. I had an intimation from the operator that a dispatch passed over the line, but upon inquiry at the office I was informed none received; consequently, the operator called for a repetition from Saint Joseph, and was received about 8 o'clock last night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. BREWSTER,
Chief Clerk.

[Inclosure.]

DE KALB, MO., *August 3, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

SIR: I am nothing but an humble citizen and taxpayer of this county, and a farmer, and, I believe, have been as loyal to my country as any man could have been. At least my loyalty has not been doubted, and I will say a few words to you in regard to my opinion of the condition our country is in. I say to you knowingly that the country is in a worse fix ten times than it ever was. There have been some bushwhackers or rebels here for some time, and not more than 250 or 300 have ever been in Platte or Buchanan Counties, and could and ought to have been driven out or killed off four weeks ago; but the majority of the soldiers sent in pursuit of them had to stop, steal, and plunder, and then go to headquarters and report, and take care of what they had stolen, and, by stealing and burning and killing, these men have all

left the country and gone to Illinois, Kansas, and to the mountains. I will say to you that a great many men went to General Fisk and offered their services to him, and he refused them upon the ground that they were not of the Radical party, and I know some of those men personally, and know them to be good Union men from the commencement of the war, and he has been controlled altogether by what Colonel Penick, Ben. Loan, and a certain clique here would say, and the result is the country is ruined, or nearly so. In a word, I can tell you, any man who does not indorse the Ben. Loan and Penick doctrine is a rebel or a sympathizer, and ought to be either shot or driven from the State, and his property burned, and all who will not vote for them. And although General Fisk has given orders not to take property or disarm men who are peaceable men at home, on their farms at work, the soldiers and thieves from Kansas combined have taken nearly all the horses and household goods, beds, and bedding from some neighborhoods, and all the private arms, and deny it to Fisk, say they found the men in the brush; and he (Fisk) never has had the first case investigated of shooting men or of stealing. I have been in the State service all the time myself, and I know all I say to be so. I will say to you that I saw nine loaded wagons brought into Weston at one time loaded with beds and bedclothing, taken from the farmers of Platte City, and horses and mules—somewhere about forty—all go over to Kansas the same day. All they have to do is to say it is not so, give some detective a part of the profits, and he reports nothing but some negroes made their way to Kansas, and all men who are opposed to stealing and burning and shooting men down at home, who are just as loyal men as live, are afraid to report on the men at this time, and when they do it does not do any good. They can't prove anything, and for God's sake give us some man in General Fisk's place who will make peace here and not ruin the country. General Rosecrans, I will say to you that I believe that General Fisk is an honest, good-meaning man, but he has made the greatest botch of things here that I ever knew any man to do, and not intentionally, but the cause of a great deal of the troubles here, just by taking the advice of Loan, Penick, and the clique at Saint Joseph that want office next fall. All men who they say are not sound on the "goose" Fisk will not have anything to do with, and for God's sake send some man in his place. If you will place General Guitar here in Fisk's place I will venture to say there will not be a squad of bushwhackers on this side of the river in four weeks, and we will have peace.

W. G. GUTHERS.

HDQRS. CO. B, 35TH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Keytesville, Mo., August 27, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

SIR: Below I send you copy of note received from hands of citizen (J. Anderson) now member of my company:

JULY 29, 1864.

Captain STANLEY:

SIR: Through this medium I wish to inform you that you must restrain your troops or I shall be compelled to retaliate for every violation of the rules of civilized warfare. I am determined to kill two Union for every Southern sympathizer that you or your party may kill (that is, peaceable citizens), and also will kill a Radical for

every house that is burnt. I regret that these things are necessary, but you or the men with you give me no choice. Unless your course of conduct is changed Bee Branch had better look out. I will state that I am only repeating my instructions from the Confederate Government.

Yours, respectfully,

C. D. HOLTZCLAW,
Captain, Confederate States.

KEYTESVILLE, *July 29, 1864.*

Capt. C. D. HOLTZCLAW,
In Brush:

SIR: Yours of the above date is at hand and contents noted. I am a Federal officer. Expect to deal with thieves, robbers, and murderers with rigor. Peaceable citizens will be treated with respect as such. Upon exhibition of commission [by] leaders of bands of Southern men they will be treated as Confederate soldiers.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH STANLEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

P. S.—Commission [that] may be exhibited by citizen as dispatch bearer will be safely returned.

Yours, respectfully,

J. STANLEY,
Captain.

General, the above and foregoing is correct copy of the only correspondence between myself and rebels. If I have deviated from line of duty thereby you will please correct for the past and instruct for future.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH STANLEY,
Capt. Company B, Thirty-fifth Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HUNTSVILLE, MO., *August 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

A report has just reached this place that Bill Anderson, with 200 men, is seven miles southeast of here, near Mrs. McLean's, coming this way. I do not know what reliance to place in this report.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

FORT KEARNY, *August 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES:

I wish the Governor would raise the company as 100-days' men. We have the arrangement for that, and I would use them to guard against Indians. The Colorado First will begin to go out soon; not, however, so fast as you named. We will have to substitute 100-days' men.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 27, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Have telegraphed General Sykes on subject of relieving General McKean. My field order of 31st of July has not reached posts yet on this line. Orders better be mailed direct to posts, and also to district headquarters.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *August 27, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

From reliable information which I have just received I believe Quantrill is near Maysville, Kans., organizing a party of Indians for the purpose of making a raid.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 27, 1864.

Maj. S. J. ANTHONY, *Fort Larned, Kans.:*

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. I fully coincide with you as to the necessity of more troops to protect the line of communication over the Santa Fé road, and for active operations against hostile Indians in the field; but as yet I have been unable to obtain the required force. I have made repeated applications and hope I may yet be successful. With your present force it will be impossible for you to do more than protect your post and the mail route, furnishing to the coaches such escorts as you are able to do. Keep your scouts well out, watching all movements of Indians, and report all matters of importance promptly to these headquarters. The Indians are now in large force on the Platte route north of Fort Kearny. General Curtis is at Kearny, organizing an expedition against them. If the Indians should be routed they will doubtless retreat south across the Arkansas. I apprise you of this that you may keep a vigilant watch of their movements.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, August 27, 1864.

Lieut. A. R. BANCROFT,
Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry:

SIR: If the block house at Council Grove is not completed, you will proceed with it and complete it upon the plan it was commenced at as early a day as possible. When completed it will be advisable, if water is near, to establish your camp on the hill near the block-house.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 27, 1864.

W. CRAIG, W. R. TOOMBLY, AND OTHERS,
Citizens of Lupton, Colo. Ter.:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your petition for assistance in your defense, and must say that I am somewhat astonished, as you may well judge from the following quotation from Capt. S. E. Browne's report, dated August 25, 1864. He says:

I am satisfied that there are no Indians for seventy miles down the Platte, and being so satisfied, in order that the expense may be small to the Government, I march at 7 a. m. this morning for Denver City with my command. The citizens along the

valley are returning to their ranches, and confidence has been restored. Fifty men are now organized in the vicinity of Lupton for defense, and are confident that they are equal to any emergency that may arise. I learned on the scout that the story about Indians being seen and robbing houses was totally without foundation. I suggest the propriety of allowing my command to return to Denver, with the understanding that we may be called out at any moment.

Now, gentlemen, you will at once see how contradictory the case stands. I may add that I have not thirty mounted men at Denver, except Captain Browne and his independent militia company, but I shall have very soon, and you can rest assured that you shall have equal protection with any other part of my district.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor again to call your attention to the condition of this department with reference to its rapidly diminishing force from the mustering out of service now and between this time and next November, of the most of the First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, of five companies of the First Cavalry, and the First and Fifth Regiments of Infantry California Volunteers. As you will see, this leaves the department in a helpless condition. The Indians upon the plains are attacking our trains and killing our people. We are in active hostilities with the Apaches of Arizona, and have 7,641 Indian prisoners upon the reservation, which for the present we are obliged to guard. I heard a rumor that it was the intention of the War Department to send Colonel Ford's regiment of Colorado Volunteers for service in this department. If that regiment, now in Missouri, could be sent at once across the plains to New Mexico the moral effect upon the hostile Indians en route would doubtless be so great that they would leave the road and thus let our trains come through in safety. The importance of these trains coming through without molestation, laden as they are with our subsistence stores, hospital stores, and supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores, cannot be too highly estimated. I beg this matter may have the immediate and serious attention of the War Department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have ordered a force of fifty cavalry and fifty infantry, under the command of Maj. Joseph Updegraff, to the Lower Cimarron Springs to assist in giving

protection to trains en route from and to the States; and fifty cavalry and thirty infantry to the Upper Cimarron Springs for a like purpose. I informed you on the 8th instant that fifty cavalry and fifty infantry had been sent, via the Cimarron route, to the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas to help the trains. These three parties, all that can be safely spared at this moment, will, it is to be hoped, effect good results. They are rationed for fifty days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copies to Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis and Col. John M. Chivington.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been furnished with copies of two letters written to the Hon. William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by Michael Steck, superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico. The letters are dated May 28 and June 25, 1864, and are in relation to the removal of the Navajo Indians from their country to the reservation set apart by law for these Indians and for the Apaches.

I have no disposition to have any controversy with Mr. Steck, nor do I wish to claim for the Indians anything that is not their just due, but truth and candor compel me to say that those letters are calculated greatly to mislead you with reference to the whole question. Please find herewith inclosed a return* of the number of Indians now at the reservation and en route thither. These comprise the principal chiefs and the most of the tribe, including nearly all the rich Indians. The fact is patent to every person in this country. The Indians on the reservation are the happiest people I have ever seen. They are industrous and look forward with ardent hopes to the time when they can raise enough to support themselves. In room of committing depredations they have gone out and attacked Indians who were attempting to run off the herds of the people. This fact is of public notoriety.

No board was ordered by the War Department. I myself ordered one. The board included provisions bought for troops and issued to Indians. No sixty men were ever employed by the quartermaster's department for Indians. Some public oxen were used for plowing fields. The contracts for supplies for Indians included the cost of transportation to Fort Sumner, where the supplies were to be delivered. The supplies were not for four months, but for nearly a year. The whole cost of the supplies as ascertained by the board was $414,853.66 total cost, and this for nearly or quite a year's supply, and not $700,000 for four months' supply and for labor, &c., as stated. Beef has risen greatly in price from the advance in the price of gold, and it is fortunate these purchases were made when they were. It was a saving to the Government of more than $200,000. I have never heard of sheep being sold for $4 per head even at the highest and one at a time. It is true that I had two storehouses made for the provisions which cost $9,000 and a hospital for the Indians which cost $9,000. The people are not

*Not found.

opposed to the Indians being located at the Bosque Redondo. We all know that such an idea has been started and written upon for effect.

I inclose for your perusal a New Mexican with one of these supposed-to-be-manufactured articles in it. No persons were killed by Indians from the reservation. No stock was run off by them. The stock was run off by the wild, uncaught Apaches, it is thought, from Arizona, and was taken away from them by the troops. See the inclosed gazette. I am sorry to trouble you about such matters, but let me assure you as a gentlemen you are imposed upon by these letters, and the conduct of the military authorities here is not fairly represented. Time will prove all this to you. The proceedings of the board alluded to are in the War Department. I inclose a letter from Colonel Carson in relation to the late raid upon the stock of the people by the Apaches. We have had the Indians to contend with, and after much toil and suffering have brought this formidable tribe to terms. We hardly supposed that an officer of the Government could sit down, and by such an array of misstatements endeavor to prejudice so high a public functionary as yourself against the only measure that can ever secure peace and prosperity to this impoverished country. I appeal to the proceedings of the board in question, to the archives of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, to all the principal gentlemen in this country, commencing with the Governor, the Delegate, the chief justice, &c., and to Colonel Carson, who commanded the expedition against the Navajoes, for the exactness of the statements here made. I do not believe that all told there are 1,000 Navajoes left in their country, and these, from the best information as yet ascertained, have fled away beyond the Little Colorado. You will perhaps sometime or other learn the motives which have induced these statements by Dr. Steck. It is a pity, when so much has been accomplished for the country, that any one should come forward with a studied effort to undo it all.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Contrast the comparative expense between feeding and fighting these Indians, as set forth in Superintendent Steck's letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 19, 1863. (See report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1863, p. 107.) And also see the able report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1863, pp. 13, 14, and 15.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *May 28, 1864.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been anxiously looking since my arrival in Santa Fé for instructions from your office respecting the Navajoes, based upon your letter to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated March 4, 1864. I am informed that representations have been made by the friends of the policy of locating this tribe at Bosque Redondo, upon the Apache Reservation, that most of the tribe are already removed, and that by the month of July the whole number be brought in. The facts of the case are, however, widely different from this. The tribe is not subdued. A vast majority of the warriors are still in their own country, and those

at Bosque Redondo are principally the poor, who have willingly given themselves up under promises that they should be fed. The rich and powerful portion of them are still in their own country, as I am informed by authority that cannot be doubted. A delegation of Moqui Indians direct from their villages is now at the superintendency, who report that the wealth and power of the Navajoes has scarcely been touched. I would also, in this connection, refer you to the opinion of Agent Mansanarez, whose letter upon the subject will be found inclosed. It may be urged that it would be an unnecessary expense to send back 4,500 paupers, now at Fort Sumner, to their own country; but, sir, if it does cost a few thousand dollars, it will cost ten times the amount to catch and remove the wealthy portion of the tribe to the Bosque, and years will elapse before it is accomplished, and if it is, parties will escape stealthily from the reservation (as they are now doing) and return to their old haunts, and on their way back will seldom return empty. Six complaints of stock having been stolen by Navajoes have been reported during the last two weeks, some of which are official, as will be seen by Agent Mansanarez's letter, in one case within eighteen miles of Santa Fé. Yet it is claimed that the tribe is subdued.

I have for many years advocated the policy of establishing reservations for all the nomadic tribes of this Territory, and hope one will be established for the Navajoes, but when it is, the interest of the General Government and the people of the Territory should be considered. If removed to the Bosque Redondo, which has already been set apart for the Apaches, difficulties and complications will constantly arise between these tribes, and also between them and the people of the Territory, whose best grazing country is in that portion of the Territory. I hope, therefore, the plan of appointing commissioners to select a reservation will be adhered to. The people of New Mexico are almost universally opposed to the location of this tribe at Fort Sumner, or even in New Mexico, as they belong properly to the Territory of Arizona. I shall anxiously await your instructions, as it is impossible at this time for the Interior Department to take charge of them. Removed from their own country, and consequently from every resource of their own, they must be fed, and the feeding alone of those now held as prisoners will (and does at this time) involve an expenditure of at least $50,000 monthly. This is a heavy expenditure, and if the whole tribe is removed it will be much more than doubled. Another and important consideration is, that the supplies cannot be furnished in this Territory. Beef since the feeding of the Indians has commenced has advanced more than 100 per cent. and sheep from $2.50 to $4 per head, and the poor people of the Territory are now suffering severely on account of the high price of provisions. A gloomy picture, yet true.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

[Sub-inclosure.]

ABIQUIN AGENCY, *May 19, 1864.*

DR. M. STECK,

Superintendent Indian Affairs:

SIR: I was very glad to hear of your safe arrival at Santa Fé, and to learn that you were in good health. In regard to the Capote, Utahs, and Wimoches within this agency everything is quiet on this frontier. During sometime last week the Navajo Indians ran off ten animals,

mules, and horses belonging to the citizens of Tierra Amarilla, and killed two oxen and carried off the meat, and on the following day a cow was found wounded with arrows. As far as I have been advised the Indians have not been pursued. About the same time another party of Navajoes went to a place called "Rito Colorado" and killed three or four oxen and wounded two others, and it is believed that these Indians are still within the settlements, as there is no trail of the missing animals to be found leading outward.

Some two weeks since a party of citizens from the Conegas and Rito Colorado passed by this place on their return from the Navajo country, and stated that they had been two days' travel beyond the Moqui Pueblos (villages), accompanied by twenty-five Indians from those pueblos. They also stated that they had taken considerable amount of stock from the Navajoes, sheep and horses, and several captives, but few hours afterward they regretted having done so, from the fact that they found themselves surrounded by a party of over 200 Navajoes, all mounted, but at last they succeeded in killing eighteen of the Indians (I saw some of the scalps which the party brought in), and made good their retreat with a portion of the stock, besides over $200 worth of silver plate for belts, saddles, buckskins, &c. This is about the only news on the frontier up to this date. Next week, if God pleases, I will see you at your city. I am now awaiting the arrival of Mr. Henry Moncure and the interpreter, in order that we may all go together.

With high respect, I am, your obedient servant,

JOSÉ ANTO MANSANAREZ,
Indian Agent.

P. S.—I have been informed by various members of one of the expeditions against the Navajoes which were out during the months of February, March, and April, that they believe that a majority of the hostile Navajo warriors are still in their country. This I believe myself to be the case, from the fact the wealth is found in their possession; beside, the animals which they owned being at this time in their own country, which, I believe, are protected by such majority of their warriors, and is also the opinion of those already referred to who have visited the Navajo country during the time previously stated.

JOSÉ A. MANSANAREZ,
Indian Agent.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *June 25, 1864.*

HON. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have already called the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the expenditure at the Navajo Reservation, but could only form an estimate from what I supposed was being expended. I am now, however, enabled to furnish some reliable data upon this subject. During the last week a board of officers has been convened at Santa Fé by order of the War Department to inquire into the expenditures and report upon the amount of supplies purchased for captive Indians in New Mexico since the 1st day of March, 1864. The evidence before this board, after examining the officers authorized to make purchases, shows that during the four months commencing March 1 and ending June, purchases have been made expressly for captive Indians, amounting to about $510,000. Under the order the board confine themselves

strictly to purchases made and delivered for Indians, taking no account of supplies that had been purchased for troops and issued to Indians at different posts during this time, which is known to have been a large amount. No account is taken by the board of cost of transportation of Indians and supplies to Sumner, which is also known to be a large item. No account is taken of the buildings erected, yet it is known here that one contract was let for $18,000 for the building of storehouses. This report does not embrace the payment and expenses of sixty men employed by the quartermaster's department during the four months mentioned, nor the expenses of about twenty teams employed upon the reservation. If the above item had been taken into the account, and the board required to report upon the actual expenses of the captive Indians at Fort Sumner, the amount expended for purchases of supplies, transportation, clothing, &c., would not fall short of $700,000, from the 1st of March to the 13th of June, 1864. The Indians for whom this expenditure is made embraces about 400 Mescalero Apaches and about 6,000 Navajoes, being about half of that tribe. From the above estimate for the past four months for a little over half the Navajo tribe the Commissioner will be enabled to form a fair estimate of what the expenditure will be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, if the whole tribe is removed to Fort Sumner as proposed. As these Indians are still entirely under the control of the military, I submit these facts for your information, supposing that the Interior Department has not the means to carry out a policy so expensive, and that for the present the case of those Indians will be left with the War Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

Maj. JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF, U. S. ARMY,
Fort Marcy, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: The commanding general directs me to say that you will exercise the greatest care while out upon the Cimarron that the Indians do not run off your stock. At night the animals must be tied to a picket-line in camp, and grass cut and hauled into camp during the day and fed to them by night. This will keep things snug. Such articles as you may require to carry this order into execution you will obtain from the depot quartermaster at Fort Union, N. Mex.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Capt. Edward H. Bergmann, Fort Union, N. Mex.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

Maj. EDWARD W. WYNKOOP,
Commanding at Fort Lyon, District of Colorado:

MAJOR: Under the peculiar circumstances in which you are placed with reference to Indian hostilities and a want of arms, the authority given to you by Col. John C. McFerran, U. S. Army, chief of staff at

these headquarters, to take from Mr. Bryant's train fifteen boxes of Sharps carbines and ten boxes of revolvers, with a reasonable amount of ammunition for the same, is hereby approved. Please call a board to count the articles and send triplicate receipts for them in favor of William R. Shoemaker, in charge of ordnance depot at Fort Union, N. Mex. Inclosed herewith please find copies of orders sending two companies of infantry to give you help. I have to inform you that I have ordered fifty cavalry and fifty infantry, with two mountain howitzers to the crossing of the Arkansas; fifty cavalry and fifty infantry to the Lower Cimarron Springs, and fifty cavalry and thirty infantry to the Upper Cimarron Springs. The first of these detachments has already arrived at its destination. The latter two will leave Fort Union within a week. It is important that your scouts should know this. These detachments have been rationed for fifty days. We will help all we can. We have the Apache war in Arizona on our hands, and nearly 8,000 Navajo prisoners to guard, but we do not forget that your gallant troops from Colorado came to our relief when we were sorely pressed. But for the fact that over half of the available force in this department is about to be mustered out of service we would do even more.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS APACHE EXPEDITION,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the department commander that I arrived at this post from Fort Goodwin on the 26th instant, and that I will make my report, as directed in instructions from department headquarters dated July 20, 1864, as soon as the regimental records are in, and that I have assumed command of the district and post of Fort Craig this day.

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Colonel First California Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF FORT CRAIG,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., August 27, 1864.

I. The undersigned having returned from detached service hereby assumes command of this district and post.

II. First Lieut. J. B. Whittemore, First Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the district and post adjutant, and will assume the duties.

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. The following-named artillery is assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps. The commanding officers will report for assignment to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding corps: Second Massachusetts Battery, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, Twenty-first New York Battery,

Twenty-sixth New York Battery, First Delaware Battery, Second Connecticut Battery, Seventeenth Ohio Battery, First Indiana Battery, Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the First Louisiana Infantry be ordered to join the Nineteenth Corps at Morganza, reporting to the commanding officer at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 117. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., August 28, 1864.

General Orders, No. 40, from these headquarters authorizing the formation of an invalid battalion for the Corps d'Afrique in this department is hereby revoked. All enlisted men heretofore transferred from regiments to this battalion will be returned. Those not able for active service will be sent to hospital and notification sent to their regimental commander, in order that they may be taken up on the rolls.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. R. GRACE,
U. S. Navy:

I have dispatched to General Andrews in regard to a movement up White River, in which your co-operation is solicited. I requested General Andrews to consult with you on the subject. Whatever you may agree upon will be satisfactory to me.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you keep reconnoitering parties out to the south, and, if possible, let them go as far as the Saline.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

The Kate Hart has just returned from Saint Charles, bringing none of the command there, except Captain Warner, of Colonel Moore's staff. The reason given is that the boat could only bring 500 troops and no stores, and Colonel Moore did not wish to divide the command. Captain Warner states that he thinks the colonel will not move till he can move everything at the same time; that the force consists of 1,100 effective men (four regiments and a battery). He states that there are two boat loads of stores at Saint Charles. I am astonished at the Kate Hart's returning without bringing any part of the command. The quartermaster here says the Kate Hart can take on 500 troops and from 50 to 100 tons of freight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: How many boats are there at the Bluff? My order authorized Colonel Moore to take enough to bring up his command. Why did he send the Hart back? I think he is very willing to stay at Saint Charles. West will expect the troops up the river. Is there any way we can get them up in time.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

General Carr will arrange the details of the contemplated movement. Dispatches from General West show that he cannot reach Jacksonport in less than three days; therefore it is not necessary for Colonel Graves to embark before to-morrow morning, unless the gun-boat and Graves' command can cope with Shelby by themselves. Please consult with Captain Grace.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

I can get off 600 infantry with Colonel Graves from here. I think it will be advisable to send that force upon the Kate Hart with a gun-boat. But a regiment should immediately come over from Brownsville. The boat could start at daybreak to-morrow. I am afraid Colonel Moore will be too late. But if he gets away he can go up as a re-enforcement. Please answer.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Your suggestions correspond with my notions exactly. Please take measures accordingly. We will get the troops up from Saint Charles as soon as practicable. I will dispatch you again this evening.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

Colonel Graves will embark quietly at 11 o'clock, and the boats will move at daylight. I can send the train to Brownsville at an hour's notice, if you will have the regiment that is to come designated. It ought to arrive here early in the morning.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 28, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 25th instant is received.* As my effective troops are all out I cannot at this moment help you, but they will be in here in three days and if you are in a tight place I will then send you a force of 7,000 or 8,000 men to help you out. The troops returning here I am ordered to send to General Sherman, but if you and General Steele are in danger I will divert them long enough to see you out of trouble. I shall also, as soon as I can recall my cavalry, send a force of 3,000 across here to march to Clarendon and then cross White River and co-operate in running out Shelby. Please advise me at once of the situation and by the time I can obtain your answer I hope to be able to act. My troops are on the way back from a thirty days' campaign, and will be considerably worn down, but I will lose no time if I find you in real trouble.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

Forrest is still out back of us, and it is of the first importance that I should hold him here and prevent him from getting upon Sherman's communications, which I cannot do if I send my cavalry to assist you, and you must not call unless the case is urgent, in which case I shall respond.

C. C. W.

---

* See Part I, p. 281.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 28, 1864.

General ANDREWS:

General West was at Bull Bayou this morning; would go to Searcy to-day. I have ordered him forward. Geiger has wired him. Have troops and boats ready to go up the river as you suggested to General Steele. There is no great hurry, as General West cannot reach Jacksonport before the 31st. How long will it take the boats to run up? Have ammunition put on boat for General West. If it is not at the Bluff I will send it. Send surgeons and medical supplies. Have your cavalry camps thoroughly inspected and bring out the shirks. There must be over 1,000 men and horses at your post, and most of them able to do something. Try the officers who allow skulking. Have the unserviceable horses turned in if you know what to do with them. It seems to me that the diseased horses at the Remount Camp might be all driven far out on the prairie to stay and place made for those turned in.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864—6 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

A man who has acted as guide and scout just informed me that one of his friends, fifteen miles back in the country, sent word to him to-day to look out as the rebs were going to take this place. He reports that Shelby's forces are on the Bayou Metoe, between Brownsville and Austin, and that he is waiting for Price to move. Captain Cottet, late of Fifty-seventh (colored), just in, informs me that 200 or 300 rebels were seen north of Ashley's Station as the train came along yesterday.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Major Willcox sent a lieutenant and a small scout to Des Arc last evening, and reports as follows: The lieutenant returned this evening and reports no enemy in that direction. He saw but three rebs, who left in hot haste on seeing our men. Shelby went (the major adds) by way of Hickory Plains.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

If it is not thought best to start Graves early in the morning up the river, should not the Kate Hart immediately proceed to Saint Charles?

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864—10.25 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

It will take two days for boats of light draught to reach Jacksonport. Graves' force of 600 is all the infantry, except one colored company, I have. A regiment should be immediately ordered here from Brownsville.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(This was not sent from telegraph office here on account of the office at Little Rock being closed at 10.25; was sent early morning of 29th.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 28, 1864.

Until further orders all the troops stationed at this post will form in line of battle in front of their quarters from daylight until sunrise.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

W. A. MARTIN,
First Lieut. Third Michigan Cavalry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 28, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will embark at 11 o'clock to-night as quietly as possible on steamer Kate Hart, with all the effective part of your brigade now at this post, taking eight days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. The gun-boat No. 30, Captain Grace, will accompany you as escort. You will move up White River to co-operate with and act under the orders of Brigadier-General West, who is now out after Shelby. Take a few axes. Report to these headquarters the number of men you take.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., August 28, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Captain GRACE,
Commanding Gun-Boat No. 30:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Graves, commanding First Brigade, will embark with all his effective force on steamer Kate Hart at 11 o'clock this evening, and proceed up White River at daylight, or sooner if the steamer can move with safety, to co-operate with General West in the pursuit of Shelby. I have the honor to request that you will proceed with said steamer for protection and co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 28, 1864.

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Commanding, Brownsville:

COLONEL: Forward the supply train according to telegram of this morning as rapidly as possible and report progress. Please send dispatches to General West and Colonel Garrett by the train. If train has gone, send courier to overtake it.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatches of 2 p. m. for General West and Colonel Garrett have gone forward. At 4.30 p. m. the train started for Austin with 12,000 rations, as requested by General West in his late dispatch. The two boxes of ammunition mentioned in your dispatch of this morning as having been put on board the cars for General West have not arrived. The cavalry and escort which brought the empty train from Austin are reported by the officer in charge to be all sick and under orders from their regimental commander to proceed to Little Rock. I have sent seventy-five infantry as escort with the train. Colonel Garrett informs me that Colonel Geiger arrived at Austin this morning at daylight.

A. ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 28, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN, *Commanding, Brownsville:*

Send forward dispatches to General West and Colonel Garrett. Inspect the cavalry escort which came from Austin with train, and send an officer and twelve men from the best mounted with the dispatches, if they are able to catch the train. At all events, send the dispatches. If you can make use of the rest of the escort keep it at Brownsville. Send the Fifty-seventh Colored Troops to Devall's Bluff by to-morrow's train. Keep your men at work felling timber and strengthening fortifications. How many wagons went in the train, and what time did it

get off? Give all information in regard to anything that may transpire promptly and fully by telegraph. You should have reported the want of ammunition sent for General West at once; it might have been rectified.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatches from Captain Graves are just received. As seen in mine of 5 p. m. this day the train started for Austin at 4.30 p. m. Your dispatches for General West and Colonel Garrett will go off as soon as cavalry and escort can be got ready. All orders will be promptly attended to. There are eleven wagons in the provision train.

A. ENGELMANN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BULL BAYOU, *August 28, 1864—5 a. m.*

General CARR, *Little Rock:*

Your dispatch of yesterday received. From all I can learn Shelby camped last night at Fairview. He is too far ahead to be caught this side of Jacksonport. I shall go to Searcy to-day and remain there until I can hear from you that the boats are being sent to Jacksonport. I can go from Searcy to Jacksonport in two days and a half. The boats, in my opinion, are the only method of reaching Shelby. With the movement on Jacksonport in view, it will be well that you send 12,000 rations by to-morrow's train, starting it very early from Brownsville, as it will have to come to this point the same day. Please duplicate my Augusta order for carbine ammunition and send it by the boats, but not otherwise. Send surgeons, one or two, with supplies. Please answer as soon as possible, so that I can know what to do. Nothing yet from Geiger.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEST:

The force from down the river did not come up. Will send Colonel Graves and 600 men on Kate Hart with a gun-boat up the river. Push on as rapidly as possible. Train with 12,000 rations left Brownsville for you this p. m. with infantry guard. The general does not wish the infantry to remain at Austin, as he has heretofore dispatched you.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., August 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEST:

Rations and ammunition as requested by you were sent to you via Brownsville this morning. Colonel Garrett has been ordered to return

to Brownsville, unless you have given him other orders. The general does not think it best to leave his force at Austin unless you consider it very important. Have not heard of the arrival at the Bluff of the troops from below. The Twenty-ninth Iowa and Marr's battery have just arrived from Lewisburg. Wire is repaired to the Bluff. General Andrews telegraphed that Geiger left yesterday at 12 with a little over 600 men.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Colonel GARRETT,
Austin:

Push forward the train to General West with such a guard as you think is necessary. Less than 100 would not be safe probably. When the train is fairly off return to Brownsville. If you happen to have a scout with you, have him secreted at Austin for a day or two to bring in intelligence of whatever rebel troops may pass through there.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Col. JOHN A. GARRETT,
Fortieth Iowa, Austin:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you forward the supply train to General West, with whatever guard may be necessary, and that you return to Brownsville with the command at Austin, unless otherwise ordered by General West. In the event of your moving back notify General West. Please forward dispatch to General West.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

The scout sent down the river went about thirty miles. They skirmished with the enemy for several miles and found that it would be unsafe to proceed farther. The officer in command (Captain Wightman) is confident that the enemy have no means of crossing the Arkansas, except by flats. I will send out another scout upon a different road. I will have them go out toward Brownsville, and then take down the prairie, with instructions to go to Arkansas Post, if possible. I am satisfied that the enemy have not crossed below us in any considerable number.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

A scout sent down the river yesterday has just returned. Captain Wightman, who went in command, reports that he found the rebels

about thirty miles below here, and that he skirmished with them for several miles, but owing to the nature of the country considered it unsafe to go farther.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *August 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General Ewing:

I have no information of the presence of Shelby or Freeman in Missouri.

JNO. MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., August 28, 1864.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 233, current series, Department of the Missouri, I hereby relinquish the command of this district to Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Volunteers. In surrendering the command of the district I desire to return to the officers and men of the command my thanks for their prompt and efficient discharge of duty and their general good conduct and soldierly bearing. To the loyal and law-abiding citizens of the district I tender my grateful acknowledgments for their cordial and hearty support and co-operation in the discharge of the responsible trusts confided to my hands. In quitting the district it is a source of the highest pleasure to know that it enjoys a condition of peace and repose unknown since the inception of the rebellion. I trust it may continue under the administration of my successor, and that the day is not far distant when the Constitution, rebaptized in the best blood of the nation, shall resume its peaceful sway over the whole land.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., August 28, 1864.*

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 233, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Rolla.

II. The following staff officers are announced: Capt. C. G. Laurant, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, quartermaster; Maj. C. E. Clarke, Missouri State Militia, commissary of subsistence; Capt. H. N. Cook, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, district inspector and acting chief of cavalry; Capt. T. B. Reed, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, district provost-marshal; First Lieut. F. M. Avey, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, acting ordnance officer; Second Lieut. R. A. Collier, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; First Lieut. E. M. Chamberlin, Twelfth Massachusetts Battery, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. E. G. Manning, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, aide-de-camp.

III. All orders heretofore issued from these headquarters will remain in force until altered or revoked.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

The following information has just been received:

Guerrillas concentrating on Grand River about three miles north of Morristown evidently for a raid. They will be at least 1,000 strong. To-morrow fifty men start from Aubrey and a small escort from Coldwater Grove. They, the guerrillas, will probably enter Kansas in two columns; also that by the middle of September they will go south. This is said to be undoubted.

I have sent seventy-five men with paymaster's escort. The teams for rations and forage are up from Pleasant Hill with large escort, and I have a large force northeast from Independence protecting hay-cutters, also have two foot scouts out from Independence toward La Fayette. Will send scouting party as large as I can from Pleasant Hill to learn the truth of the matter.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HOLDEN, MO., *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Captain Foster sends the following:

Palmer with 140 recruits for Confederate Army passed between Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill, and was fourteen miles south of Holden on the 26th instant, only poorly armed.

W. P. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER, *Holden:*

Your dispatch of this date is entirely unsatisfactory. The general commanding desires to know why you did not pursue Palmer's band.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLDEN, MO., *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Captain Foster has not returned from scout. He did not say in his note to me why he did not pursue Palmer and his gang.

W. P. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 28, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

The general commanding directs that no assurance, direct or indirect, be given that any particular company will be put on duty and retained at any particular place. You have authority to order an issue of forage as requested in your telegram of 26th for Captain Gaddy's company Arkansas militia. Organize under General Orders, No. 129, 1862.

FRANK ENO,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

IN THE FIELD, *Sunday, August 28, 1864.*

General J. B. DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

GENERAL: I had three lively skirmishes with Anderson's band yesterday, south and west of Columbia, thoroughly routing and scattering them. They concentrated in the night near Franklin, fell upon Captain Parke, of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, from Boonville. I am on their track. Particulars by mail.

R. LEONARD,
Major Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, August 28, 1864—7.35 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT LEAVENWORTH:

I have received information that a force of guerrillas are concentrating in the vicinity of Morristown, Cass County, for the purpose of making a raid upon Kansas. My informant states that they will be at least 1,000 strong to-morrow, 29th instant. This is probably exaggerated, although several small bands have recently moved in that direction.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., August 28, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 26th instant came to hand to-day. Allow me to thank you for the valuable information which it contained, and though my troops are so fixed that I cannot at present do much in that direction I intend to move that way with a large force very soon. Your kind offer heartily to co-operate with me along the border is very gratifying to me, and I trust that we may together ward off any serious blow from the enemy. I will forward to you the signals for September as soon as they are received by me.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Kearny, Neb. Ter., August 28, 1864.
(Received 5 a. m. 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Indians in small bands continue to commit depredations, but seem more cautious, and moving westward. Have effectually secured the country east of the 99th meridian. Indians going west of settlements. Overland mail-agents have withdrawn stock and gone east. I think they can run through with such escorts as I can furnish. Militia very

tardy in coming forward, many turning back before reaching this point. Some fifty murders have been committed by Indians on this line, and considerable private stock stolen, but Government has lost but little.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
NO. 34. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 28, 1864.*

I. Capt. Reuben A. Hill, with all the effective men of his company (K) First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will march with all practicable dispatch to Fort Lyon, District of Colorado, and there report for duty for sixty days from date of arrival at that post. This movement is considered necessary to render all possible help against the Indians of the plains who are now openly hostile to passing trains, as well as to the U. S. mails. The company will be provided at Fort Union Depot with 150 rounds of ammunition per man, and with subsistence to Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter. The chief quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. All of the effective men of Capt. Louis Felsenthal's company (C) of the First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will proceed with all practicable dispatch to Gray's ranch, on the Purgatoire River, or to some other more eligible point near that place, and will furnish escorts to the U. S. mail from Gray's ranch to Fort Lyon and back and from Gray's ranch to Mr. Maxwell's, on the Little Cimarron, and back. The company will be on this duty sixty days, and will be provided with subsistence for that period and with 150 rounds of ammunition per man.

The chief quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation and make provision for suitable transportation for the escorts and for forage. The chief commissary will give orders for such fresh meat as may be needed by the troops who are thus detached.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received September 8.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of the 16th was not received until to-day. All the reserve troops are in readiness to move either against Smith or Mobile. The first I consider the most important, and I think his crossing can be prevented. If he crosses I shall be able to send 25,000 men against Mobile. Can any new troops from the Western States be sent to Washburn or Steele? The latter loses several regiments by termination of service.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 29, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a memorandum left here by Mr. Geofroy, the chargé d'affaires of France, setting forth that a large number of citizens of the loyal States who were previously at Brownsville, in Texas, have entered into the service of Cortina, at Matamoras, who has also received a supply of arms and munitions of war from this country. It is desirable that inquiry should be made into the truth of these allegations and that the result should be made known to this Department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Recent advices brought from Mexico to the Government of the Emperor have apprised him that very grave events, the responsibility for which would fall upon the Government of the United States if it neglected to take them into serious consideration, would be again brought about at Matamoras. A great number of Federals, after having evacuated Brownsville, have, as it seems, passed the Rio Bravo, and put themselves at the disposal of Mr. Cortina. This chief would also have received a considerable supply of arms and munitions dispatched from American territory. If these advices are true, as it seems there is no ground to doubt, there must have been there a violation of neutrality, which of itself alone would give sufficient ground for reclamation on the part of the Government of the Emperor. But the life of French subjects has ceased to be respected by the party dominant at Matamoras. Two of them, as it seems, had been shot by order of Mr. Cortina. It will therefore be the duty of the Government of the Emperor to protest the more energetically against the support given in these circumstances to its adversaries.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 29, 1864.

The following general order is republished for the information and government of officers of this command:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 242. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1864.

RELATING TO THE AMNESTY TO INSURGENT ENEMIES.

I. The attention of commanding officers of departments, districts, military posts, and detachments is called to the following paragraph in the proclamation of the President, dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the amnesty proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863:

"It (the amnesty) does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority."

From various departments and districts information has been received by this Department that insurgent enemies in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri

have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty, by taking the prescribed oath without any "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority," but with the purpose of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes, or of screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery, treason, and murder. All commanders of departments, districts, posts, and detachments, and all officers in the military service are directed to use the utmost diligence in detecting and bringing to punishment all insurgent enemies who have been or may be guilty of fraudulently and treacherously taking the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation for any other purpose than that of "restoring peace and establishing the national authority," and they will treat such oath, when fraudulently and treacherously taken, as not entitling the guilty parties to any clemency, but as being in itself a substantive offense against the Government and as affording no protection to the individuals by whom it has been or may be taken, either in their persons or property, and as depriving them of all claim to immunity, protection, and clemency.

II. Commanders of departments and districts are also authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations in respect to the administration of said oath in future as may be needed to prevent the improper administration of said oath to persons taking it for any other than the "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority." To all persons who have, or shall, voluntarily come forward and take the oath "with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority" full protection and all the benefits of the amnesty proclamation will be extended.

III. Commanders and all military officers will exercise strict vigilance within their respective commands, in order to detect and bring to punishment any officers, civil, military, or naval, who knowingly and willfully have administered, or shall administer, the said oath to any person or persons except the insurgent enemies who are, by the proclamation of the 26th of March, entitled to the benefits of said amnesty proclamation by reason of their taking the oath for "the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority."

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 232. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

11. The First Louisiana Volunteers will proceed without delay to Morganza, La., and be reported upon its arrival to the commanding officer of U. S. forces at Morganza, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISTRICT LA FOURCHE,
Thibodeaux, La., August 29, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: Some days ago I telegraphed you that there were some parties here who were accused of participating in the murder of seven

men at Bayou des Allemands in October, 1862. Since then I have worked faithfully and diligently, giving the matter my personal attention, in arresting parties who were accused or who I incidentally found were connected with it, and have obliged them to give bonds for their appearance for trial. I have examined a great many witnesses and have taken some depositions, and can now, I think, give you something of a history of the case and offer some suggestions for the action of the major-general commanding. In the spring of 1862 the rebels began to conscript in this region, when some of the loyal people fled to General Butler, at New Orleans, for safety. Seven of these refugees joined a company of the Eighth Vermont, and were stationed afterward at Bayou des Allemands. This company was captured by the rebels, and in September, 1862, a court-martial, composed of militia officers, was called by Colonel Vick, which assembled at Thibodeaux, La., and proceeded to try those seven men of the Eighth Vermont for desertion. They had undoubtedly been enrolled in the Louisiana militia, but had never been mustered into the Confederate service, and could not have in any way been held accountable to the so-called Confederate States. They were, however, found guilty, and on or about October 24, 1862, seven of them shot to death with musketry at Bayou des Allemands.

There were, it appears, twelve men ordered as a court-martial, but seven of which acted through the whole trial and voted in the case, not one of which appears to have dared to remain here. Two of those who commenced with the court, but who it appears by the testimony were opposed to the court-martialing, managed not to be present at the last part nor to vote, are yet here. One, Mr. Thomas J. Harges, I believe to be a good and true Union man. He has been arrested and confined a long time in New Orleans and was released without trial by Major-General Banks, upon the suggestion of Major-General Butler, by General Orders, No. 115, of December 23, 1862. The other person, Mr. Joseph Tucker, whose loyalty is of a negative rather than active character, has also been held a long time in prison in New Orleans, and it appears at last, on application of citizens and the recommendation of Brigadier-General Weitzel (who had given the case some attention), was also conditionally released without trial. The shooting party consisted of eighty-four men, some of which were detailed, and some were hired at $50 apiece as substitutes. Of this class all have fled to the rebel lines. Another class were drafted, and as the testimony of eye-witnesses show, were compelled to take part in the execution from fear of great bodily harm. Of this latter class three men, T. Toups, Francois Bourgeois, and Thomas Boudrian, are here, and have given bonds for their appearance for trial when called for. I would respectfully suggest that for the interest of all parties these five men named have a trial. It is needed to satisfy the friends of the honored dead and to protect these men from further and constant arrests. I would, however, further respectfully suggest that the military commission should sit at this place, as more than a hundred witnesses must be examined, all of which live handy here, and that the parties, with the exception of Joseph Tucker, are very poor, and as their cotton crop has failed it would distress them and the witnesses very much to be taken to New Orleans.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

General LAWLER,
Morganza:

Send General McGinnis with 3,000 infantry, 1,000 or 2,000 cavalry, and one battery, to drive off a rebel force and battery near Bayou Sara. Let the force land at Bayou Sara under the cover of the gun-boats and act from there as circumstances require. If your information warrants it vary the above force to suit the case. It is supposed General Dennis and force have returned and that you have transportation sufficient.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 29, 1864.*
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding:

The major-general commanding directs that you will please inform him at once what you know of the rebel force at Bayou Sara and your ideas of their strength, &c.

C. T. BARRETT,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

The Nevada left Saint Charles since the Sally List, and what I can learn indicates that Colonel Moore is not doing a thing toward moving. I suggested last evening that the Celeste be sent down to bring them up. The Nevada, now here, might go down. She is not, however, yet unloaded. The Tycoon is at Saint Charles waiting.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 29, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I am afraid much valuable time is being lost. If we fail in this enterprise after Shelby will not the effect be extremely damaging? If Colonel Moore is to come up he should come promptly. I don't know what business he had to send up the Kate Hart to represent the obstacles. I thought the Celeste should have been started down last night to hurry him up.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

The most time seems to be lost in the delay of dispatches. If I had known yesterday afternoon or evening that ammunition must be sent

from here I could have sent it on the morning train. I am now waiting an answer to a dispatch asking you how much ammunition can be got together to send to General West, so as to know whether an extra train must be sent.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

General Carr will send ammunition by special train this afternoon. General West wants his Augusta requisitions duplicated; have it put on Kate Hart; also 15,000 rations, half meat and double salt, for General West's command. General West will not leave Searcy before to-morrow morning. Says it will take him two days and a half to reach Jacksonport. The general thinks he can reach there by the evening of the 31st. If your boats start at daylight to-morrow morning they will reach there at the same time. Let them take some pioneer tools.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

General Steele directs that the boat with 600 infantry and the gunboat move up the river at daylight to-morrow morning to co-operate with General West, who is expected to leave Searcy to-night or to-morrow morning in pursuit of Shelby. Send a few barrels of whisky.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

You have not yet specified what troops are to go up to Jacksonport, but I infer it is only intended to send the force of 600 men of Graves' command, which I reported I could send last night. I suppose the Fifty-seventh Colored are here to take their place. It is important that this matter should be understood so I can have the troops embark on the Kate Hart by 11 o'clock to-night. The Sally List has arrived; she lost 250 bales of hay; she has several hundred bales aboard.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The force of 600 infantry of Colonel Graves' command, not the Fifty-seventh Colored, are those to go on the Kate Hart. It will be well to send the whisky that General West asked for on last expedition.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 29, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Nevada has arrived with 170 men of First Missouri, of whom about 120 are well mounted, and about 85 of Seventh Missouri veterans, not armed or mounted. The Nevada had 1,900 sacks of forage, 60 bales of hay, and 400 packages of box freight.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send the detachment of First Missouri to join the regiment by easy marches with directions to scout the railroad. Retain the Seventh Missouri veterans for the present, placing them all under one command.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 29, 1864.

Col. J. B. MOORE,
Commanding at Saint Charles:

COLONEL: Captain Warner will take down to you a dispatch from Major-General Steele for your immediate removal to this place. I deem it advisable and do request, that as soon as a boat is loaded, you will put aboard what troops can be taken and send them along without waiting for the rest. I hope the Tycoon is already loaded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

We have deserters from Mount Elba and Monticello; also some escaped prisoners. All reports agree that the enemy's forces formerly upon the Arkansas and Mississippi have crossed the Saline at Mount Elba. From the reports they bring in it would seem that they intend

making a raid into Missouri. This, however, may be a ruse, while their real intention may be to operate on our communications. I believe they intend crossing their cavalry above Little Rock. An escaped prisoner from Monticello says Marmaduke's command passed that place while he was there, on their way to Mount Elba, and that they had a pontoon train with them.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Comdg. District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

GENERAL: You are hereby authorized to send to the State of Kansas all companies of troops from that State whose term of service is about to expire and whose records do not furnish the necessary data for the preparations of their muster out rolls in the field, of which fact you will satisfy yourself from the report of the assistant commissary of musters for your district. Care will be taken that no men are sent who are not clearly entitled to muster-out under the instructions and orders of the War Department.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Our citizens are much alarmed about a raid from Missouri. Have you any information of gathering guerrillas on the western border of Missouri? Information from you on this subject will greatly assist me in preparing to meet the raiders.

THOS. CARNEY.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 29, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

Have no information of any unusual gathering of guerrillas on western border of Missouri. It is not improbable that Shelby and Anderson may attempt raid north, but more probable that they will come in this State than Kansas.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *August 29, 1864.*

General EWING:

I sent a scouting party from Bloomfield to Poplar Bluff. They have just returned and report that they met with no guerrillas and could not learn of any rebel force near there.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

From the best information you can obtain what is your conclusion touching an invasion of the State from Arkansas by the rebels?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Louis:

Your dispatch received. There is no definite information of a raid by the rebels from Arkansas.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., August 29, 1864.*

Commanding officers of sub-districts, posts, or stations within this district, immediately on receipt of this order, will select and establish suitable encampments in the vicinity of the towns or villages at present occupied by troops, and under no circumstances will enlisted men be permitted to enter the towns without a pass from their company commander, approved by the commanding officer of the camp. The encampments will be selected with a special view to the health of the command, affording a sufficient supply of water and fuel, and proper protection of the towns. The district and assistant district inspector will report to these headquarters any violation of this order, and commanding officers will be held to a rigid accountability that the same is strictly complied with. Each commanding officer of a sub-district, post, or station will forward direct to these headquarters a report stating the locality of the camp selected in accordance herewith.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Cassville, August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I herewith forward the report* of Captain Powell, Company F, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, and desire to add that I believe the accident would not have happened if the men had been kept out of the wagons and in the proper order and under arms while on the march. It appears that the men, having become sore-footed and tired, were allowed to put their arms in the feed-boxes, and were also allowed to get up and ride on the wagons and mules of the train. This was the condition of things when the attack was made. Several stands of arms were lost in this way. I have not learned what number.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH CAMERON,
Lieut. Col. Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

---

* See Part I, p. 273.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Mexico, August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding North Missouri, Saint Joe:

We have been actively engaged the last week with the rebels, have routed them on every occasion, and, from the best information I have been able to get, all the reports not yet in, have killed about 20. Major Leonard had three skirmishes with Bill Anderson on last Saturday, south and west of Columbia, routing him each time; is yet on his track. We need horses for the Ninth Cavalry, Seventeenth Illinois, and Third Missouri State Militia. I have ordered them to press horses on some occasions. If we had all these men well mounted, with a few companies of the new regiments armed to hold posts and to lay in ambush, we can completely break up all the rebel organizations in this section. Now is the time to strike them. We should not lose an hour after the new regiments are arrived, but should take them by companies as fast as they are armed and put them on duty. If I had one or two companies here I could throw the whole of Colonel Caldwell's force in the field and keep them out. I will occasionally have to press horses, and I ask that you will sustain me in so doing. I direct that these horses shall be regularly taken by a commissioned officer and receipt given, and as soon as the emergency for taking them passes that they be returned and our receipts taken up. Hoping that my action will meet with your approval,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The rebels that crossed the Missouri River below Providence are said to be a part of Shelby's force. I think the number not large, and hope we will be able to manage them. The rebels have been recruiting rapidly the last few weeks. A great many boys are in the brush; they are not good fighting material, but make successful thieves, and are a great annoyance to honest men.

J. B. D.

PAOLA, *August 29, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

I have the honor to report the following from Colonel Blair, being the latest information:

FORT SCOTT, *August 29, 1864.*

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A small scouting party of mine caught a man named Jackson on Clear Creek who had been, as he said, conscripted into the bushwhacking service about four weeks ago. He led them on to his party of nineteen men, 2 of whom were killed and 2 more each shot in the back. One of the wounded men was Bob Marchbanks, but they got off. My men found the bushwhackers just as the prisoner told them, and they have sent him up to me. He says that they are at Eaton, on the Osage, and frequently at Montevallo, too; that Bill Anderson, one of Quantrill's men, is in Carroll County with 400 men, and reporting Major Pickler, who is on Cowskin Prairie, with about 500 more. He says that they talk a good deal of Shelby soon coming up. I have got some information from the prisoner about the habits and haunts of these fellows that I hope to make useful.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

Please do not allow to be published.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCKEAN:

Information from General Pleasonton reports rebels concentrating near Morristown, Cass County, Mo., for a raid in Kansas; said to be 1,000 strong. Communicate at once with your sub-district commanders and arrange to concentrate your forces and act against the raiders if they show themselves.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Temporarily Commanding.

PAOLA, *August 29, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

A telegram from department headquarters says:

Information from General Pleasonton reports rebels concentrating near Morristown, Cass County, said to be 1,000 strong.

THO. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, KANS., *August 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe:

The enemy reported by General Pleasonton, 1,000 strong, concentrating around Morristown for a raid into Kansas. Send scout of twenty men under an officer from Aubrey, with the same badge on the hats. A like party will start from Coldwater Grove at 3 a. m. to-morrow. Search the timber thoroughly. By instructions from department headquarters order the following enlisted men to report to-morrow to Lieutenant Lewis at Fort Leavenworth, as witnesses on court-martial: Sergts. Samuel B. Ruble and E. N. Doughty; Privates John McNair, Joseph B. McCall, Joseph Grey, John Bouger, and Sergt. William P. Fuller, all of Company D, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. Report result of scout as soon as heard from.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SUB-DIST. NO. 3, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, August 29, 1864.

Capt. HENRY PEARCE,
Company H, Eleventh Kansas Cav., Coldwater Grove, Kans.:

You will send out to-morrow at 3 a. m. a scout of twenty, under command of an officer, in the direction of Morristown. Have them scout thoroughly the country north, south, east, and west of that place, also the timber through which they may pass on the route. The same badge will be worn on the hat as before. A like party, under command of an officer, will start at the same time from Aubrey. Report result of scout as soon as heard from.

By command of Colonel Moonlight:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 29, 1864.*

Lieut. M. C. CLARY,
Commanding:

General Pleasonton reports 1,000 rebels in Cass County, Mo., about to raid into Kansas. Let every man in Wyandotte and country around pick their flints and be ready.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 29, 1864.*

MAYOR OF LAWRENCE:

Rebels to the number of 1,000 (exaggerated) are collecting in Cass County, Mo. Look out.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LARNED, KANS.,
August 29, 1864.

First Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since the attack of the Indians on the Government trains en route for Fort Union on the 21st instant, no depredations have been committed in this immediate vicinity. The train of Rapine's (which lost all their stock) has been brought to this post by post teams and now waits for transportation to proceed to Fort Union. The citizen train, which was captured on the 19th on the Cimmaron, was entirely destroyed (burned) by the Indians and all the white men with it were killed and their bodies most horribly mutilated, heads cut off, hearts cut out, and evidently placed in the center of their "dance circle" while they held their fiendish war dance around them, and kicked the mutilated bodies about the prairies. The Mexicans with this train were permitted to take one wagon, with subsistence to last them back to Mexico, and sent back. Much trouble is reported as having occurred farther up the river, near Fort Lyon. Several soldiers and citizens murdered and two women carried off by small bands of Indians. The particulars have not reached me; I am of the opinion that quite a number of 100-days' men might be raised in Colorado which, with a like force from Western Kansas, added to the volunteer force now in this vicinity, could give these red rascals a whipping. In case such a course was pursued the movements of the men so raised should be simultaneous and in perfect harmony.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel McFerran, chief of staff at these headquarters, has just come across the plains, and has submitted the inclosed communication, descriptive of the condition of affairs on the road with

reference to Indian troubles. I have ordered one company of infantry to Fort Lyon and another to Gray's ranch, on the Purgatory River. Have ordered fifty cavalry and fifty infantry to the crossing of the Arkansas by the Cimarron route; fifty cavalry and fifty infantry to the Lower Cimarron Springs, and fifty cavalry and thirty infantry to the Upper Cimarron Springs, to give all the help they can. You are aware that there are not enough troops here to guard properly the road. If you will give me 2,000 efficient men from the States, Ford's Second Colorado Regiment as part of them, and give me authority to employ our Utes, Apaches, and Navajoes, I feel quite sure that the Kiowas and Comanches, to say the least, can be so roughly handled as to make them refrain from these depredations for some years to come. The season is rapidly advancing, and unless the troops arrive here by the end of October their stock will be unfit for service this fall and winter. They should be ordered to guard trains en route. Once we can get all our supplies in, and get the merchants' trains off the road, we can commence upon the Indians in earnest. Our first care should be the defensive, the preservation of the trains. When they are secure, the offensive may be begun in earnest.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Having just passed over the mail route from Kansas City, Mo., to this place, I deem it my duty to call your particular attention to its unprotected and exceedingly insecure condition, both to our mails and the transportation of our annual supplies now passing over it, not to mention the millions of dollars worth of private merchandise and other property en route to this territory and Arizona. Both life and property on this route is almost at the mercy of the Indians. Every tribe that frequents the plains is engaged in daily depredations on trains, and immense losses to the Government and individuals have occurred, and many lives have already been lost. Several persons were killed and large numbers of animals run off during my trip of fourteen days from Kansas City to this place. Many contractors and private trains are now corralled and unable to move from their camps for fear of Indians, and other trains have had their entire stock run off, and cannot move until other animals can be had. This evil is on the increase, and the number of troops on the route is so small that they are unable to securely protect the public property at their respective stations. They have in several instances lost a large number of public horses and other animals, run off by these Indians, within a few hundred yards of their posts. Soldiers and citizens have been killed within sight of a large number of troops. You cannot imagine a worse state of things than exists now on this route. Women and children have been taken prisoners to suffer treatment worse than death. From the best information I could get this state of things will grow worse unless the most prompt and decided steps be taken to chastise these savages. The Comanches, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Apaches of the plains are all combined in these most brutal outrages. I would respect-

fully recommend that at least 2,500 or 3,000 efficient troops, under a thorough and decided commander, be at once put into the field against these Indians, and no stop be put to the campaign until extermination or the most complete chastisement be inflicted. There should be no treaty or half-way and temporizing policy allowed until they are thoroughly punished. Unless prompt and efficient steps are at once taken our annual supplies for this department will be cut off and much suffering to the troops in this department ensue, not to mention the complete stoppage of our mails to and from the east, and the loss of life and property to traders and others. I have reported these facts to the Quartermaster-General, and urged him to take some action, and I now bring the subject to your notice for such steps to be taken as you think advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I would suggest the propriety of giving authority to some officer stationed at the new post to be established on the Yellowstone this summer to recruit men and organize them into regiments or battalions, officers to be appointed by the Governor of the new Territory, embracing the eastern part of the original Territory of Idaho, or by the War Department. It would also be well to send an officer direct to the Idaho mines (Bannock and Virginia Cities) for the same purpose. There has been an immense emigration of able-bodied men to that region during the summer. The disappointment about mining and the interruption of the supply trains for that region by the Indians in General Curtis' department, which will produce something very near starvation among the emigrants, will I think make it practicable to enlist several regiments for the full term of three years. Such regiments can be brought to the Missouri at Omaha during the autumn, I should suppose, without serious trouble, and being composed of hardy men they would render as much service in the field as two or three regiments of recruits raised in the East. I offer these suggestions for your consideration, as I believe it practicable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that reliable intelligence of an unofficial character has reached me of the murder of two teamsters and the seriously wounding of a third at Wild Rice River, about equidistant between Georgetown and Fort Abercrombie, by a party of

savages. A force had been dispatched by Major Adams in pursuit of the Indians, who are thought to be in considerable numbers. I shall probably receive full official details by the mail due to-night, in which case I will write again to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., August 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that there have been no more indications of Indians along our lines lately. Through Scout Stevens, whom I ordered to Spirit Lake, I have received a copy of a communication from Captain Millard, commanding at Sioux City, dated August 26, to the lieutenant commanding at Spirit Lake, stating that several Winnebagoes had been killed by a party of Sioux below Sioux City, and that they were supposed to try to escape up the Little Sioux, Rock, or Big Sioux River, in which direction a scouting party was leaving Spirit Lake to-day. Lieutenant Darrow has or will doubtless join that party, as I have left it discretionary with him to act according to the information he would have on reaching Jackson. The scouts on the Redwood River fear that their camp may be attacked, and have requested me to give them a few carbines, which I shall do, as they have only shotguns. Company L, Second [Minnesota] Cavalry, is not completely mounted yet, and quite a number of the horses in their possession are entirely unfit for cavalry service. As soon as I receive the inspection report of horses in the hands of the post quartermaster I shall forward it, and in the meantime shall act as circumstances will require.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will please find special order* from these headquarters of this date, directing Lieutenant Ruegg, of Company E, Second Minnesota Cavalry, to repair immediately to Sauk Centre and assume command of that post. The brigadier-general commanding directs me to state that there are particular reasons why no time should be lost in relieving Lieutenant Harris. The command at Preston Lake, where Lieutenant Ruegg is reported to be at present stationed, should be intrusted to the most reliable and trustworthy of sergeants in that company. Private letters received last evening mention the killing of one if not of two men and the wounding of a third, supposed to be at

* Omitted.

some point between Pomme de Terre and Fort Abercrombie, by the Indians. The men were teamsters on their way to the latter post. Two of the three teams escaped to the nearest post and the third was missing. Lieutenant Harris reports three Indians to have been seen about three miles and a half from Sauk Centre going westward with horses. It is evident there are some small parties on the north of the Minnesota River, and too much vigilance cannot be exercised by the troops there posted.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE,
August 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: The messenger who brought me the information of the Indian murders at Lewiston was one of my own men, who formed a part of an escort for some teams which I had sent to Georgetown to bring up commissary stores left there by this battalion last spring. These teams and escort had passed Lewiston not an hour before these men were killed. In fact the murdered men had traveled in company with my teams until noon, when they remained behind to let their mules graze a short time. This stopping behind cost them their lives. M. Lusta had five wounds on his person, and Brisse, whose body was found near the scene of the attack, had three balls and one or two arrows in his person. Brisse lost his life by leaping from the wagon at the moment of attack and attempting to escape by running. Had he remained in the wagon he would doubtless have preserved his life, or, if not that, saved his body from its terrible mutilation. The intention of the savages evidently was to capture the teams without injuring the mules, as none of them were either killed or wounded. If they had killed a mule in either team they would have got all the men, and would now have four scalps to exhibit as trophies instead of one. I had quite a long conversation with Mr. Dihn (Dean) before he died, and was told by him that he saw ten Indians, all painted, with feathers in their hair, at the moment of attack, and that their presence in the neighborhood had not been noticed by himself or those with him. He told me that they certainly were Sioux. By the side of Brisse's mutilated body was found the knife with which he had been scalped, still covered with his blood, and a couple of arrows. This knife and arrows were pronounced by Quinn to belong to the Sioux and not to the Chippewas. At the point where the trail of the murderers crossed Red River was found a peeled stick stuck in the ground, pointing in the direction of the trail, from the top of which was suspended two bundles of small sticks tied up, one containing twenty-four black sticks and the other twenty-one red ones. The bundle of red sticks also pointed in the direction of the trail. From the Cheyenne the trail led in the direction of the forks of the Maple River, and from there possibly by way of Rush River to Devil's Lake. I think it very probable that they were a part of Little Six's or Little Crow's bands, said to be in the vicinity of Devil's Lake and Mouse River. It is a great pity that troops are not here to fit out an expedition at once and carry death and destruction to these fiends. With 300 cavalry, well mounted, I feel

assured that a terrible blow could be struck at these Indians, one that they would never forget. If it were possible to send troops here to securely garrison the post now occupied by this battalion, I would regard it as a great favor to be permitted to march with my command into the country occupied by the red devils and wipe them out. I would have no fears for the result. I could reach them from here and strike a telling blow before they would be able to summon to their assistance a body of Indians sufficiently strong to offer any serious opposition. Is not such an expedition practicable? Can it not be done? I have been informed by a half-breed from Georgetown that the Indian killed there by Captain Donaldson's men belonged to Little Six's band, and that he was accompanied by four others of the same band. The success attending the Indians who committed the Lewiston murders will stimulate other raids, either at that or some other point. I feel apprehensive that an attack may be made on the stage between here and Sauk Centre, and to prevent it I have ordered escorts from the various detachments of this command along the route. I have also provided for an escort for the mail from here to Georgetown once per week. Every security to life and property will be furnished by me to the full extent of the means at my command. Between guards at hay meadows, escorts for hay trains, escorts for stages and mail carriers, my command will be actively employed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Comdg. Independent Battalion Minnesota Vol. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Fort Rice:

(Care of Commanding Officer Sioux City, via Council Bluffs.)

Orders sent to you in a letter of August 16 to send back Minnesota troops are not intended to break up your expedition before field operations are over. Minnesota troops to be sent back when field operations south of Missouri River are ended.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry and Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will be relieved from duty with the U. S. forces at Mobile Bay, and immediately embark for Morganza, La., reporting on their arrival at that point to the commanding officer. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. Brig. Gen. James Totten, Missouri State Militia, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to duty as chief of artillery of this division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move up the river.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., August 30, 1864—2.45 p. m.

General HERRON,
Baton Rouge, La.:

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 108, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, you are requested to cause the enlisted men of the Second Louisiana Cavalry with their horses and equipments to be at once embarked for Morganza to join the First Louisiana Cavalry. I further request that you will order Colonel Keily, Second Louisiana Cavalry, to leave Baton Rouge by first boat and report at these headquarters. Have you transportation for the men?

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *August 30, 1864—2.20 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Capt. B. F. MOREY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the troops of General Dennis' command left this post on the afternoon of the 28th instant for Morganza.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Lieut. C. T. BARRETT,
Acting Aide-de-Camp:

I know nothing of the strength of the rebel force at Bayou Sara. I suppose it is only a part of Scott's force with some artillery. They fired upon the steamers White Cloud and Choteau yesterday morning. No one hurt and no great damage done. The firing was with cannon and small-arms. The gun-boats 14 and 54 are said to have hastened to the scene of action. The firing on the White Cloud took place near an island below Bayou Sara. The Choteau is reported fired upon above Bayou Sara from this side of the river in both cases. My opinion is the gun-boats only can measureably protect steamers. Unless the country back from the river is held by our forces there can be no effectual protection given by the army, and that for the present appears to be out of the question.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., August 30, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed correspondence between Capt. W. B. Ratliff, C. S. Army, and myself, under flag of truce.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel, Commanding Post, Plaquemine, La.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ADVANCE POST, *August 28, 1864.*

Major SHAW,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Plaquemine:

MAJOR: I am directed by His Excellency Henry W. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and E. Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, to pass through to your lines Lieut. Col. T. G. Sparks, a member of the staff of His Excellency, with a flag of truce. He is instructed to inquire whether the reports which have reached headquarters at Shreveport are true, that several unoffending citizens of this State have been arrested to be executed or held in some manner for punishment in retaliation for the alleged killing of certain negroes found in arms near Indian Village by Captain McAnnelly of the C. S. Army. Should these reports prove true, and you are determined to adopt a course so harsh and at variance with the usages of civilized warfare, he is directed by General E. Kirby Smith to inform you that he will be compelled, however painful the alternative may be, to retaliate by meting out the same punishment, which you may inflict upon them, upon an equal number of the Federal prisoners now in his possession near Shreveport.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,
W. B. RATLIFF,
Captain, Commanding Forces West of Atchafalaya.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., August 30, 1864.

Capt. W. B. RATLIFF,
Commanding Confederate Forces West of Atchafalaya:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to communicate, in reply to your letter of 28th of August, 1864, that, to my knowledge, there are no citizens held as prisoners awaiting punishment in retaliation for the reported cruel and inhuman murder of three soldiers of the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), captured near Plaquemine, La., by Captain McAnnelly, Confederate forces, on the 6th of August, 1864.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. SYPHER,
Colonel, Commanding Post, Plaquemine, La.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 30, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received September 5.)

Major-General STEELE:

Your dispatch of the 20th was not received until to-day. I have asked General Washburn to send you General Mower's division at

once, and I will have transportation in readiness to send 10,000 men from Morganza if Smith should move on your line. He has orders to cross the Mississippi to re-enforce Hood, and I know has been collecting boats on the Washita and Black Rivers. This may be only a feint and your line the true point. If it should be, hold your position, and you will be re-enforced with at least 15,000 men in a few days. I have suspended operations against Mobile until Smith's intentions are developed.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 30, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: From rebel sources I learn to-day that the enemy is hard at work against General Steele. Dates I could not get, but I give you the story as I received it. It is not known here to the public. General Magruder is south of the railroad connecting Little Rock and Devall's with 18,000 men, and General Price is south of the same line with 12,000 men, cavalry; that Pine Bluff is taken with its garrison; that Saint Charles is taken with its garrison; that the railroad is torn up and communications cut off between Devall's Bluff and Little Rock (*ex necessitate rei*); that an immediate attack was to be made on Devall's Bluff (General C. C. Andrews' command), and then Little Rock would be attacked on all sides by all the forces of the rebels. Helena would close their campaign. There is some fire in all this, as I know of a good deal of smoke. Shelby's force crossed at Augusta on Sunday night a week ago, and Dobbin's force has been withdrawn, save one company (Swan's), from behind Big Creek. Of this I am pretty certain, as I have it from escaped prisoners (citizens). I received this information to-day at noon. Last night I sent an expedition of 500 men, under Colonel Hudson, on transports, down the Mississippi to White River to Indian Bayou, six miles below Saint Charles. My object is to raid the country between White River and this point, capture all the horses and mules in that region which has been spared so far; also to drive in all fat cattle, destroy all mills which have fed Dobbin, and capture the company now near Trenton and commanded by Swan; arrest also and bring in prominent secesh as hostages for the good or better treatment of our men in Dobbin's hands, and the destruction of the houses of some infernal scoundrels who ought to be burned with their houses. The expedition left here at 8 p. m., and just before the departure I received a report from the mouth of White River that a steamer which had started up White River had turned back because of reports of a large force of rebels on White River. I cautioned Hudson verbally and in writing about this report, and gave him a letter to the naval officer commanding at the mouth of White River, and instructed him that in case he could not with his poor boats and small force force the passage to Indian Bayou, to return to Laconia and carry out my orders in spite of the enemy, provided they were not in force too great on this side of White River. This report might explain the capture of Saint Charles. I will keep you constantly advised. I refer you to my letter of the 25th instant, and repeat that I should be re-enforced by two regiments of infantry and some cavalry if possible. I cannot now look to General Steele, who commands my department, and must look to you.

I am very short of ordnance stores and some ordnance. I sent my ordnance officer to Memphis and Saint Louis for supplies, and was refused and told to get them at the headquarters of the department in which I am serving. I knew this and was endeavoring to advance the interests of the department and the security of the district I command by the course I pursued. However, my ordnance officer returned, and without waiting an hour (a boat being in port) I sent him to General Steele. He has not returned, and can't until General Steele settles the issue now made by the Confederates. I cannot be held responsible for any calamity that may befall this place for want of men and powder unless I am supplied. Of course I will do my best, but I am not prepared and will be less so every day unless relieved. The enemy may never be allowed to reach this post, but the fortunes may have the road for his approach. I send an officer, Lieut. H. C. Murdock, of my staff, who bears this letter, and I request, major, most respectfully, that you co-operate with me in the matter now, perhaps too plainly, laid before you. You will pardon my earnestness. I will, of course, communicate with the navy and arrange for their support in case of need. The health of the command is very bad, and we send in a day or two a large number of sick to Memphis. Present my compliments to the general.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, August 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding at Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Have the Nevada and any other boat that may be there made ready at once and ordered to Saint Charles to bring up the troops at that point. Send the following additional order to Colonel Moore, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 30, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. TROOPS,
Saint Charles, on White River:

SIR: You will immediately embark your command on the transports which will be sent down by General Andrews, and such others as may be necessary for that purpose and which may be found in White River, and proceed as expeditiously as possible to carry out the orders which have already been sent you from these headquarters.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 30, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER:

The Kate Hart left with Colonel Graves' command, of a little upward of 600 men, and gun-boat Fawn, Captain Grace, at 6 o'clock this morning. The movement was delayed two hours by the tardy and frivolous conduct of Captain Grace in regard to getting another pilot. Up to 12 o'clock last night he gave me to understand he could move at

daylight. Lieutenant Davis, with 100 men of First Missouri Cavalry (late escort for General Rosecrans), has just moved out for Little Rock. He expects to camp to-night at stockade beyond Ashley's Station.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEARCY, *August 30, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Via Brownsville, September 1.)

General CARR,
Little Rock:

Your two dispatches of 28th instant received to-day. My command is all rationed, and will move at an early hour in the morning. I expect to reach Grand Glaize by night; do not think the boats can get above that point. Shall cross there and push with all dispatch for the enemy. Have sent a scout to Augusta Landing to communicate with the boats. Rayborne is below me with a few men, and has captured a few stragglers from my command. The front has been thoroughly scouted, and everything indicates that Shelby's entire force has fallen back to Jacksonport. His pickets at Augusta will doubtless apprise him of the ascent of boats.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *August 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON:

Prisoners and refugees report that the rebels are preparing for some important movement. It is supposed that they are going to Missouri, and that part will cross below Pine Bluff and the rest above Little Rock. Some say they are going to attack Pine Bluff, and others say Little Rock is the objective point. A late Washington (Arkansas) paper says the Federals have reoccupied Benton. We had 800 cavalry there reconnoitering. I am inclined to think that there may be some humbug about their grand movement. Prisoners just brought in say that Fagan's headquarters were at Princeton three days ago, but that he was ordered to move toward Pine Bluff. Also, that the famous pontoon bridge had been taken back to Camden. Sokalski has just returned with flag of truce from near Tulip. They told him there that Fagan was at Monticello, but he did not believe it. Everybody said a grand movement was on foot. A Union man just from Camden says Magruder is not there. Fagan still commands the cavalry and Price the infantry. West is after Shelby. If he fails again I want you to try it.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *August 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

A deserter came in this evening from Marmaduke's brigade. He confirms what others have reported. He says that a pontoon bridge was actually taken to the Arkansas River, but ordered back before they

commenced laying it down. All reports make the enemy moving up the Saline, with the intention of crossing the Arkansas above Little Rock. I will send a scouting party toward the Saline to-morrow. In regard to my promotion, had I not better wait until the error in spelling my name is corrected before I send my letter of acceptance, the required oath, &c. Please answer to-night, as the boat starts for Little Rock to-morrow morning.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 30, 1864—12 m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Colonel Garrett has arrived with his command. He reports that the provision train left Austin at 10.30 a. m. yesterday under an escort of 105 men of his regiment, Captain Ridlen commanding.

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois, Commanding Brigade.

BROWNSVILLE, *August 30, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, of the First Missouri Cavalry, reports that he is encamped at the town of Brownsville with 120 veterans of his regiment, on his way to Little Rock.

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois, Commanding Brigade.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 30, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received September 4.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Mower's division, I think, should be brought in at once, to re-enforce the line of the Arkansas. The present movement of the rebels west of the Mississippl River points in that direction. I will send troops from here also if General Steele should be attacked in earnest. If he is the communication by telegraph will be cut. Can you arrange to keep up the communication by couriers from Helena?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Governor requests that you will direct the ordnance officer here to turn over to the quartermaster-general of the State, upon his requisition, 1,000 muskets, equipments, and ammunition, to be issued to two new regiments of volunteers which are now forming in North Missouri, at Macon City and Warrenton, but not yet mustered in. There

are 500 men in each regiment enlisted and sworn in, but not yet mustered. They are in danger of attack, and must have arms. General Rosecrans is absent. Answer.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

ROLLA, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. E. MCK. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of guerrillas, estimated at thirty, came within seven miles of this post last night; they murdered a man by the name of Darling, stole all the household property of a family named Coloney, now in Saint Louis, including some muskets and revolvers. I send a party of twenty in pursuit; this exhausts my available force at this post. If anything is to be done in this district it will require a thousand mounted men.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, August 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Rolla:

We are informed that Union farm, six miles from Rolla, owned by Mrs. Tuttle, was visited by bushwhackers last night. Mrs. Tuttle is here anxious for particulars. Please report such facts as may have come in your possession.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Union farm is the place I telegraphed Captain Hudson about this morning. Have sent a party out to bury Darling and to pursue the guerrillas. Shall have further particulars this evening.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., August 30, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Last night between 1 and 2 o'clock a party of rebels entered and robbed a house about seven miles from here, killing a Mr. Darling living there. Bill Lennox, son of the former owner of the place, was in the party and said no one should ever live there but of his family, and ordered Mrs. Darling to leave the place. Mr. Darling had left Minnesota on account of the Indian troubles and settled here about ten months ago. There being some signs of life about him after he was

shot, his daughter went for water for him, but a rebel ordered her to desist, pointing a gun at her at the same time, but she persisted and moistened the lips of her father dying, while others of the guerrilla band held their guns to him intending again to fire and make sure of his death, should it appear that he might live. They robbed the house of five rifles, two revolvers, one shotgun, $30 in money, one watch, one shawl, and bedclothes.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from Lieutenant Dietrich, at Saint James:

Two men just came in and reported the rebels at the iron-works, 5 o'clock. They took all the horses and some men. The number of them is not known.

Still later:

A man from the works says there were twenty of the gang. Bill Lennox was in command. They had the workmen drawn up in line until they had robbed the store and taken twelve horses, then started south from the works.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

The following dispatch has just been received from Olathe, Kans. I send it for the information of the general commanding:

Captain Allen dispatches from Oxford that he has information that 1,000 guerrillas are south of the river, mainly camped near Blackwater Crossing of the Sni, and moving gradually in the direction of Morristown. Quantrill himself is on the north side of the river yet, though hourly expected on the south side. They are preparing to leave, and Captain Allen's opinion is that if they make a raid at all it will be within forty-eight hours.

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

Shall be out with all the available cavalry in the morning.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy to Major Smith, Independence, Mo., and Captain Elmer, Pleasant Hill, Mo.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. E. P. ELMER,
Commanding, Pleasant Hill:

You will please find out if possible, by some means or other, if there is a body of guerrillas concentrating on Grand River. Captain Robinson, of Harrisonville, will render all assistance in his power. Make diligent endeavor to find out.

By order of Colonel Ford:

R. S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Lieut. R. S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City:

I have been watching things closely for the last few days, and every sign goes to indicate that an important move is on foot in some direction. We have discovered several trails, all leading south. I am informed by Captain Foster, of Holden, that his command was fired upon by a party of 120 Sunday last, southwest of Holden. Many of them appeared to be recruits and were not armed. I learn from Captain West, at Harrisonville, that a small party was near that station last night making inquiries what the Federals were about; also that a trail of about thirty was discovered moving in the direction of Morristown. I had intended to send a scout of forty men to Harrisonville and below in the morning. Shall I send it?

E. P. ELMER,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 30, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Inclosed I send you two letters captured from Captain Pace, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, rebel, who was killed in Polk County while on his way north, last Sunday, by a portion of Captain Headlee's command, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia. One of Captain Pace's men, who was wounded and captured, says the party left Marmaduke's command at Gaines' Landing on the 26th ultimo and that his command does not number over 1,000 effective men, and that they found Shelby's command north of Batesville, which was represented to them as numbering 6,000 men, and that General Shelby said that General Steele's troops had driven him north, and he did not know any better [place] to go to than Missouri. He also states that the information throughout General Price's army is that there is great danger in going through to North Missouri, but that it is perfectly safe after the point is reached.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY,
Camp on Arkansas River, July 23, 1864.

DEAR EARLY: I have just time to write you a line before the carrier who takes this will start. No news of much interest here now. The weather very warm and a good deal of sickness in camp. Since my return from Richmond I have been in active service. Our regiment has been in several severe engagements and has lost a good many men killed and wounded. For some time past our brigade has been on the Mississippi River, which we blockaded for a time. Recently we have been on the Arkansas from fifteen to thirty miles below Pine Bluff. At present we are comparatively idle, though we are hoping to receive orders soon

to move northward. I think we will be able to drive the enemy from this State during the summer and fall. Saw Major Brinker a few days since, who, with your other friends, is well. All accounts from Missouri represent that the bushwhackers in Missouri are more numerous and bold than ever. We feel great anxiety about Lee and Johnston, but are still confident. We still hope that you can weather the storm. We are all right over here now and wish we could lend you a helping hand. Write to me without fail every opportunity. Remember me to Hamp. Wiley, Major Means, Doctor Bass, and all friends when you see them. I will write you a long letter the first opportunity. We get plenty of green corn to eat now, and I shall have a fine blackberry pie for dinner to-day as it is Sunday.

Yours, truly,

A. M. LAY.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. TENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY, MARMADUKE'S BRIG.,
Camp on Arkansas River, July 24, 1864.

DEAR HOUGH: I have just time to write you a line before the gentleman who will carry this starts. Ash. Ewing and others have recently received letters from Jefferson City, and thinking their contents might be of interest to you I write. Ash. had one letter from Clay and two from his "duck." All are well there; Phil. Winston and Miss Laura Scott are married. Jim McHenry and Jack have gone to Idaho. M. M. Flesh (conservative) beats Chris. Wagner (radical) for mayor some thirty votes. They came very near beating old George Miller for judge at the last election by a Dutchman imported from Saint Louis three weeks before the election. The bushwhackers in Missouri are more numerous and active than ever before. The letters came by flag of truce and were brought there, I think, by C. J. Corwin, esq. That distinguished individual is now living on a plantation, I think, which it is said he has rented. I think there is a prospect that we will make this an unhealthy location for him before long. This, I believe, is all the news. I have not received a letter from Missouri since I left there. I write often but get no answer. It has been a long time since I have even heard from home. Our brigade has been on the Mississippi River for a month or two, where we had some severe engagements with the enemy and blockaded the river for some time. Recently we have been on the Arkansas from ten to thirty miles below Pine Bluff. We are now comparatively idle, but hope soon to receive orders to move northward. We ought to be able to drive the enemy from this State now and move into Missouri; whether we will or not remains to be seen. Our long inactivity since the victories of the spring does not look very encouraging. Our infantry is on the Washita River; district headquarters at Camden; Bragg is at Marshall, Tex. Have not heard from him for a long time. Your friends generally in the army are well. I am quartermaster of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Lawther commanding. Am doing finely with the exception of being a little unwell just now. My kindest regards to Mrs. Hough and hope the little boy is doing well. Write without fail if you have an opportunity. Direct to Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Marmaduke's brigade, and send to district headquarters at Camden, Ark.

In great haste, truly, yours,

A. M. LAY.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Will accepting De Bolt's regiment compromise the raising the two regiments already called? Answer carefully. Where are all the guerrillas?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *August 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I will be better prepared to answer the interrogatory touching the De Bolt regiment to-morrow morning. The guerrillas are being re-enforced by the young rebels who are fleeing from the draft. We are chasing the rascals with all the mounted men we can raise; have killed 27 bushwhackers within the last six days; every one counts. Doctor Walker, a rebel of Platte County, was killed near his own house on the 28th instant. His neighbors all agree in the opinion that his death was caused by an old feud, antedating the war even.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Douglass, who telegraphs for a co-operating force from this side to clean out some bands of guerrillas in Boone County, has been directed to communicate with you. Give the force he wishes to send out and that required from this side. Fix times and places of crossing and have guides ready at the proper points. This must be done with great secrecy and promptness. Let me know the present condition of the recruits.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A portion of the new regiments now organizing should be mounted forthwith and sent against the guerrillas. The major-general commanding advises me by telegraph that the men could furnish their own horses and the Government would purchase them at appraisal status. I have the honor to request definite instructions as to horses and horse equipments as early as practicable. The approaching draft is rapidly re-enforcing the enemy in the brush in nearly all the river counties. The withdrawal of the First Iowa Cavalry veterans will be seriously felt in the district. We shall have men enough this week, but must mount a portion without delay.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Several bodies of rebels have crossed the Missouri River about Jefferson City, and are now in camp in Boone County. I have not been able to concentrate force sufficient to drive them out. If you could order some troops to cross over from Jefferson City while I send troops south and east from Fayette and Glasgow, I think we can capture them. They claim to be Shelby's men.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Let me know where these bands are. How many they are. Telegraph same to General Fisk. Have plans arranged so that we can [know] when the co-operating force should be ready, and the points at which it should cross. Let all be done promptly, and have guides for the forces from this side of the river.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Mexico, August 30, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding North Missouri, Saint Joseph:

Since I last wrote you I have received information of another band of rebels (said to be eighty) crossing the Missouri River, coming north, at Stonesport, nine miles above Jefferson City. From the best information I can obtain there has quite a number of men crossed the river. Captain Carey holds the post at Columbia with about eighty men. The rebels hold the country between Columbia and the river, with their pickets within one mile of town. Several days since I ordered Major Leonard to re-enforce Columbia. He started on last Friday and encountered Bill Anderson. Had three heavy skirmishes with him, routing and scattering his men. This news Major Leonard sent me by telegraph. Major Leonard drove Anderson into Howard County. This threw Leonard away from Columbia. I received news yesterday evening that the Federal and rebel forces had a fight three miles from Rocheport, in Howard County, lasting some three hours and up to dark Sunday evening (this news may be true or false); the result not known. I am hourly expecting to hear of important moves by the enemy, and the recent order requiring the First Iowa Cavalry to report at Little Rock makes it necessary that I make some arrangements for troops at my headquarters, as they are the only troops I have here. If Colonel Forbes can get a few companies of his men armed in a few days, I think he might hold Macon City, and let me consolidate the Ninth Cavalry at Sturgeon and move the Third Missouri State Militia to Mexico. I look upon Sturgeon as being the best point on the railroad to operate in the Perche Hills, or in Monroe County. I am organizing companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia and putting them on duty in all the counties north and west of the North Missouri Railroad, with a view of putting the new regiments in front of the enemy. We must take companies of the new

regiments as fast as they are armed and use them or we will be driven out of all the river counties. I would suggest to you that we make an effort to get the two companies of the Ninth Cavalry at Rolla brought north of the Missouri River. These two companies would be of more service to us than any companies now here of the Ninth Cavalry, they being better mounted and in a better state of discipline. I should think with proper effort they might be obtained.

Hoping these suggestions will meet with your approbation,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m. 31st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have ordered quartermasters to buy horses to mount troops, but vouchers are refused in payment because the Cavalry Bureau did not make the purchase. There are no representatives of the bureau either in Nebraska or Colorado, where immediate necessity requires horses. Over half my cavalry in this region is without horses, and purchases are quite suspended, because money is not supplied and vouchers are discredited. Only sixty-four militia have got this far. They turn back home as soon as they pass settlements. The best equipment and diligent use of Federal troops must be our main dependence in keeping our overland lines open.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OFFICE NEOSHO INDIAN AGENCY,
(TEMPORARILY AT OHIO CITY, KANS.), *August 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans:

GENERAL: In view of the hostile attitude of bushwhackers on the eastern and Indians on the western borders of Kansas, and the perilous situation of the inhabitants, I shall proceed on the 3d instant [proximo] to the Osage Nation to hold a council with the chiefs and warriors of that tribe, for the purpose of inducing their braves and warriors to assist in the defense of our western border against the hostile Indians. And I feel no hesitancy in tendering 500 warriors mounted to you for the service for a short time (thirty or forty days), provided you will give me the assurance of subsistence and such arms and ammunition as they may be destitute of. I propose to lead them in person and allow them to adopt all the rules and customs of Indian warfare. They are thoroughly loyal and the natural enemies of these hostile tribes on the plains. If this suggestion meets your favor and I should succeed as I expect, I can move in a few days at any point you may order. The only officers we should want would be a quartermaster and commissary. This may look visionary to you but a reality to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. ELDER,
U. S. Neosho Indian Agent.

PAOLA, *August 30, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

No rebels have been discovered near Morristown yet, but a large body is reported to-day at Blackwater Crossing of the Sni in Missouri, said to be gradually moving southwest.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

LEAVENWORTH, *August 30, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES:

Citizens of Douglas and other counties much alarmed at the threatening appearance of a serious raid from Missouri. Have you any information that requires additional force to protect the State? I respectfully request any information you may have from time to time, where the service of the militia may be needed.

THOS. CARNEY.

PAOLA, *August 30, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth City:

I imagine that the rumors which create the alarm you mention have reference to the situation some time since, as I have no late information which would seem to justify any new excitement. I shall certainly take pleasure in complying with your request to be furnished with any information I may get that might require additional assistance, and I presume my successor will also.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

PAOLA, KANS., *August 30, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe:

Direct Company L, Fifth Kansas, to abandon Camp Clayton and take up station at Oxford, reporting to Captain Allen. Instruct your command to keep out scouts into Missouri in every direction to watch the movements of the enemy, and in case he enters Kansas to abandon encampments and fall on his rear with a will, notifying you and the command north and south of entry. Keep sentinel all night in telegraph office, so as to send and receive dispatches any hour. If it is settled that the enemy will enter south of Aubrey or near it order Company I to Olathe, and call on Colonel Keeler for militia to watch the section of country around Shawnee Mission. Was the information obtained from Estes?

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, August 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Department of Kansas:

Have sent company 100-days' men to old Fort Lupton. Will send one to-morrow to Valley Station and one not mounted to Junction Station and one company mounted to Arkansas River. Will in a few days send out one mounted to Latham. The company Eleventh Ohio at Fremont's Orchard seems to be doing nothing, so citizens report. I shall go down road in a few days. Can my ordnance, horse equipments, &c., be hurried up?

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sauk Centre, August 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that on the 26th instant I sent Sergeant McColley and ten men in pursuit of the Indians that had been seen the night before. They returned after scouting all day, and reported having found pony tracks going in the direction of Fort Ripley. It is commonly believed that they were Sioux going to treat with the Chippewas, and there is much uneasiness among the settlers about it, some families from Chippewa being now on their way to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRIS,
Second Lieut. Company D, Eighth Minnesota Vols., Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: The commissioners for the appraisement of the Sioux reservation on the Minnesota River are desirous of receiving such protection from the hostile Indians as it may be convenient for the military authorities to render. You will cause the country around to be patrolled by a small force of cavalry and scouts from time to time, and if deemed necessary you are authorized to use your discretion in permitting a few of the latter to accompany them as guard. In such case they can perform efficient duty as scouts at the same time.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE,
August 30, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Mr. Harris arrived here from Georgetown this morning and reports several small parties of Indians in that vicinity. He came up

in behalf of the citizens, and asks that some troops be sent there to protect them. I have ordered a detachment of fifteen men to be sent down there to-morrow with fifteen days' rations. Will Pembina and Georgetown be occupied by troops this winter?

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
August 30, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Please find inclosed the report of Lieutenant Phillips, commanding escort to Captain Fisk's train to the Missouri River. He returned to this post on the 29th instant. Also the report of Lieutenant Gardner, Company M, Second Cavalry, who left this post on the 26th instant with ten men of his company and eleven scouts, in charge of Gabriel Renville. I approved of the course taken by Lieutenant Phillips in regard to his acting as escort to Captain Fisk's train farther than the Missouri River, and would respectfully ask instructions should any similar case arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER., *August 29, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Post, Fort Wadsworth:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your approval the following report of my march from this post to Fort Rice, on the Missouri; also of my return march from that post. I left this post on the 1st day of August, 1864, in pursuance of the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. GARRISON FOR FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER., *Camp on Kettle Lake, July 31, 1864.*

Captain Bonham, Company I, Second Minnesota Cavalry, will detail one officer and fifty men of his command to escort the emigrant train under command of Captain Fisk to the Missouri River, after which they will report to these headquarters without delay.

By order of Maj. John Clowney:

THOS. PRIESTLEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

After leaving this post I followed the trail established by your scouts through to the James River, on which stream we camped on the night of the 2d instant. We found there a camp of about fifteen or twenty Indians with their families. They had a pass signed by General Sully, giving them permission to hunt buffalo along that river. From the James River we took a northwest course, making a new trail north of any of those previously established. On the 6th we crossed a fresh Indian trail leading to the west of us, and on the next day our scouts discovered a camp which had been lately deserted, and where they calculated some 700 or 800 Indians had been lately encamped. On the

8th instant we struck the foot of the Coteau of the Missouri, where we camped at noon. Here we found strong indications of the presence of Indians, the cherry bushes, which they had cut in great quantities, not being yet wilted. One of my men found a small brass kettle which they had left in the bushes. We found their camping-ground in a deep ravine. At the head of the ravine we discovered a stick, split and stuck in the ground, another stick being inserted in the split, pointing west. The point of the stick was painted red. Another one was found pointing in the same direction with a piece of calico attached to the point. No trail was found.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, my flankers brought in a detachment of thirty-two Sioux chiefs armed with a pass from General Sully. They said they were on the way to Fort Rice to get permission from the post commandant to go farther south. They stated that on the night of the 11th instant we camped within four miles and a half of their bands, which numbered about 900. We reached Fort Rice on the 15th instant about noon, and reported to Col. Daniel J. Dill, commanding that post. On the 16th instant I received the following order from Captain Fisk:

FORT RICE, DAK. TER., *August 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant PHILLIPS,
Commanding Detachment Company I, Second Minnesota Cavalry:

SIR: Upon my arrival here I find that by the failure of mails, or from some other cause, General Sully did not receive the instructions from General Pope (of which I have a copy) directing him to furnish, if possible, a cavalry escort for my emigrant train (this to the Yellowstone), and that there are no mounted troops at this or other posts to be spared for further escort. Wherefore I call upon you to continue to perform for me, with the detachment you have, such scouting and guard duty as may be required from here to the mouth of Big Horn, upon the Yellowstone, from which point, or perhaps sooner, you will return over the same trail, via this post, to Fort Wadsworth. You will provide yourself with thirty days' rations for forty-five men, and be in readiness to start with me by Monday next, the 22d instant. What seems to me to be an absolute emergency impels me to make this demand, and I trust you will cheerfully comply. I will endeavor to communicate with Major Clowney and to inform him what I have been obliged to do in the premises.

JAMES L. FISK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
Commanding North Overland Expedition for Protection of Emigrants.

To which order Colonel Dill annexed the following approval:

This appears to be a reasonable demand, inasmuch as there are no mounted troops at this post or others to spare, and I think it necessary that Captain Fisk should have an escort.

DANL. J. DILL,
Colonel Thirtieth Wisconsin Infty. Vols., Comdg. Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.

On receipt of which order and approval I entered the following protest:

FORT RICE, DAK. TER., *August 16, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES FISK,
Commanding Overland Expedition for the Protection of Emigrants:

SIR: Under the existing circumstances, I consider it my duty to enter my protest against your demand that the detachment of Company I, Second Regiment Cavalry Minnesota Volunteers, of which I am in command, should continue to act as escort to your expedition through to the mouth of the Big Horn, for the following reasons: First, I am ordered by Special Orders, No. 19, headquarters Fort Wadsworth, camp on Kettle Lake, July 31, 1864, to act as escort to your expedition as far as the Missouri, after which to report to that post without delay, and as Major Clowney is the ranking officer, and as he depends upon my detachment to act as escort to the returning train from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Ridgely, I consider it my

duty to obey such orders, unless I should receive others from higher authority to proceed. Second, the horses on which my men are mounted are entirely unfitted for a march of that distance. Having been obliged to select them from a few horses which had been rejected by other companies, and the feed having been very poor, and having no grain for them, they are in a very poor condition, and entirely unfitted for such a march. Therefore, being situated as I am, I consider it my duty to obey the orders of Major Clowney, and shall, unless I receive different orders from higher authority, act accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. PHILLIPS,
Lieut., Comdg. Detachment Company I, Second Regiment Minnesota Vols.

On receipt of my protest Captain Fisk excused me at once, and on the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., I took up my line of march for Fort Wadsworth. While at Fort Rice it was reported that General Sully had fought a heavy battle near the mouth of the Big Horn and defeated the Indians. The Indians were so confident of victory that they went into battle with their teepes standing. The exact loss could not be ascertained. It was also reported that there was a large [force] of hostile Indians on Devil's Lake. Some scouts reported 1,500 Indians, and others 1,500 lodges. The second day after we left Fort Rice two of our scouts met some friendly Indians, who cautioned them not to stray far from the company, as the country was full of hostile Indians. We followed the back trail back to the James, which we struck on the 24th instant. We left that river on the 26th and struck north of any previous route, establishing a new trail from there to this post, which we reached on the evening of the 28th.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. COMPANY M, SECOND MINNESOTA CAVALRY,
Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., August 29, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 20, from your headquarters, I proceeded with ten men and thirteen scouts to James River. I left this fort at 2 p. m. on the 25th of August, 1864, and arrived at the old crossing on James River about 5 a. m. the 26th of August, 1864. Thence traveling south about five miles I discovered an Indian camp. The Indians I found were from Fort Thompson and had permission from Lieutenant Balcombe to hunt through that country. From thence we traveled southeast until we struck the Coteau. Thence we changed our course northeast and discovered two Indians. These we found, on questioning, were friendly and from Fort Wadsworth. Returning, I arrived at Fort Wadsworth on the 29th of August, 1864, after being absent five days, inclusive.

Your obedient servant,

P. S. GARDNER,
First Lieutenant Company M, Second Minnesota Cavalry Vols.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, CASS COUNTY, MINN.,
August 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, *Saint Paul, Minn.:*

SIR: I have to inform you, in compliance with your request, that the Indians under my charge are all quiet and at present well disposed. Hole-in-the-Day is now with me and in very good spirits, although not

feeling entirely satisfied in regard to the nonfulfillment of promises made to him, as he contends, in Washington. There is a cause arising which may create difficulty. There is much talk concerning it already. I have reference to the taking away of these Indians and selling them as substitutes in Saint Paul. The matter is beyond my control, it being managed through mixed-bloods and by means of whisky. If there is any way by which you could interfere in this matter and prevent their being sworn in unless by their voluntary consent, untrammeled by outside influences, you would confer a great favor and abate one of the causes tending to excitement among the Indians. The Red Lake payment will take place about the 1st of October, at or near the Red Lake River Crossing. I would request that a detachment of twenty-five soldiers be sent to accompany me with the money, goods, and provisions for that payment, if not incompatible with the public interest.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. C. MORRILL,
Indian Agent.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, August 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: I inclose, respectfully, a private communication* from General Mitchell, of Saint Cloud, confirming the report of Indian depredations in the vicinity of Manannah, &c. Judge Smith, who has just arrived from Forest City, saw a soldier on Monday from the front, who more than corroborated the report. I earnestly suggest the propriety of immediately dispatching Captain Boyd to that section of country with his company (E) of Hatch's battalion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota.

I will call for inclosures at noon.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 31, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received September 8.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The movements of Kirby Smith's troops have been very uncertain for the past ten days, but there has been a gradual concentration in the lower part of Arkansas. Magruder has reached Camden and relieved Price, and although we have still information of the construction of boats and other preparations looking to the crossing of the river, I think the main operations will be directed against Steele. General Reynolds, with two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, will at once be moved up the river, and I have asked General Washburn to move Mower's division to Steele's assistance, if this information is found correct. If it should prove to be a real attack, Steele will be re-enforced by from 15,000 to 20,000 men. If only a feint, these troops will still be in position to oppose the passage of the river, if that should be the real design.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

---

* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 114. } *New Orleans, La., August 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the troops serving on Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, Ala., and will proceed without delay to this city and report for orders to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 120. } *New Orleans, August 31, 1864.*

Citizens of Louisiana who are legal voters and have enlisted in any of the regiments or detachments of U. S. troops now serving in the State will be allowed the privilege of voting in the district in which they may be stationed. A complete roll of them will be kept by the commissioners of election and forwarded to these headquarters. Commanding officers throughout the State are hereby ordered to grant furloughs for periods sufficient to enable soldiers who are citizens of the State and legal voters to proceed to the nearest poll and return when not inconsistent with public interest.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 121. } *New Orleans, La., August 31, 1864.*

In accordance with instructions from the War Department the board of organization established by virtue of General Orders, No. 15, current series, from these headquarters, to examine the inmates of hospitals and convalescent camps in this department, with a view to their transfer into the Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby dissolved. Transfers will hereafter be made as provided in General Orders, No. 173, of 1863, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 234. } *New Orleans, August 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

9. The companies of the First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, having been ordered beyond this department, will proceed without delay, under charge of Lieut. W. W. Campbell, to Washington, D. C., via New York City. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * * *

21. Lieut. Col. Charles Everett, Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry Volunteers, is detached from his regiment and assigned to the command of the cavalry camp of instruction and distribution. He will report to Col. J. P. Sherburne, chief of cavalry of the department, for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

W. D. PUTNAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 31, 1864—5 p. m.*

General LAWLER,
Morganza, La.:

Embark the Second Division, with twenty days' rations, for mouth of White River, where the troops will go into camp. Send transportation and its batteries with the division. Begin with the First Brigade and take them in order. The One hundred and sixty-first New York and Twenty-third Wisconsin are ordered from Mobile Bay, and the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois will be picked up at Natchez by the Third Brigade. The Eighty-seventh Illinois, mounted, will go with the Second Division. The commanding officer of division will report his arrival by first opportunity to General Steele at Little Rock. Transports will return to Morganza from mouth of White River.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 31, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No reports out of White River; boats have gone up, including some tin-clads, but none come out. There is trouble there. The river is cut I believe. My force of 500 men went up White River at 8 a. m. yesterday. A tin-clad followed up at 12 m. I will get a report to-night across country from my scout. The rebs are prohibiting all persons from coming in here, and are picketing all roads and paths. I will relieve them of that duty. This course of theirs means that they want nothing communicated.

In haste, respectfully,

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., August 31, 1864.

[Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: I inclose statement* of a deserter just brought in. He says that Price—rather Churchill's division—camped at Camden August 10. Marmaduke intended to cross between Little Rock and Pine Bluff

* Not found.

and did cross. The object is the invasion of Missouri. He would fight the force of Pine Bluff if he could draw them out. There is a torpedo squad trying to sink their machines above mouth of White River in the Mississippi. I will communicate with the navy on this subject.

In haste,

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, &c., Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 25th has been received.* Your position is of vital importance in keeping open General Steele's communications, and will be held at all hazards. Re-enforcements are now on the way to you, and if the attack is real the army in Arkansas will be re-enforced by 20,000 men. Saint Charles is also of importance in keeping the river open, so that the re-enforcements may get up without obstruction or delay.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, August 31, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I inclose a copy of a dispatch prepared yesterday morning. I got off the Nevada, with barges, at 2 p. m. yesterday for Saint Charles. I expect she and the Tycoon will be able to bring up the entire command. The Sally List got off this morning. She also will return here if needed. The detachment of First Indiana Cavalry arrived going home to be mustered out, went on her, and will wait at Saint Charles if she has to return. The First Indiana Volunteers were to unload her, for the chance of going on her, with the understanding of a possibility of her detention at Saint Charles. The Commercial got in at 7.30 o'clock this morning. She was detained by Colonel Moore from the morning of the 28th to the morning of the 30th. When she left nothing had been [done] toward loading the Tycoon.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Saint Charles, Ark., August 31, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch bearing date of August 28, 1864, has just been received per gun-boat No. 6. One of my staff officers, Captain Warner, has just returned from Devall's Bluff bringing orders from Major-General Steele for an immediate removal to that

* See Part I, p. 282.

point. I shall at once embark my command and move up the river at daylight to-morrow morning. On the 28th [24th] instant the enemy, under Shelby, made a dash on the railroad near Brownsville, between Little Rock and Devall's Bluff, capturing the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers in detail, it being stationed in squads as guard to the hay-makers. After a little fighting with re-enforcements sent out from the Bluff Shelby moved north toward Searcy. General West with an infantry and cavalry force has been sent out after him. All still at Little Rock and Devall's Bluff at present. According to the latest information from General Steele, General Price, with the main rebel army, was at or near Tulip, Ark., it would seem for the purpose of moving up past Little Rock, crossing the Arkansas River, and making a raid into Missouri. As to the existence of a pontoon bridge near Arkansas Post, I have not got any reliable information. I have heard that such was the case. We abandon this place, which in my opinion should not be done, as the fortifications are quite formidable and should the enemy occupy them the gun-boats would be unable to dislodge them without the assistance of a land force, and so Steele's communications would be cut off. I have represented these facts to General Andrews and through him to General Steele. I shall not be sorry when the order comes for us to return to your command.

I am sincerely, your friend,

J. B. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 31, 1864.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri, Saint Louis:

The Chief of Ordnance has been directed to issue an order in accordance with your telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 158. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 31, 1864.

So much of General Orders, No. 128, current series, from these headquarters, as directs the commanding officer of each of the Missouri State Militia regiments to select a captain and first lieutenant to recruit in their respective regiments for the Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Veteran Cavalry is hereby revoked; recruiting details for this regiment will be made in future from these headquarters. All the re-enlisted men (veterans and non-veterans) of the Missouri State Militia regiments who have re-enlisted for the three years' service at the date of the receipt of this order will be sent at once, under suitable conduct, with their descriptive lists, to Benton Barracks, Mo., to be organized into companies. Commanding officers of regiments and detachments will report by telegraph to these headquarters the number of men who have re-enlisted in their respective commands, and who are to be sent to Benton Barracks under the provisions of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General *and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 31, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I respectfully recommend that one of the four batteries Second Missouri Artillery now here be ordered to Pilot Knob, to report to Maj. James Wilson, commanding Third Sub-District of this district. There are seven guns in Fort Davidson now, four of which are 32-pounders and so unwieldy as to be practically of little value. The other three are 24-pounder howitzers, also unnecessarily heavy for the range, which nowhere exceeds three-quarters of a mile. It is desirable to have the battery there to secure the garrison in case an enemy should come on it in greatly superior numbers; and also in case the troops there are required to move to support Rolla or Cape Girardeau to accompany them. I think the three batteries left here will be abundantly sufficient as a reserve for the department.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. N. Cole, chief of artillery, Department of the Missouri.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Missouri.

The four batteries of artillery held in reserve in this city for organization and drill are, in my opinion, more centrally located for the defense of either Rolla or Cape Girardeau while stationed here than if at Pilot Knob, as they can readily be sent to either point in twelve or eighteen hours, while a battery stationed at Pilot Knob would take at least forty-eight hours to re-enforce either place by land. There is a section of mountain howitzers in both the Sub-Districts of Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau, well equipped and manned, which is certainly sufficient for scouting purposes. In case of necessity a battery can be sent from here to Pilot Knob in eight or ten hours.

N. COLE,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Department of the Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 31, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. The Tenth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Hildebrand commanding, is relieved from active duty and will report to Brigadier-General Pike, commanding First Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

General EWING:

Captain Sells just informs me from Bloomfield that some 200 rebels are near Kennett, in Dunklin County, and that he learns that some 300 more have gone toward New Madrid. I have sent instructions to all the outposts to send out scouts and spies and keep me advised. Have ordered the commanders at New Madrid and Bloomfield to hold their posts at all hazards against any guerrilla force.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *August 31, 1864.*

Captain EDWARDS,
New Madrid:

Captain Sells reports a rebel force of 200 men near Kennett; says he learned that 300 had gone toward New Madrid. Keep yourself well posted, send out citizens, scouts, and spies, and do not suffer yourself to be surprised. If any large force approaches act on the defensive, and hold the post at all hazards.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Rolla, Mo.:

Send the two companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia from Rolla over to Jefferson. Inform the general commanding when they march.

By order:

EDWD. MCK. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., August 31, 1864.

Capt. E. MCK. HUDSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge telegraphic order of this day to march the two companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia to Jefferson. (I presume Jefferson, Cole County, is meant.) The aggregate of these two companies is 170 men; present for duty, 61; serviceable horses, 94. The mounted men can be moved to-day as I have ordered the relief of all men on special and extra daily duty (except two clerks that I cannot now replace). I herewith inclose informal reports* of the state of the two detachments of cavalry now on duty here, respectfully referring them to the commanding general for his information in regard to the force at this post. I have nothing to draw from in other quarters of the district, and when I have supplied the paymaster with a very

* Omitted; stated substantially in the context.

inadequate guard, for these times, to take him to Salem (of twenty-five men) I have not mounted men for picket duty. Respectfully asking that this state of things may be remedied and a force to act with be sent here as soon as possible,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Found your letter on my return home. Your views are approved. What is your present condition? Could you arrange for a co-operating expedition to cross the river near Jefferson City into Boone County? If you can, secretly prepare and advise me how soon it can be done with, say, 300 or 400 men, partly or all armed and mounted.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch of this date received. My available force is all in the field in Cass, Jackson, and La Fayette Counties after guerrillas, and observing a considerable force near Olathe, Kans., to prevent a raid into this district. Can use the 100 men (seventy-five foot and twenty-five mounted) now on the Fanny Ogden, also one company from Boonville and one from Lexington, for the service you propose. The mounted force at Jefferson City might also be taken. It is small. Will write by mail.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Hold them in readiness to operate from Boonville or Lexington when called upon.

By order:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

The dispatch from Lieut. Col. P. B. Plumb, from Olathe, Kans., is confirmed by special messenger from Oxford to Kansas City. Colonel Ford is moving on them; also Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, August 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: In reference to the co-operating expedition you propose for Boone County from this command, I would suggest that Major Suess, at present on the Fanny Ogden, land with his force (increased to 150 men from the force at Lexington) at Providence and move from thence to Columbia, returning by the way of Rocheport to Boonville. Parke's company, at Boonville, can be crossed and move out to meet Suess and take the bushwhackers in rear. This is the best I can do just now, as Colonel Ford is out on the border of Kansas with his force, and Colonel Lazear, who has the rest of my available force, is moving toward the Sni Hills, where the bushwhackers have been congregating lately Saline County has a good scare on it just now and will keep quiet for awhile. There is a rumor here that Sanderson has been removed as provost-marshal-general and that General Brown has been put in his place. If this is not so it would be well to correct it in the press, as it is having a bad effect up here with the people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

PAOLA, *August 31, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg:

Information thought to be reliable shows the bushwhackers gathering at Cold Spring, near Blackwater Crossing of the Sni. Can't you beat them up?

GEORGE SYKES,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Paola, Kans.:

My information places the bushwhackers as gathering near Morristown, just east of Paola. Reports are conflicting. I am moving troops in that direction.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 31, 1864—4.20 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. B. F. LAZEAR,
Commanding in the Field, via Lexington:

Concentrate your command and move at once toward Morristown, Cass County, via Blackwater Crossing of the Sni, at which points it is reported that the guerrillas are concentrating. Act on such information as you may obtain and follow them. Capt. M. Burris, commanding at Lexington, will forward this with dispatch.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have 156 available men, seventy-two of which are available mounted.

MILTON BURRIS,
Captain, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Parke, from Boonville, telegraphs that the steam-tug Buffington was captured at Rocheport, and guerrillas crossed over to south side of the river; asks re-enforcements at once. No troops to spare from this post. He had 8 men killed Sunday.

J. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *August 31, 1864.*

Col. JOHN S. WOLFE,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Order a detachment of not less than 100 men, mounted if possible, with proper number of officers, to move at once by forced marches to Boonville and recapture the steam-tug Buffington. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Holden:

Information is received that a considerable force of guerrillas is concentrating at Blackwater Crossing of the Sni, about seven miles south of Lone Jack, and at Morristown. Send scouts to ascertain their whereabouts and movements, and hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. E. P. ELMER,
Pleasant Hill:

A dispatch just received from Major-General Sykes, at Paola, states that a considerable force of guerrillas is gathering at Cold Spring, near Blackwater Crossing of the Sni. Move at once with the available force of your command, ascertain the whereabouts and movements of the guerrillas, and report by telegraph as soon as practicable.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLDEN, *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I will proceed immediately with scout to ascertain location of gang reported.

W. P. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Colonel Ford left for Independence and Pleasant Hill at 7.30 this morning with about ninety men. The news from Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb has been confirmed by special messenger from Captain Allen, at Oxford. Blackwater Crossing of the Sni is about six or seven miles below Lone Jack, twenty-three or twenty-four miles from Morristown. Colonel Ford is satisfied that a raid will be made by the guerrillas some time this week. Captain Elmer, at Pleasant Hill, telegraphed that large trails are discovered leading toward Morristown, and that signs go to show some large movement on foot by the guerrillas. Captain West with his company (F) is at hay camp, seven miles from Independence, and the colonel requests that camp and Camp Wagoner, on the Little Blue, where Companies C and L are stationed, may be broken up and the troops concentrated at Independence or Pleasant Hill. There is also a great deal of sickness in the regiment and great lack of horses, leaving but few men for duty.

Respectfully,

R. S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 31, 1864.

Major COSGROVE, *Commanding at Lebanon, Mo.:*

MAJOR: There is reason to believe that Colonel Freeman with his old command and a large number of conscripts has moved into or north of Oregon County. His object is said to be to attack and capture small posts with the view of getting arms to arm his conscripts with. Keep well informed of any movements of the enemy, and be in readiness to attack him at any time. The Hartville company is compelled to fall back toward Lebanon. If at any time you should not be able to hold the post you will destroy all arms that you cannot bring away, whether the same are public or private, and all other stores that could be of advantage to the enemy. I do not expect any such emergency.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Near Ozark, August 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my scouting parties have returned again from the White River country and bring no additional news from the enemy. All is quiet in that country. I will send out two small scouts to-day after muster.

Refugees are coming in within the past few days quite numerous. I send up about sixty to-day. They are principally from Searcy County, Ark. I send in charge of the escort James Monroe, who came into the lines yesterday. He states that he was in the employ of Government as teamster and was taken prisoner by the enemy on the 9th of April, at the time General Steele's train was captured, and escaped, working his way from near Camden, Ark., to this place. I think his statements are reliable. Lieutenant Hubbard informed me that there has been several very important general orders issued. If it is convenient would like to have them sent down, as I have not received an order for two months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BAILEY,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., August 31, 1864.

Captain TURNER,
Commanding at Hartville, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: There is good reason to believe that Colonel Freeman, with his old command and a large number of conscripts, has moved into this State at a point east of you, and in or through Oregon County. His purpose is said to be to attack and capture small posts and their commands, with the view to capture arms sufficient to supply the conscripts. He is said to have 400 armed men and 1,000 or 2,000 conscripts. You will make every effort to keep well informed of Colonel Freeman's movements and those of the enemy, and hold your command in constant readiness for action, and if Freeman approaches your position you will punish him all in your power, and if you cannot hold your position after hard fighting you will fall back toward Lebanon and send messengers to Captain Butts, at Marshfield, to advise him of your movements and those of the enemy, so far as you shall have ascertained them. You will furnish all information you may obtain to Captain Sallee, and obtain his co-operation, if possible. Send all information that is important to these headquarters. If the enemy approaches your position move out and compel him to show his strength, at least, before he reaches the post. I do not think Freeman is disposed to fight much, but relies upon surprises for success in his enterprises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to request that the battalion of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, now at Alton, be sent to this district for duty if practicable. The First Iowa Cavalry is relieved and ordered to Arkansas. I have but few mounted troops, and the necessity for a strong, well-appointed force in the counties of Howard, Boone, and Callaway was never so great as just now. I would recommend that the battalion be sent to

Rocheport and Colonel Beveridge to Glasgow. Major Matlack's battalion needs to be vigorously disciplined, and an officer or two dismissed for shameful neglect of duty. Will it be practicable to send me the remaining battalion of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry will be sent to you as soon as mounted. The First Iowa will not be relieved immediately.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, MO., *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The bands of rebels in Boone are said to be part of Shelby's command combined with Perkins, Todd & Co.; are in three camps—160 in one camp and 200 in another, number in the other not known, besides numerous other small bands, altogether said to be from 400 to 600. My force will move on them early next Friday morning. Troops should cross the river at Jefferson City, unless we could get steam-boat to take them up the river from ten to fifteen miles, which would be much better. Will have guide at Jefferson City with full instructions to commanding officer. Have telegraphed General Fisk. Will troops be at Jefferson City promptly?

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Mexico, August 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have reliable information of several bodies of troops having crossed the Missouri River, and are now in camp in Boone County, 160 of them within five miles of Columbia; others are in camp on the river. To enable me to drive them out I will have to abandon several posts and consolidate my troops, and I hold no posts except those regarded as important, several of them telegraph stations. I tried to reach you by telegraph yesterday, but failed. I ordered the mounted portion of the Seventeenth Illinois from Glasgow to report to Major Leonard yesterday, and Major Leonard to take them and his command, open communications with Columbia, get what forces he could from there, and meet the enemy, and at least find out his strength. A large portion of these troops are said to belong to Shelby's command. I have telegraphed General Rosecrans of the presence of Shelby's men, and suggested that he send some troops up the Pacific Railroad, and

cross them over from Jefferson City, while I send forces from Fayette and Glasgow. As I am now situated I can only act on the defensive, and await the organization of the new regiments. As to the Seventeenth Illinois, all reports from them are that they are almost worthless, and we cannot rely on them. Very few of them mounted, and when they are out their principal business is to pillage and plunder the citizens. Only a few days since a body of them went as escort to the telegraph repairer from Glasgow to Allen. They plundered the houses and stores to such an extent that Colonel Denny had the column halted and the men searched. Captain Mayo, who searched them, informs me that he found blankets, bed quilts, a large lot of ladies' clothing, including silk and lawn dresses, and all kinds underclothing, gentlemen's wear, overcoats, dress coats, vests, &c. All these things were taken while on this trip. They robbed soldiers' wives of all their clothing in some instances. Now, sir, these men were commanded by Lieut. William J. Laird, Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. There is one of two things true—that is, Lieutenant Laird was privy to this indiscriminate robbery, or he was not. In either case he should be held accountable. In one case, if he failed to keep his men in their proper places the fault is his; in the other, if he did not know the fact, it shows great neglect of his duty. They took pocketbooks, notes, and valuable papers, and in many cases the owners have failed to recover them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fayette, Mo., August 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

I returned yesterday from the scout, having had nine skirmishes with different guerrilla bands. Full report by mail to-day. Major Matlock informs me he has no men to spare from Glasgow. A portion of my command is out now, but men enough left, I presume, to carry out your order.

R. LEONARD,
Major Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

PAOLA, *August 31, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

General McKean sends valedictory. He has just turned over command to Major-General Sykes and starts immediately for New Orleans. He gives the troops his best wishes for their continued success under the old flag of the Union, the banner of our pride.

GEO. S. HAMPTON.

MOUND CITY, *August 31, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Major-General Sykes directs me to remain at my post as there is danger of an invasion.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

PAOLA, KANS., *August 31, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe:

Have your command on the line strike their tents and pack everything up as well as possible, so as to live in camp, but be ready to move at a moment's warning. Keep Waterhouse going all the time, and an assistant, if necessary. Direct him to communicate with you very often.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. Henry Pearce, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Coldwater Grove, Kans.)

PAOLA, KANS., *August* [*31*], *1864.*

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,
Olathe:

You will not move Company I until your information justifies it, or you are satisfied that the enemy is coming in south of Oxford.

By order of Colonel Moonlight:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *August 31, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor A. SAUNDERS,
Omaha:

Yours of the 29th instant, informing me that Col. O. P. Mason, of Nebraska City, asks if they should raise any more troops in that part of the Territory if a part of them could be stationed on the Atchison or Blue route to give protection to the ranchmen and allow them an opportunity to return to put up hay, is duly received. My first desire is to open the route, or rather to restore the stage route through to Denver. I consider the dangerous portion between this place and Latham, and I am confident in my hope soon to secure this against these marauding bands. In order to protect the lines to Nebraska City and Atchison, troops will be needed at Liberty from Big Sandy, Oketo Station, on the Atchison route. A good company at each place would probably restore confidence to the settlers, and proper exertions on the part of these companies and the stage companies to erect inclosures for their men and animals, that could not be taken by a dashing, mounted band of Indians armed with bows and arrows, would here, as elsewhere, probably secure the successful establishment and safety of the lines. I would be glad to have the militia of that region take this on themselves, and I recommend the matter to your and their favorable consideration. I would not be bound to keep troops or approve of troops being made such a fixture they could not go where most needed, but as matters now appear I think all companies reported raised in that vicinity to the number of three or four should be stationed as I have indicated.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS.

OMAHA, *August 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

Please telegraph me what Nebraska militia have arrived at Fort Kearny from the eastern part of the Territory. I learned yesterday that the Falls City company, which I supposed long ere this had arrived at Kearny, was still at Falls City. I understand, too, that the Nebraska City company numbered only about twenty men. I do not understand that it is the intention to subsist and equip a lot of men to remain on the river towns. The only thing to get this militia matter straight and effective is to have General Curtis or yourself call on the Governor for so many men; have him order them out; have them inspected and accepted for a certain term of days, or else leave the entire matter in the Governor's hands and let him equip, subsist, supply, and move them. In the first case you may get troops; in the latter you probably will not, but we will not be throwing away our supplies to miniature, ephemeral organizations which do us no good.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *August 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

Company D, First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, just mustered in. Governor Saunders says he has company of fifty cavalry ready all but horse equipments. Needs thirty-five to complete. Says company cannot move without them. If you want them issued send telegram immediately to Lieutenant Northrop.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *In the Field, August 31, 1864.*

I. Col. S. W. Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; Lieutenant Humfreville, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry; Lieutenant Flanagan, commanding post battery, Fort Leavenworth; Captain Stevenson, commanding Company A, First Regiment Nebraska Militia, and Captain McFadden, commanding scouts, will move with their respective commands for Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter., to-morrow promptly at 6 a. m., rendezvousing in the road west of the fort.

II. Line of march: First, Col. S. W. Summers; second, Lieutenant Flanagan; third, Captain Stevenson; fourth, Lieutenant Humfreville; fifth, Captain McFadden.

III. All the wagons will follow the column in order of the troops.

By command of Robert B. Mitchell, brigadier-general, commanding:

JNO. K. RANKIN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that rumors from two different quarters corroborative of each other have reached me that four enlisted men and eight horses were missing from a scouting party of the Second Minnesota Cavalry on Sunday, and it is feared the men have been killed and the horses captured, the other men of the detachment having discovered nine Indians with ponies near Manannah where the alleged occurrence took place. I shall probably have detailed information from that quarter to-morrow and from Fort Abercrombie the following morning. There is great alarm now existing along the frontier, and it has extended to the north of the Minnesota, where hitherto matters have been going along quietly. The two companies additional of Hatch's Independent Battalion are now full and should be ordered on duty in this district at once. They can be temporarily armed as infantry and dispatched to the border to repel the attempts of the savages, or at least to allay the panic which threatens to become general and cause a stampede of the settlers. Inclosed please find a letter,* or rather a copy *verbatim et literatim* of one addressed by Mr. Tanner, formerly a missionary among the Chippewas, and his family of that blood. There may be no particular importance in his assertions and revelations, but in the present unsettled state of our Indian affairs there can be no impropriety in availing ourselves of all sources of information and giving to them such credit as may be due them. The letter is written to General Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Saint Cloud.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 29th instant, has been received at these headquarters, in which you announce no further indications of Indians along the line. Reports from private sources by way of Forest City and Saint Cloud to the effect that four enlisted men and several Government horses are missing from a scouting party near Manannah and several Indians seen in the immediate vicinity are quite rife, and General Sibley awaits with no little anxiety later intelligence from the alleged scene of action. These rumors of Indians are so often set afloat without any other foundation than the fears of the inventors that the Government clings to the hope that no such occurrence as that related has taken place, but the whole circumstances are so particularly detailed and the number of Indians mounted (nine) so minutely given, that he has grave apprehensions that some other outrages of the kind perpetrated on the Blue Earth may have been committed on the north of the Minnesota. General Sibley will expect full details from you of any such unhappy occurrence.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* See inclosure in Pope to Dana, September 9, Part III, p. 126.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf* (Banks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Staff	78	.....	78	85	.....	.....	
Infantry	1,072	25,370	34,389	45,648	145	12	
Cavalry	328	7,300	10,746	15,135	.....	.....	
Artillery	163	4,965	6,234	7,415	163	143	
Total	1,641	37,635	51,447	68,283	308	155	
Department of the Missouri† (Rosecrans).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	46	.....	47	51	.....	.....	
Infantry	97	2,695	3,497	3,879	12	.....	
Cavalry	238	7,158	9,348	13,164	5	2	
Artillery	24	881	1,124	1,357	4	44	
Total	405	10,734	14,016	18,451	21	46	
Department of Arkansas (Steele)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	33	.....	33	36	.....	.....	
Infantry	539	12,931	19,346	26,980	.....	3	
Cavalry	341	8,669	14,075	20,798	.....	16	
Artillery	31	1,068	1,299	1,686	4	61	
Total	944	22,686	34,753	49,395	4	80	
Grand total	3,002	71,055	100,226	136,141	333	281	

Abstract from return of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Military District (Pike)	39	444	550	727
Fourth Military District (Holland)	75	1,737	1,887	1,984
Seventh Military District (Craig)	66	997	1,153	1,480
Eighth Military District (Douglass)	16	347	411	443
Total	196	3,525	3,950	4,614

* First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps, dropped from return; transferred to the Middle Military Division.

† Exclusive of Enrolled Missouri Militia, for return of which see mark, post.

Organization of troops in the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters troops, Companies A and B, Capt. John C. Hays.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

Escort.

1st Kansas (mounted), Capt. Milton Kennedy.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN DORNBLASER.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Josiah A. Shéetz.
11th Illinois, Capt. Nathaniel C. Kenyon.
46th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones.
76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
7th Missouri (detachment), Lieut. Brice P. Munns.
30th Missouri, Maj. William T. Wilkinson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES R. SLACK.

99th Illinois, Col. George W. K. Bailey.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.
120th Ohio, Maj. John F. McKinley.
29th Wisconsin, Col. William A. Greene.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.
New York Light, 26th Battery, Capt. George W. Fox.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

First Brigade.

Col. LIONEL A. SHELDON.

37th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Eugene B. Payne.
23d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Clark.
7th Kentucky, Col. Reuben May.
42d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Don A. Pardee.
35th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.

97th Illinois, Maj. Victor Vifquain.
24th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John F Grill.
69th Indiana, Maj. George H. Bonebrake.
22d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William J. Worthington.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Philip Kershner.
114th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Kelly.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK W. MOORE.

130th Illinois, Capt. Jacob W. Wilkin.
83d Ohio, Maj. Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, jr.
77th Illinois,* Col. David P. Grier.
67th Indiana,* Maj. Francis A. Sears.
34th Iowa,* Col. George W. Clark.
96th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.
3d Maryland Cavalry* (dismounted), Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.

* At Mobile Bay, Ala.

Artillery.

Delaware Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Charles G. Rumford.

UNATTACHED ARTILLERY.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Massachusetts Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. William Marland.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery,* Capt. Charles S. Rice.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. CREBS.

87th Illinois Infantry (mounted), Maj. George W. Land.
1st Louisiana, Maj. Algernon S. Badger.
2d New York Veteran, Lieut. Col. Asa L. Gurney.
1st Texas, Lieut. Col. Jesse Stancel.
2d Texas (five companies), Lieut. Col. George W. Paschal.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. BENJAMIN NIELDS.

Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. John W. Gerhardt.
New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.
1st Indiana Heavy, Company A, Capt. Abram W. Simmons.
1st Indiana Heavy, Company G, Capt. Benjamin S. Harrower.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Timothy Pearson.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Capt. PETER C. HAINS.

81st U. S. Colored Troops (new),† Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Wrotnouski.
96th U. S. Colored Troops,* Col. John C. Cobb.
97th U. S. Colored Troops,* Capt. James G. Hill.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Uri B. Pearsall.
Kentucky Engineers and Mechanics (one company), Capt. William F. Patterson.
1st Company Pontoniers, Lieut. Archelus M. Conrad.

U. S. FORCES, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON.

Troops at Mobile Point.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.
20th Iowa, Capt. Edward Coulter.
38th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Hudnutt.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

Col. JOSHUA J. GUPPEY.

161st New York, Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
23d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edgar P. Hill.
Connecticut Light, 2d Battery (detachment), Lieut. Saul R. Strayer.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery (detachment), Lieut. Frank H. Whiting.

---

* At Mobile Bay, Ala.

† Formed by the consolidation of the Eighty-seventh and Ninety-fifth U. S. Colored Troops; afterward changed to Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops (new).

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. FONDA.

118th Illinois Mounted Infantry (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan.
6th Missouri, Maj. Bacon Montgomery.
14th New York (six companies), Capt. John Ennis.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

2d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Marsh, jr.
11th New York, Maj. S. Pierre Remington.
4th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Webster P. Moore.

Artillery.

Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Daniel Webster.

*MORGANZA, LA.**

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY N. FRISBIE.

73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
75th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice.
84th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Moses C. Hagadorn.
92d U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Frank Morey.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. THEODORE H. BARRETT.

62d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. David Branson.
65th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. De Witt C. Brown.
67th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Alonzo J. Edgerton.

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

DISTRICT OF BONNET CARRÉ.

Col. CYRUS HAMLIN.

80th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Lieut. Col. William S. Mudgett.

DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON, LA.

Col. NELSON B. BARTRAM.

Camp Parapet, La.

8th New Hampshire (three companies), Maj. Amos P. Wells.
20th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Lieut. Col. Andrew E. Mather.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry, Col. Willard Sayles.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Emil Steger.
Massachusetts Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Charles H. J. Hamlen.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (3d Battalion), Lieut. Col. Nelson Viall.

Carrollton, La.

99th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles L. Norton.
1st New Orleans (two companies), Capt. Albert C. Hook.

* Comprising Second and Third Divisions, Cavalry Brigade, and the Reserve Artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps (see pp. 968, 969), and the U. S. Colored Troops under Ullmann.

Brashear City, La.

20th U. S. Colored Troops, Company B, Capt. Henry H. Rouse.

Kennerville, La.

11th New York Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Edwin C. Hand.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE, LA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. CAMERON.

Brashear City, La.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

33d Illinois, Company D, Capt. Henry H. Pope.
33d Illinois, Company K, Lieut. Edwin L. Higgins.
23d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon Jones.
11th Wisconsin, Maj. Jesse S. Miller.
18th Indiana Mounted (detachment), Capt. James R. S. Cox.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. Richard Campbell.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Henry W. Peck.
New York Light Artillery, 25th Battery, Lieut. Irving D. Southworth.

Thibodeaux, La.

Lieut. Col. AUGUSTUS GOELZER.

60th Indiana, Maj. Samuel T. Walker.
16th Indiana (mounted), Company B, Capt. John N. Thompson.
18th New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Stryker.
Iowa Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Philip H. Goode.

Donaldsonville, La.

Maj. JOHN R. PARSONS.

26th Indiana, Capt. Newton A. Logan.
1st Louisiana, Maj. John R. Parsons.

Napoleonville, La.

12th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. John H. Clybourn.

Terre Bonne, La.

Maj. ISAAC H. ELLIOTT.

33d Illinois (detachment), Maj. Isaac H. Elliott.
16th Indiana (mounted), Company D, Capt. Columbus Moore.

Tigerville, La.

33d Illinois, Company A, Capt. Harvey J. Dutton.

Bayou Boeuf, La.

33d Illinois, Company C, Capt. Edward J. Lewis.
33d Illinois, Company F, Capt. Elijah J. Gray.
16th Indiana Mounted Infantry, Company I, Lieut. James Steel.

Chucahoula, La.

33d Illinois, Company G, Lieut. John T. Russell.

La Fourche Crossing, La.

33d Illinois, Company B, Capt. Nelson G. Gill.

Bayou Lours, La.

33d Illinois, Company I, Capt. William T. Lyon.

Boutte Station, La.

33d Illinois, Company H, Lieut. Emmett B. Chamberlain.

11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company H, Capt. Joshua M. Addeman.

TROOPS REPORTING DIRECT.

INFANTRY.

New Orleans.

34th Indiana (two companies), Lieut. Col. Robert G. Morrison.
34th Indiana (two companies),* Maj. Bernard F. Schermerhorn.
34th Indiana, Company A, Capt. William Wilmington.
46th Indiana (detachment), 56th Ohio, } Lieut. Col. Sampson E. Varner.
31st Massachusetts (detachment), Capt. Horace F. Morse.
1st New Orleans (five companies), Lieut. Col. Eugene Tisdale.
1st United States, Maj. Maurice Maloney.

Chalmette, La.

20th U. S. Colored Troops, Company H, Capt. Elijah S. Curry.

Ship Island, Miss.

74th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ernest W. Holmstedt.

Algiers, La.

Battalion of non-veterans, Lieut. Col. Arthur J. Hawhe.

ARTILLERY.

New Orleans.

2d Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Walter Bied.
Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Capt. George G. Trull.
Massachusetts Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. John F. Phelps.

Fort Livingston, La.

7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company C, Lieut. Thomas Newton.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON, LA.

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS J. HERRON.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

Baton Rouge, La.

19th Kentucky, Capt. Henry C. Hogg.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (three companies), Maj. Edward McLaflin.
New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery, Capt. Albert G. Mack.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Lieut. William W. Perrine.

Plaquemine, La.

Col. J. HALE SYPHER.

4th Wisconsin Cavalry (detachment).
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies).

Gaines' Landing, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Maj. William A. Hatch.

U. S. FORCES AT PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

2d Louisiana (mounted), Col. Charles Everett.
76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.
78th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Samuel B. Jones.
81st U. S. Colored Troops (old), Maj. Charles B. Gaskill.
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Julius H. Alexander.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.
Vermont Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

First Brigade.

Col. LADISLAS L. ZULAVSKY.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies).
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ladislas L. Zulavsky.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George E. Yarrington.

UNBRIGADED.

1st Florida Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge.
2d Maine Cavalry,* Col. Ephraim W. Woodman.

Camp Asboth, Fla.

14th New York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Adolph Schmidt.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.

Camp Barrancas, Fla.

19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.

Fort Pickens, Fla.

7th Vermont (detachment),
25th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), } Maj. Harvey A. Allen.

Camp Roberts, Fla.

7th Vermont (detachment), Capt. Mahlon M. Young.

*Constitute the Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Forces, Department of the Gulf.

2d Missouri Light Artillery (four batteries), Col. Nelson Cole.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Lieut. John W. Baker.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Cavalry Escort.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. William L. Boyd.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, jr.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON.

1st Missouri State Militia (two companies), Capt. John Rupp.
40th Missouri (recruits), Maj. George Hoffmann.
41st Missouri (recruits), Maj. Henry F. Dietz.
18th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Lieut. Col. John J. Sears.
17th Illinois Cavalry (four companies), Col. John L. Beveridge.
2d Wisconsin Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Nicholas H. Dale.
Paroled men, Lieut. Samuel O. Smith.

BLOOMFIELD.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Lewis Sells.

CENTREVILLE.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. John W. Hendrick.

CHARLESTON.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. James A. Ewing.

DE SOTO.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Amos P. Wright.

NEW MADRID.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. Henry Kelling.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. James W. Edwards.

PATTERSON.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Robert McElroy.

PILOT KNOB.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Lieut. John Fessler.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Frederick R. Vincent.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Hiram A. Rice.
2d Missouri Artillery (section), Lieut. Isaac H. Ferguson.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

135th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Peter Jones.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Henry B. Milks.

SAINT LOUIS.

135th Illinois (five companies), Capt. Samuel G. McAdams.
145th Illinois (two companies), Capt. Tamerlane Chapman.
10th Kansas (four companies), Lieut. Frederick A. Smalley.
1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Lieut. Col. John N. Herder.
40th Missouri (one company), Capt. Adam Bax.
6th Missouri Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Samuel Montgomery.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Luzern Bulkley.
13th Missouri Cavalry (detachment), Capt. William Flentz.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL.

ROLLA.

145th Illinois (four companies), Maj. John W. Bear.
1st Missouri State Militia (four companies), Capt. David H. Rosenstein.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Col. Albert Sigel.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Samuel A. Smith.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery B, Capt. John J. Sutter.

LITTLE PINEY.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company H, Capt. James Quinn.

BIG PINEY.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Albert Muntzel.

WAYNESVILLE.

48th Missouri, Company A, Capt. William Wilson.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Maj. John B. Kaiser.

SALEM.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Levi E. Whybark.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON.

KANSAS CITY.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Col. James H. Ford.

LEXINGTON.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Bazel F. Lazear.

BOONVILLE.

4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. George W. Kelly.

WARRENSBURG.

7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Crittenden.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Charles H. Thurber.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

MACON.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Albert Brackman.

SAINT JOSEPH.

Capt. FREDERICK W. FUCHS.

17th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Philip McRae.
17th Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Israel H. Eldridge.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. John C. Wilcox.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Samuel A. Hunter.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery C (section).

FULTON.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Thomas L. Campbell.

FAYETTE.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Reeves Leonard.

LIBERTY.

6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (battalion), Col. Edwin C. Catherwood.

PARKVILLE.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Thomas J. Hawkins.

STURGEON.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. Henry M. Matthews.

COLUMBIA.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. George W. Carey.

WESTON.

17th Illinois Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Hiram Hilliard.

GLASGOW.

17th Illinois Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Lucius C. Matlack.

MEXICO.

1st Iowa Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Thomas A. Beremar

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

CASSVILLE.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (five companies), Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron.

GRANBY.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. John Lindsay.

GREENFIELD.

6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Calvin S. Moore.

HAZLE GREEN.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Jacob Cassairt.

LEBANON.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. John Cosgrove.

NEOSHO.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Milton Burch.

NEAR OZARK.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (two companies), Capt. John C. Bailey.

OZARK.

th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Andrew C. C. McElhanon.

SPRINGFIELD.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (five companies), Col. John E. Phelps.
6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. William Plumb.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (five companies), Capt. Julius Glade.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Junius W. MacMurray.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M, Capt. Napoleon Boardman.
Enrolled Missouri Militia,* Brig. Gen. Colley B. Holland.

ALTON, ILL.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH T. COPELAND.

145th Illinois (four companies), Col. George W. Lackey.
Alton Battalion, Capt. Simon J. Stookey.

UNATTACHED.

18th U. S. Colored Troops, Companies A, B, and C.

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.†

FIRST DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD C. PIKE.

10th Regiment, Col. Henry Hildebrand.
68th Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Morgan Mace.
Mississippi County (one company), Capt. William W. Campbell.
Cochran's Company (six months' volunteers), Capt. John R. Cochran.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG.

4th Provisional Regiment, Col. John H. Shanklin.
33d Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. William Partin.
51st Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Patten Colley.
81st Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. James H. Davis.
81st Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. John A. Doleman.
81st Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Milton M. Claggett.
87th Provisional Regiment (six companies), Maj. William Drumhiller.
Clinton County (one company), Capt. Benjamin F. Poe.
Clinton County (one company), Lieut. George W. McCullough.
Clay County (one company), Capt. John W. Younger.
Independent Company, Capt. John B. Majors.

* The Sixth and Seventh Provisional Regiments stationed in Christian, Douglas, one, Wright, and Dade Counties, and Warden Station.
† All cavalry except the 10th Regiment.

2d Missouri Light, Battery I, Capt. Stephen H. Julian.
2d Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. Edward S. Rowland.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.*

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Thomas J. Beebe.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES E. SALOMON.

50th Indiana, Capt. Isaac Carothers.
29th Iowa, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.
33d Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Lofland.
9th Wisconsin, Maj. Herman Schluter.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Second Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN.

43d Illinois (detachment), Capt. Samuel Schimminger.
43d Indiana (detachment), Capt. Elijah Edington.
36th Iowa, Capt. William F. Vermilion.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
77th Ohio, Capt. Albert Chandler.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. RITTER.

4th Arkansas Cavalry, Capt. George W. Smith.
1st Iowa Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Elkanah S. Foster.
1st Missouri Cavalry, Capt. Miles Kehoe.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES.

18th Illinois (three companies), Capt. Jabez J. Anderson.
54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.
61st Illinois, Maj. Daniel Grass.
12th Michigan, Maj. Phineas Graves.
3d Minnesota, Col. Hans Mattson.
57th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Andrew B. Morrison.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HOMER THRALL.

2d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Gideon M. Waugh.
62d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Meeker.
106th Illinois, Maj. John M. Hurt.
126th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Ezra M. Beardsley.
22d Ohio, Capt. Moses Klein.

Third Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

3d Arkansas Cavalry, Maj. Harry Van Houten.
10th Illinois Cavalry, Col. James Stuart.
9th Iowa Cavalry, Capt. John L. Young.
3d Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
2d Missouri (Merrill Horse) Cavalry, Lieut. Joseph S. Taylor.
8th Missouri Cavalry, Maj. Josephus G. Rich.
11th Missouri Cavalry, Maj. Lyman W. Brown.
1st Nebraska Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Edward Donovan.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. James Marr.
2d Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Charles Schaerff.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Charles J. Marsh.
Ohio Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON.

13th Illinois, Col. Albert Erskine.
1st Indiana (two companies), Capt. James A. Pine.
5th Kansas (four companies), Maj. Thomas W. Scudder.
7th Missouri, Capt. Lafayette Bunner.

NOT BRIGADED.

9th Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Clark.
3d U. S. Cavalry, Capt. George W. Howland.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Maj. John C. Schroeling.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Col. WILLIAM CROOKS.

143d Illinois, Col. Dudley C. Smith.
47th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Williams.
6th Minnesota, Maj. Hiram P. Grant.
35th Missouri, Capt. Elisha Vanderpool.
56th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses Reed.
60th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. William A. Stuart.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Benjamin Thomas.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), } Lieut. John Toms.
64th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), }
15th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Engleton Carmichael.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Edwin Bancroft.

DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN EDWARDS.

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Elhanon J. Searle.
18th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Campbell.
12th Kansas, Col. Charles W. Adams.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Edward A. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

1st Kansas Colored Troops, Capt. John R. Graton.
2d Kansas Colored Troops, Maj. John H. Gillpatrick.
11th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Lieut. Col. James M. Steele.
54th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John E. Cone.
Arkansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Denton D. Stark.
Kansas Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Lieut. Levinus Harris.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

1st Arkansas Cavalry, Col. M. La Rue Harrison.
2d Kansas Cavalry, Col. William F. Cloud.
6th Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William T. Campbell.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. Charles Willetts.

Indian Brigade.

Col. STEPHEN H. WATTLES.

1st Indian Home Guards, Lieut. Col. George Dole.
2d Indian Home Guards, Maj. Moses B. C. Wright.
3d Indian Home Guards, Capt. Alexander C. Spilman.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Dudley Sawyer.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

13th Kansas, Companies A, C, D, G, H, and I, Maj. Caleb A. Woodworth.

Van Buren, Ark.

Col. THOMAS M. BOWEN.

13th Kansas, Companies B, E, F, and K, Col. Thomas M. Bowen.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters*	11	112	131	165	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	48	805	1,087	1,657	.....	.....	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	63	1,171	1,566	2,400	.....	2	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	38	796	1,150	1,451	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (McKean)	79	2,280	2,735	3,381	.....	.....	Lawrence.
District of Upper Arkansas (Blunt)	18	668	935	1,445	.....	8	Fort Riley.
Grand total	257	5,832	7,598	10,499	6	14	
Grand total according to department return.	222	5,421	6,956	9,344	10	27	

* Includes escort and signal corps.

ganization of troops in the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company G (escort), Capt. Greenville L. Gove.
Signal Corps (detachment), Lieut. Cyrus M. Roberts.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.

Camp Evans.

2d Colorado Cavalry (five companies), Maj. William F. Wilder.

Fort Garland.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Charles Kerber.

Camp Robbins.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Capt. George L. Sanborn.

Camp Weld.

Lieut. ELI DICKERSON.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Judson J. Kennedy.

Camp Wynkoop.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George W. Hawkins.

Camp on the Arkansas.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Isaac Gray.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Wesley Love.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company F, Capt. William H. Evans.

Fremont's Orchard, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Thomas P. Clark.

Post Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Harrison W. Cremer.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Charles F. Porter.

Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Zaremba Jackson.

Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM BAUMER.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Lee P. Gillette.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Edward Lawler.

Omaha, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Lieut. William R. Bowen.

Platte River, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John S. Brewer.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Levi G. Marshall.

Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company D, Capt. William D. Fouts.

Camp Mitchell, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Jacob S. Shuman.

Sweetwater Bridge, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Henry L. Koehne.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

138th Illinois (six companies), Col. John W. Goodwin.
17th Kansas, Company B, Capt. William C. Barnes.
17th Kansas, Company E, Lieut. Perry G. Noel.
16th Kansas Cavalry (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Werter R. Davis.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment).

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.

SUB-DISTRICT OF FORT SCOTT.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Tyrus I. Hurd.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Orloff Norton.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. John Kendall.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery (section), Lieut. Daniel C. Knowles.

Fort Curtis, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George M. Ellis.

Fort Hamer, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Fernando C. Kiser.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 1.

Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON.

Humboldt, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John A. Wanless.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Samuel W. Greer.

Mound City, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Orren A. Curtis.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Charles O. Smith.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Edward B. Metz.

Potosi, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Joseph H. Phillips.

Osage Mission, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Curtis Johnson.

Trading Post, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John L. Thompson.

Turkey Creek, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Joseph B. Swain.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

Aubrey, Kans.

Maj. MARTIN ANDERSON.

138th Illinois, Company H, Capt. Septimus J. Hanna.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Joseph L. Thornton.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Peleg Thomas.

Camp Clayton, Kans.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James H. Young.

Coldwater Grove, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Pearce.

Lawrence, Kans.

Capt. WILLIAM D. MCLAIN.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. John D. Walker.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Companies F and G, Capt. William D. McLain.
17th Kansas, Company D, Capt. Richard D. Mobley.

Olathe, Kans.

Capt. JACOB G. REES.

138th Illinois, Company A, Capt. William S. McClanahan.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Jacob G. Rees.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Nathan Ames.

Osawatomie, Kans.

16th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. George Wolfe.

Oxford, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John M. Allen.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Lewis D. Joy.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT.

Cottonwood Crossing, Kans.

17th Kansas, Company C (detachment), Lieut. Mincher Condray.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company G (detachment), Lieut. Charles E. Everton.

Council Grove, Kans.

17th Kansas, Company C (detachment), Lieut. Asa R. Bancroft.

Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Curtis Clark.

Fort Larned, Kans.

Maj. SCOTT J. ANTHONY.

12th Kansas, Company H, Lieut. Augustus W. Burton.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Companies F, L, and M, Capt. William H. Backus.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Clark Dunn.

Fort Lyon, Colo.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Companies D, K, and G, Maj. Edward W. Wynkoop.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Capt. HENRY BOOTH.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Henry Booth.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 9th Battery, Capt. James H. Dodge.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	29	.....	29	29	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	30	40	65	.....	4
Fort Bascom	4	57	67	138	.....	.....
Fort Canby	5	203	242	323	.....	.....
Fort Craig	14	161	239	305	4	13
Fort Marcy	1	47	52	64	.....	.....
Fort McRae	3	72	80	91	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	1	25	28	93	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	9	240	327	442	.....	.....
Fort Union	13	406	462	694	4	4
Union Depot	1	9	10	10	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	1	61	70	127	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	3	89	99	172	.....	.....
Los Pinos	1	43	48	51	.....	.....
Tubac	3	47	59	101	.....	.....
En route	2	47	49	49	.....	.....
Unassigned veterans	2	83	85	85	.....	.....
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin, Tex.)	6	122	148	248	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	4	109	126	136	.....	2
Fort Cummings	1	34	47	57	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	8	288	330	382	.....	.....
Tucson	2	31	48	52	.....	.....
Las Cruces	6	154	189	262	.....	2
Camp Mimbres	.....	16	25	72	.....	.....
Total	120	2,374	2,899	4,048	8	25

Organization of troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1864.

Albuquerque.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. John B. Shinn.

Fort Bascom.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies I and M, Capt. Charles Deus.

Fort Canby.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies C, D, E, H, and K, Maj. Julius C. Shaw.

Fort Craig.

Col. EDWIN A. RIGG.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Valentine Dreaher.
1st California, Company C, Capt. Henry A. Greene.
1st New Mexico, Company E, Lieut. Wendell P. Lyon.
1st New Mexico, Company F, Lieut. E. Leon Dubois.
1st California Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Lewis F. Samburn.

Fort Marcy.

5th United States, Companies A and K, Capt. David H. Brotherton.

Fort McRae.

1st New Mexico, Company D, Capt. William Ayers.

Fort Stanton.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. HIGDON.

5th United States, Company B, Lieut. William H. Higdon.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Simon L. Snyder.

1st California, Company A, Capt. Robert M. Crandal.
1st California, Company I, Capt. William P. Calloway.
1st New Mexico, Company B, Capt. Henry W. Lauer.
1st New Mexico, Company C, Capt. Louis Felsenthal.
1st New Mexico, Company G, Capt. José B. Romero.
1st New Mexico, Company H, Capt. Northrup R. Kemp.
1st California Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Robert S. Johnson.

Union Depot.

Capt. WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER.

Fort Whipple.

Capt. ALLEN L. ANDERSON.

5th United States, Company F, Lieut. Samuel L. Barr.
1st California Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Ephraim C. Baldwin.

Fort Wingate.

Maj. ETHAN W. EATON.

5th United States, Company I, Lieut. George McDermott.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. José M. Sanches.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Donaciano Montoya.

Los Pinos.

5th United States, Company G, Capt. Thomas L. Roberts.

Tubac.

1st California Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John L. Merriam.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

Fort Goodwin.

Maj. JOSEPH SMITH.

5th California, Company A, Capt. Edwin B. Frink.
5th California, Company C, Capt. John S. Thayer.
5th California, Company E, Capt. Benjamin F. Harrover.
1st New Mexico, Company A, Capt. Nicolas Quintana.
1st California Cavalry, Company I, Capt. William B. Kennedy.

Franklin.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

5th California, Company B, Capt. Charles A. Smith.
5th California, Company H, Capt. Thomas P. Chapman.
1st California Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Richard H. Orton.

Las Cruces.

Capt. GILBERT T. WITHAM.

1st California, Company D, Capt. William A. Thompson.
1st California, Company H, Capt. Daniel B. Haskell.
5th California, Company G, Capt. Thomas A. Young.
1st California Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Albert H. French.
1st California Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Charles P. Nichols.
1st California Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Chauncey R. Wellman.

Camp Mimbres.

5th California, Company F, Lieut. Henry H. Stevens.

Tucson.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT.

5th California, Company D, Capt. William Ffrench.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	11	26	26	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa:							
Northwestern Indian Expedition (Sully).	105	2,211	2,677	3,781	.....	8	In the field.
Garrisons, &c. (Ten Broeck)	16	386	428	448	.....	.....	Davenport, Iowa.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	55	1,498	1,838	1,838	.....	18	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Smith)	16	283	451	558	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	207	4,389	5,420	6,651	.....	26	

Organization of troops in the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. George E. Judd.
172d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Victor Chandone.

FARM ISLAND, DAK. TER.

30th Wisconsin, Company D, Capt. David C. Fulton.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

169th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. David K. Springer.

VERMILLION, DAK. TER.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Andrew J. Millard.

NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION.†

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

8th Minnesota (mounted), Col. Minor T. Thomas.
Dakota Cavalry, Companies A and B, Capt. Nelson Miner.
6th Iowa Cavalry, Col. Samuel M. Pollock.
7th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. John Pattee.
2d Minnesota Cavalry (six companies), Col. Robert N. McLaren.
Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Maj. Alfred B. Brackett.
Indian Scouts (one company), Capt. Christian Stufft.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Capt. John Jones.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

30th Wisconsin (four companies), Maj. John Clowney.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Capt. Milo E. Palmer.
2d Minnesota Cavalry (six companies), Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (detachment), Confederate deserters. } Lieut. Col. William Pfaender.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Charles P. Adams.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. Horace H. Western.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. H. SMITH.

1st U. S. Volunteer Infantry (three companies), 4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), 23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), } Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.

* Maj. Edward P. Ten Broeck in charge of district headquarters at Davenport, Iowa.

† Encamped at Snake Creek, Dak. Ter.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Ringgold Barracks, July 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward duplicate copies of reports of communications of June 3, 15, and 20. I presume the two first did not reach district headquarters, inasmuch as I have no acknowledgment of receipt nor any instructions concerning matters reported and of great importance. I have reported fully and frequently, and have reasons to believe my communications have not reached district headquarters, having been informed by Captain Samuel that Brigadier-General Slaughter had called upon Lieutenant Elliott for a report of my operations. I think I have just cause to complain of improper treatment should the information be correct. Lieutenant Elliott was not intrusted with many matters connected with the expedition. He knew little of the scouts, reports of spies, &c. But presuming he had known all, to call upon him to report my operations was tantamount to a denial of the truth of what I have written to headquarters, and an imputation unjust and injurious to me as an officer and a gentleman. I would again urge upon the major-general commanding the propriety of sending cotton to my quartermaster to purchase supplies in the field. The arms furnished by Colonel Stockton are of a very inferior quality. The ammunition was bad, and was condemned by a board. I understand there are good arms in Houston; if so, I would respectfully request that at least 1,000 stand be forwarded to this command, and a sufficient supply of ammunition. I learn that several companies at the San Fernando have refused to consolidate and gone home. They are reported to have stolen many horses from citizens. Captain Richardson reports the evacuation of Mustang Island by the enemy. I would respectfully inquire by what authority Colonel Benavides addresses an order to the commanding officer at Ringgold Barracks; also why it is that Captain Christmas is allowed to go east after having been ordered west by me; also why I am deprived of the two pieces under Lieutenant Gardiner at a time I need them badly? I was promised the co-operation of Major Dickinson and was deprived of his services. Captain Shive was ordered to Houston to settle his accounts at a time to cripple me greatly. Major Nolan was ordered to rejoin his regiment, when his services were of the utmost importance. Lieutenant-Colonel Steele interfered with me, and afterward one of my companies was ordered to report to him for duty. The means intended to purchase supplies are under the control of an officer of the command, and he replies evasively when called upon to furnish anything. Yet I am held responsible and am expected to march upon 4,000 men and dislodge them from their fortifications with these inadequate means and these drawbacks upon me. Since I assumed command the enemy have been driven from the Nueces, from Laredo, and are now confined to Brownsville, and their outposts on the other side of the Arroyo Colorado. Confidence has been restored, our people are returning to their homes, and commerce is being re-established, and last, though not least, our relations with the Mexican authorities are of the most friendly character.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
Houston, July 3, 1864.

FRANK W. LATHAM,
C. S. Collector, Laredo:

SIR: Inclosed please find official copy of letter from Governor Cortina, forwarded to these headquarters by Colonel Ford.* The necessities of the Government call for additional arms and munitions of war. The terms and plans proposed are perfectly acceptable to the major-general commanding, and he desires you to secure at once all the good and serviceable arms and munitions of war (ordnance) of all descriptions possible. Any funds which you may find it necessary to advance from the collector's office you may rest assured will be promptly returned. The major-general commanding will push forward the cotton necessary therefor as rapidly as state of roads, &c., will permit. The unsettled state of affairs in Tamaulipas calls for prompt and energetic movements in order that we may realize before some untoward events transpire to present an obstacle to its successful issue. Great care should be taken in the inspection of these articles before they are received. The necessary arrangements have already been made with the Cotton Office for the cotton.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Ringgold Barracks, July 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that our advices from Matamoras represent the enemy to have been greatly excited by the affair at Las Rucias. Families crossed to Matamoras in the night, and an attack from a heavy force was expected every moment. Major-General Herron sent for re-enforcements. They acknowledge that but eight of the two companies attacked reached Brownsville. I am preparing ammunition, &c., for a forward movement. The want of grass between the Arroyo Colorado and Brownsville will be a serious obstacle to my operations.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

NATCHITOCHES, *July 4, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Richmond:

GENERAL: An unexpected opportunity of writing to Richmond tempts me to renew, to the extent at least of a letter, our former intimacy. When you retired from command of the army in Georgia it was the general desire of the army and people of Louisiana that you might come to this side of the Mississippi. No one indulged that hope more ardently than myself. What a change in the destiny of this department would your presence not have produced! Should the war con-

*Cortina's letter not found; but see Ford to Slaughter, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 684.

tinue another season this country will inevitably be lost under present management. After nearly two years' hard service, my career has been brought to a close on this side of the river. If no suitable place can be found for me on the other side I shall most cheerfully retire into the ranks. I will not entirely forego the hope that the Trans-Mississippi Department may yet be placed under your command.

Respectfully and truly, your friend and servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 5, 1864.*

General W. ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Your letter by R. Dickson received. General S. D. Lee has been instructed to communicate with General Smith on the matter to which you refer. No answer yet. It would be well for you to send a discreet officer to give to General Smith orally the information contained in your letter as to practicability of crossing the river, &c. If General Taylor with two divisions can be spared, much may be done on the east side.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Helena, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have paroled three Federal officers and sent them with an escort to your lines. I hope your Government, through its proper officials, will recognize the validity of their [parole], which will be explained to you, and that it may not be necessary for them to report to our lines again. While I regret very much the necessity which you seem to think requires you to take the action you have in regard to the officers and men of Colonel Dobbin's command, yet a sense of duty to my Government and justice to my soldiers require me to retaliate in kind, and I have therefore ordered Colonel Dobbin to hold such of the Federal officers and men now in his possession as hostages to receive the same treatment given to his officers and men now in your hands. Lieutenant Casteel is a regular Confederate officer and belongs to my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have made no move since my last communication to you, owing to the pitiful and deplorable condition of my horses. I dislike very much to make so many excuses for my stock, yet it will be impossible for me to do much hard marching at present. I sent a detachment of fifty men, under Lieutenant McCoy, to the mouth of the Saint Francis River

where the steam-boat Mariner was aground, which was successfully destroyed by fire. The boat was loaded with coal for the Mississippi squadron, and the vessel and cargo were valued at $60,000. The work of recruiting is progressing toward a full and tangible completion. There is great unity of feeling, and the citizens are all possessed with the highest feelings of confidence and enthusiasm. In ten days more I feel confident of having 1,000 stand of fire-arms to be distributed among the unarmed men, which, with the arms I hope to capture, I shall endeavor to arm the whole force in this section. I expect to bring to the army when I return a division 5,000 strong for one of the new major-generals. I send you the latest papers in camp; the news from the East is still glorious. I desire to call General Price's attention to the fact that when I evacuated Clarendon the Federals burnt the largest portion of the town and murdered one or two innocent citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camp Near Camden, Ark., July 5, 1864.*

I. The present encampment at this place will be known as Camp Yell, in memory of the late Colonel Yell, who died at Mansfield, La., on the 26th of May, 1864.

II. Attention is called to paragraphs 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, and 451, in regard to deceased officers and soldiers. The quarterly return for the second quarter of 1864, ending June 30, 1864, will be forwarded as the regulations direct.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *July 6, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am impelled irresistibly by a sense of public duty, by a desire to vindicate truth, and by the hope of averting disaster from my State and country, to write you this letter. So effectual is the blockade of the Mississippi or so transcendent in importance are the events of the East that you know but little of what transpires here except those prominent, salient facts that are stamped upon history as battles. How they were brought about, and what good or ill management succeeded them, you know nothing of. The reports of the battle give you no insight into these secrets. On the other side of the river the newspapers were last year sounding the praises of the "Hero of two Richmonds," when General Smith, whose great generalship had in winning the battle of Richmond, La., entitled him to this cognomen (if the newspapers were to be believed) had not been nearer that place than Shreveport. So recently the papers have been glorifying over his recent achievements, and Congress has passed laudatory resolutions, when every one here knows that the grand invasion of Banks, made in sufficient force to have held the State, was hurled back by the daring and generalship of General Taylor, while Kirby Smith, only forty

miles distant at Shreveport, was trembling for his depots and workshops, and both he and his staff had removed their personal effects into Texas preparatory to the evacuation of Shreveport. Great as were the results of the battle of Mansfield they are insignificant compared with what they would have been had not General Smith, after Taylor had saved him and his department, taken away the greater part of his infantry to commence a pursuit of Steele. In vain did General Taylor implore him not to throw away an opportunity of destroying Banks' army and Porter's fleet which was unexampled in its advantages. In vain did he argue that a pursuit of Steele was objectless, because he would necessarily hurry back to his fortifications at Little Rock when he heard of Banks' disaster, and that he (Steele) was already 110 miles away. He would listen to nothing but the whispers of his parasites, that Taylor had snatched glory from him at Mansfield. The result of the movement into Arkansas was the battle of Jenkins' Ford, memorable in the trans-Mississippi as the only battle in the campaign that we lost, and still further memorable as the only battle in which General Smith has been since he came over here, the single time he has been in the field. Yet to him is attributed the salvation of this department and the people of this State and department, whose hearts have been wrung by witnessing his imbecility and childishness, his contemptuous disregard of advantages (or rather his inability to comprehend them), and who have recently been appalled by the undeniable truth that this whole country was literally thrown away by him, and but for his subordinate would at this day be under Yankee rule. These people are told in the report of the Secretary of War that they do not know their own minds; that General Smith has their confidence, &c. We are told this who know that but for General Taylor disaster would have overtaken us long ago, who know that things have prospered just in the proportion and to the extent that General Taylor's advice has been taken, and whenever it has been disregarded the result has demonstrated his wisdom. As early as last December the Governor of Louisiana addressed a letter to the Congressional delegation, telling them that unless a change ot our department commander were made, or there was a change in his policy, the State would be overrun in six months. In the beginning of April the parishes of Caddo and Bossier were all that was left of it. General Taylor recovered it almost against orders. That officer is now under arrest because he was resolved he would resign his commission rather than serve another campaign under Kirby Smith. I cannot convey to you any proper conception of the gloom, the despair, that settled upon men's minds when news of this event became known. The people of this State cling to Taylor as the very sheet anchor of their salvation. They abused and maligned him at first, and their present adoration of and confidence in him is perhaps intensified by that circumstance. But he has indeed accomplished great things for them, and if he be removed I believe they will give up in despair. Will you not come to the assistance of your State in this her hour of need by using your influence to retain General Taylor, and, by consequence, to relieve us of that incubus at department headquarters which has so long pressed upon our energies? General Smith can be made useful on the other side, it is said. So be it, then. His usefulness here is at an end, or, rather, it never had a beginning. I pray you, general, help us in this our extremity.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,

M. C. MANNING.

MERIDIAN, *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General WALKER, or
GENERAL OFFICER NEAREST MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Trans-Mississippi Department:

Forward to General E. K. Smith: Indications are that Mobile is to be attacked by Canby. I ask that you operate in every possible way to delay and divert this expedition.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HOUSTON, *July 6, 1864.*

Generals HÉBERT and HAWES:

Go on with the new works and open upon the ships as soon as the guns are planted, if the enemy comes within range.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District, &c.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Augusta, Ark., July 6, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your communication of the 4th instant is to hand, and in reply General Shelby directs me to say that the stock spoken of is very much needed in mounting the troops in this sub-district. The object in sending his brigade here was to injure the enemy in every way possible, and it is evidently very much to our interest to break up these farms. Should you agree with the general in the practicability of sending an expedition in that direction for the purpose of destroying the farms and driving off the stock and negroes employed on them, he will at any time you may deem it most expedient send you an additional force of 250 men (Gordon's regiment) to assist you in accomplishing the object desired. If the negroes could be put to no other use they could be distributed among the citizens, and thus be made to render them great assistance in subsisting the army.

Very respectfully,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *July 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. HAWES, *Galveston:*

Push forward works on beach, and fire into any blockader that comes within range and keep them at respectful distance.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Ringgold Barracks, July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of various communications, orders, and instructions from district headquarters, covering dates from May 20 to June 7, 1864, which will be specified in receipts. Why these have been so long on the road can be explained,

perhaps, by Col. S. Benavides, at whose headquarters they appear to have remained for some time. The troops reporting here for duty were raised originally for my command or for the Fourth Arizona Regiment. I do not consider the order referred to by the major-general commanding as prohibiting the reception of that class of troops. The withdrawal of exempts upon the expiration of term of service, and the absence of others without leave, have rendered it necessary to recruit some of my companies. I know of no just cause why I should be deprived of that privilege. I have directed Captain Armstrong, who left to-day in charge of the prisoners, to arrest all of the latter class. I would respectfully suggest that the major-general commanding give him orders to facilitate the accomplishment of the object. I have now, besides the companies which disbanded and went home from the San Fernando, material for the organization of two regiments. With the recruits now on the march and being raised these regiments will be above the minimum strength. Captain Trevino's company was sent to San Antonio in obedience to orders from district headquarters and will there be filled. Accompanying is a list* of the companies, strength, &c. I have instructed Captain Richardson to ascertain the parties guilty of robbery on the San Fernando. I shall report them to district headquarters and take immediate steps to have them arrested and punished. The battalions are under the command of senior captains, but under instructions from district headquarters of April 29, 1864, assurances have been given that regimental organizations would take place, everything subject, of course, to the approval by the major-general commanding. I shall, however, let the matter remain *in statu quo* until further orders. Charles Stillman declines filling the contract entered into with Captain King to furnish this command. Captain Merritt, assistant quartermaster, will soon visit district headquarters and he will explain fully. I know nothing of White's battalion. The men of Colonel Duff's regiment in Captain Giddings' command were pardoned by Colonel Latham, in pursuance of orders from district headquarters. I respectfully request further instructions concerning these men. In justice to myself I beg leave to remark that most of the men now serving with me and belonging to other commands seemed disposed not to return to their commands. I placed them on duty believing the good of the service would justify it. Some of them have acted well and have been promoted. I ask that they be allowed to remain. There are some who, if left to themselves, would return to their commands whenever ordered, but as now situated, under the influence which would be brought to bear upon them, I am confident many of them would cross the Rio Grande rather than go east. This is not the time nor the place for the execution of the order with any hope of remedying the evil. Captain Sanfort has been ordered to report, with his company, to these headquarters for duty. Concerning the cotton taken to market by Captain Merritt, assistant quartermaster, I respectfully refer the major-general commanding to Captain M.'s letter,* a copy of which is herewith inclosed. The failure of the Cotton Bureau to turn over cotton to Captain M., being in the field without supplies, able to obtain no money, no cotton, and but a very limited amount of supplies from Colonel Benavides, it was necessary for my quartermaster to use the cotton reclaimed by my men under control of Colonel Lovenskiold, or I would have been compelled to abandon the country to the enemy. When I moved from the San Fernando a column of 600 Yankees was marching against Laredo. The disposition of my command has protected the cotton

*Not found.

commerce and a large extent of country, and I have been able to remain here only by means of the supplies for which the cotton was sold. Necessity dictated the course and results have vindicated it. Our advices from Matamoras are good. The Yankees suppress all the papers. They did not visit the Rucias until three days after the skirmish. They took their ambulances up on the other side. A great deal of ammunition has been lost for want of cartridge-boxes. We are manufacturing both. I purpose moving below very soon.

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, July 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JO. O. SHELBY, *C. S. Army:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th instant is received by the hands of Captain Dorsey, who has released at my picket-post Captain Hickey, Paymaster Sims, and Master's Mate Wild, who will proceed to report to Admiral Porter, U. S. Navy, their commander, and who will doubtless observe the terms of their parole or comply with the alterations of its terms. At this time I have in custody several officers and soldiers, all of whom I hold as prisoners of war. Lieutenant Casteel and five other prisoners are treated exactly as the others, with the exception that special precautions are taken every night to prevent their escape, while I await an answer to my communication to higher authorities concerning them. I shall do no act to increase the necessaries of the state of war. I ask no better treatment for any prisoners of ours who fall into your hands than I give to them in custody here. On the night of the 2d of July the steamer Mariner, which was high and dry aground on a bar near the mouth of the Saint Francis River, was burned by a party of soldiers, and it is reported to me they were commanded by Captain McCoy, and that some of them wore our uniforms, and that they reported the boat was burned by your orders. This boat was private property and had no public stores on board. It had been aground thirty days. If it should be deemed necessary and just to retaliate on private property for this act by the torch you can readily imagine the desolation that would ensue. I trust it will never be my fortune to engage in acts that produce no other result than to increase the horrors of war.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXVI. The order of General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, assigning Capt. George W. Helm to duty in the niter and mining service, dated July 1, 1863, is hereby confirmed and made the order of the War Department.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant *Adjutant-General.*

[JULY 8, 1864.—For S. D. Lee to Bragg, in relation to co-operation from Trans-Mississippi, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 694; for S. D. Lee to Walker, in relation to shipments of arms from West Louisiana, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 694.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camp Yell, July 8, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-General Tappan having obtained leave of absence for a few days, Col. L. C. Gause is hereby ordered to assume command of this division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE INSP. GEN., DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., July 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Comdg. Dist. of Indian Territory, Fort Towson, C. N.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have made the matter of supplies for this district during the present year, in view of an active campaign this summer and fall, a subject of serious investigation whilst on my recent tour of inspection. In order to realize the full importance of this subject a glance at the position of our army is necessary. Limestone Prairie is situated between two ranges of rocky mountains, known respectively as Limestone Mountains on the north and Gaines' Creek Mountains on the southern side. These mountains constitute the barrier dividing Red River and its tributaries from the waters of the Arkansas River. Leading to this prairie and across the northern range of mountains are two main thoroughfares—one from Fort Smith, through Scullyville, passing the mountains at Limestone Gap and the Narrows into Limestone Prairie, and from thence via Mountain Station to Boggy Depot, over the road known as the "Overland route;" the other from Fort Gibson, via Perryville, crossing the mountains near the latter place, and from thence to Boggy Depot, known as the Fort Gibson road. From Boggy Depot are main roads leading to Fort Washita, C. N., Preston, Warren, and Bonham, Tex. At Johnson's Station, thirty miles in rear of Limestone Prairie, a road comes in from Perryville to the Overland route, and another road crossing the southern range of mountains leads to Doaksville, and from thence to Clarksville and Paris, Tex. Another road from Fort Smith, leaving Scullyville to the west, passes down near the Arkansas State line, diverges near Ultima Thule, one road leading to Fulton, Ark., the other to Doaksville, C. N. The approaches to Northern Texas are therefore best secured by keeping the army in Limestone Prairie, where it now is. Besides these advantages, great and important as they must be, we are in striking distance of the enemy's communications via Arkansas River and the roads from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith. The Arkansas River must soon be closed for navigation by the fall of the waters, and the cavalry in Arkansas can effectually prevent supplies from being sent to Fort

Smith from Little Rock by land, which forces the former place to depend on land communication from Fort Scott, Kans., via Fort Gibson, C. N. From letters found on the boat recently captured by General Watie we know that this last is the only route now open to the enemy. From Limestone Prairie our cavalry can make this route untenable, compel the enemy to send large scouts with his trains, enabling us not only to cut off his supplies, but fight his army in detail, with certain success. If necessary, the communication from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson can be broken up, thereby forcing the evacuation of Forts Gibson and Smith, and giving us possession of the Arkansas Valley. The position at Limestone Prairie affording these eminent advantages makes its permanent occupation an imperative necessity. To maintain it, our army must have supplies, not only its daily bread, as at present, but a reserve sufficient to enable it to assume the offensive at a moment's warning. The precariousness of these supplies, enhanced by the difficulties presented in their accumulation and the great deficiency of transportation in this district, cannot but cause serious apprehensions. The whole amount of supplies in its magazine at Johnson's Station and en route to the army are barely sufficient for twenty days, consisting of beef, flour, and salt, with a small amount of salt bacon. Captain Fraley, acting commissary of subsistence at Bonham, informs me that he has orders from Maj. J. K. P. Campbell, commissary of subsistence and chief purchasing commissary for the North Sub-District of Texas, that our supply of flour is to be stopped, and that for thirty days or more we must depend on our own resources. What are our resources? No one, except from personal observation, can form an idea of the utter destitution of the Indian Territory of everything except a limited supply of cattle. On Red River there are here and there a few small farms, from which a limited supply of corn may be obtained. We are told that we can get corn meal from Northern Texas, but this is unfit for use when it reaches the army.

Our supply train consists of about seventy ox-wagons hauling for the army and indigent Indians, capable of transporting about nine days' rations of breadstuffs only a trip. From twenty to thirty days are consumed in making a trip to and from the sources of supplies. With these facilities it is evident that our army cannot maintain its present position very long, especially when the bread is made of meal which is ground in Texas and exposed to the hot sun in open wagons for twelve or fifteen days. Subject to the will of officers whose connections, and consequently interests, are with another district, our supplies are very precarious and doubtful. Every military district in this department has internal resources except the Indian Territory. Arkansas has the country south and west of the Saline and Ouachita Rivers, admirably adapted to raising grain. Louisiana has the country north of the Red River and that between the Sabine River and Opelousas country. Texas has the whole of her extensive domain exclusively, with a large share of her northern sub-district. Our sole dependence is Northern Texas, before whose border we stand as a bulwark and defense. If we fail to maintain our present position and are forced back to Red River, what becomes of Northern Texas? What becomes of the great storehouse of the Trans-Mississippi Department? The Indians are devoted to their homes and country. Thus far they have exhibited the strongest evidences of their loyalty to our cause and cheerful compliance with their treaty stipulations, as is manifested by their recent unanimous re-enlistment; but there is a point where their

loyalty may stop—when our failure to protect their country may force them to seek an alliance which will afford them greater immunities than we have given. Devoted as they appear to us and much as they detest our enemies, interest and their love of home and country, which tradition has shown is characteristic of the race, may prove stronger ties than a treaty but poorly complied with by us. Forced back to Red River, their homes left to the mercy of a vindictive foe, they may forsake us, and in forsaking become our enemies. The effect of such a course is patent to every mind. Hoping for the best results, if forced back to Red River our prospects would be gloomy. Indigent families, now but eking out a bare existence, would be crowded upon us in large numbers. Our stronghold gone, with no room to maneuver, our chances against an enemy numerically our superior would be greatly diminished, our dangers greatly enhanced. These dangers can be averted. Two things are needed: Make our supplies secure, not uncertain or doled out by the sufferance of commissaries. Let us have transportation to carry our supplies to the army. These things done, we can maintain our ground against a foe twice our strength; without them we are exposed to disaster and retreat. With a fine wheat crop secured and ready to be converted into flour, why issue meal which will spoil before it can be used? Why consume during the summer that which will best serve us in winter? Where is the transportation captured in Arkansas, which the troops of this district greatly assisted to secure? Where are the wagons captured in Louisiana? Out of 800 captured during the spring campaign but ten have ever reached this district. There is not one of our brigades which has the transportation allowed by general orders from department headquarters. We need 100 additional wagons. What few wagon trains we have when they go for supplies are scattered and sent off in squads to a dozen different mills and depots to get a load. Under the present arrangements we cannot accumulate, and when a general advance is ordered I see nothing but obstacles in our way which we cannot avert.

I have thus entered at length upon what I consider a subject of vital importance to the entire department, without intending to reflect upon any officer. Many commissaries have evinced a disposition to aid this district as far as they are able under the orders of their chiefs. I am forced, however, to believe that the importance of this district is not properly appreciated, possibly because its former history is not emblazoned with triumphs. There is a cause for this passive record which is not remedied to a very great extent now, and that cause is the meagerness of its resources and supplies. Remove that barrier and there is reason to expect and to realize glorious fruits. Troops badly armed and clothed are not calculated to do great deeds, and when rations fail or are only furnished for to-day, uncertain whether or not to-morrow's supply will come, they are powerless to effect great results. Briefly summed up our wants may be stated thus: Sixty days' rations in our magazine at Johnson's Station and regular sources of supplies for present use guaranteed. No meal, for we cannot afford to lose it; a supply train of 100 wagons (in addition to those on hand), to carry supplies to the army, so as to avoid any possible failure. As to the wants of the troops in other respects, I beg to refer to my inspection reports for the months of June and July.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. PORTLOCK, JR.,

Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., July 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding the department.

I urge his earnest attention to this very able, satisfactory, and truthful report; it is in no sense overdrawn. These subjects have been very often presented by me. I know the immense labor devolving on the general commanding, but believing, as I do, that the salvation of the best supply district of the Confederacy is guaranteed by the successful defense of the Indian Territory, I hope I will not be deemed importunate in asking that my hands be strengthened in holding and advancing, if necessary, my present position. It is proper to state that the order suspending our supplies for thirty days has been rescinded. It is folly to attempt to haul meal for troops at this season a distance of 200 miles with ox teams. A good portion of the transportation now in use is such as I have secured by personal exertions. I need only refer to the tenor of my whole correspondence to show the importance I attach to recovering and holding this whole Territory. The reasons presented are also strengthened by the additional reasons that since this report was made the lines have been moved nearer to Fort Smith at Dog Creek. This, of course, leaves the rear, via Fort Gibson, Perryville, &c., much exposed, making, [as stated] in my letter of yesterday, very great reasons for additional troops that ought to be put, say, at Perryville, for the double purpose of guarding line of supplies and operating on the Arkansas River.

MAXEY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXI. Brig. Gen. Harry Hays will forthwith proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department for the purpose of collecting and causing to return to their respective commands all officers and men in that department belonging to the organizations east of the Mississippi River. He will report to and receive special instructions from General Bragg. Maj. John H. New, assistant adjutant-general, Early's division, will report to General Hays for duty in connection with this special service.

XXII. Commanders will forthwith detail from each regiment and battalion raised in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and now serving east of the Mississippi River, two commissioned officers with orders to report to Brig. Gen. Harry Hays, at Alexandria, La., for the purpose of collecting and returning absentees belonging to their respective commands. The officers so detailed will be furnished with complete lists of such absentees, with such information as to residence, location, illegal enlistment, &c., as may be requisite to cause their return.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 9, 1864.—For S. D. Lee to E. Kirby Smith, in relation to Canby's operations against Mobile, see Part I, p. 89.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Ringgold Barracks, July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

I have the honor to forward for information the inclosed copy of communication* from Lieutenant Stafford, of Captain McFadden's company. I do not know why Captain McFadden's company has been ordered to report to General Drayton. The company was raised by my order, with the approval of the major general commanding. It has been filled by recruiting since the expiration of the three months' term and was marching to my headquarters in obedience to orders. I respectfully suggest that it would interfere materially with the organization of my command to detach from it Captain McFadden's company. I must be permitted to say, without any intention to be disrespectful, that such an act would be one of injustice to me. I have the honor to respectfully request that the major-general commanding direct Captain McFadden to proceed with his company to these headquarters. I may labor under erroneous impressions, but I am led to believe that had Lieutenant-Colonel Steele offered an opposition as persistent and determined to a Federal officer's intentions and plans as he has to mine he would have done the country good service. His reported intermeddlings reach me almost daily. If these reports be true, and I think many of them are, I have an undoubted right to request the major-general commanding to again protect me from officious interference. I have the honor to forward for information copies of extracts from communications* of a confidential agent in Matamoras. I have made dispositions to capture the cow-thieves. I was prevented from making a dash at the horses from the absence of grass and the want of forage. I shall trouble them soon.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. W. ADAMS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 7th is received. In reference to furnishing you an armed force wherewith to enforce the conscript law in the counties named, such a force shall be furnished you on application. I am as anxious as yourself to prevent any disagreement arising between us, or between myself and any other commanding officer in this sub-district. I herewith inclose you a copy of my instructions* from General Smith, which shows plainly that I have command of all the troops in the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas, and that I am, with as little delay as possible, to bring them with me to the army south of the Arkansas River. As soon as this is accomplished General Smith will dispose of them as he sees proper. I do not desire any larger command than my old brigade, and most cheerfully will I reassume command of it as soon as my mission here is consummated. I have ordered a sufficient number of companies to report to Colonel McCray to form a brigade of three regiments, and he will have command of no more. All orders issued from these headquarters to Colonel Dobbin have been based upon your orders to him, and he has no authority to command

* Not found.

any troops except such as you authorized him to collect. He has no brigade here, nor is he recognized by me as a brigade commander. In my conversation with you I understood that McGhee's battalion was a part of his command, and with such understanding I ordered Colonel McGhee to report to Colonel Dobbin. If Colonel Dobbin has ever manifested any disrespect toward you or your orders it is without my knowledge or consent, nor would I for a moment tolerate such a thing. As regards Captain Biscoe, I received a communication from him stating that he belonged to Dobbin's regiment and asking if he should report there. I answered it by telling him if he belonged to that regiment he should report to him. He also asked for means or orders to mount his men, which I was unable to furnish. If Biscoe's company does not come under the orders given by you to Colonel Dobbin, and does not belong to his command, I will immediately order it to report to you. All these brigade organizations are only temporary, and if, after conducting these troops across the Arkansas River, I can in any way assist you in obtaining command of a brigade of them most cheerfully and willingly will I do so.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 10, 1864.

Colonel DOBBIN,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I hand you, by direction of General Shelby, a copy of letter of instructions* from department headquarters. It will be three weeks or a month, or possibly longer, before he can attempt to carry out the last clause of the letter. He therefore desires that you get all the men together you can and be prepared, with your whole command, to accompany him on his return. The more men you recruit up here the larger will be your brigade south of the Arkansas River. He wishes you to continue to annoy their transports on White River and create and keep up a diversion in his favor. He is now en route for the Little Rock railroad, with the intention of destroying it, and if we can succeed in dividing their attention and forces the easier will be the task assigned to each. If you think one or two pieces of artillery would be of any assistance to you, notify us and they shall be furnished you, with any other assistance you may need, either in recruiting or in your operations on White River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Marshall, Tex., July 10, 1864.*

I. The Reserve Corps in the Trans-Mississippi Department having been by the commanding general placed under the orders of the Bureau

* Not found.

of Conscription, enrolling officers will at once cause a sufficient number of them to be selected, by draft or other equitable means, to perform the work of arresting deserters and collecting unassigned conscripts in the respective counties and parishes and sending them to camps of instruction. The number of men to be selected for each county or parish will be determined by the exigency in each case, but in no event shall there be less than ten nor more than thirty called out in a county or parish, unless an emergency shall demand the services of a larger number, which fact, with the additional number called out, will be reported by the enrolling officer, through the proper channel, to the commandant of the State. In making the selections regard must be had to the necessity, as far as practicable, of having every section of the county or parish represented in the detachment, and those called out shall, from time to time, be relieved by other members of the corps, when it can be prudently done and equity seems so to require. Commanding officers of companies will keep rosters of the names and length of service of those placed on duty, for which time they will receive credit on subsequent calls.

II. Commanding officers of companies of the Reserve Corps will, without regard to the authority under which they were organized, at once forward to these headquarters copies of their muster-rolls, and will also report the number of their respective companies that may be called into service under these orders.

III. The conscripts and deserters who may be arrested under these orders will be sent in convenient bodies to the nearest camp of instruction in the State, whence the conscripts will, by proper orders, be assigned to commands, and the deserters sent to their commands by the commandant of the camp, unless it be more convenient to forward them direct to their commands.

IV. Each detachment shall be commanded by one or more commissioned officer of the company or companies from which it is taken, to be selected by draft or other equitable mode, and shall also be accompanied with a suitable number of non-commissioned officers, to be chosen in like manner.

V. Enrolling officers will give the officers in command of detachments in their respective counties or parishes such information and assistance as may be necessary, and will accompany the detachments whenever their presence may be useful. They will, from time to time, forward to these headquarters accurate descriptive lists of the persons arrested and give the commands to which the deserters belong.

VI. Officers in command of detachments will promptly report to these headquarters such enrolling officers as neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein imposed upon them, and enrolling officers will also report such officers commanding detachments as are wanting either in faithfulness, efficiency, or vigor. Inspecting officers will be sent to each enrolling district, who will be specially instructed to inquire into and report fully the conduct of all officers charged with the execution of these orders.

VII. Officers and soldiers who are absent from their commands after the expiration of their leaves of absence or furloughs, or without the sanction of the department or proper district commander, or who have been detailed by other authority than by the department or district commander, and conscripts who have been detailed otherwise than by the department commander, the chief of the Conscript Bureau, or the commandant of conscripts for the State, or who have been exempted

by enrolling officers, except in the cases provided for by clause 1, paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 9, current series, from this bureau, will be arrested and sent to their commands or camps of instruction.

VIII. Enrolling officers will, after the 15th instant, cause to be arrested and sent to their commands or to camps of instruction all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years (except artisans, mechanics, and persons of scientific skill) who may be found in the employment of quartermasters, commissaries, ordnance officers, navy agents, provost-marshals, and officers of the conscript service, and will promptly report to this office such officers as may, after said 15th instant, have such persons in their employ, accompanied with the affidavit of some credible person to the fact that charges may be preferred against them according to the act of Congress. Details from no source whatever will protect such employés from the operation of this order. Assessors and collectors of Confederate taxes, officers of the Confederate Treasury, and employés of the Niter and Mining Bureau and the Adjutant-General's Department, will not be interfered with until they can be replaced with competent and suitable persons from the Reserve Corps or those found unfit for field service. Nor will this order apply to the parties of herders, drovers, &c., made up by the agent of Maj. R. A. Howard, until such parties can be completed and lists of them furnished to department headquarters for approval.

IX. Enrolling officers will also cause to be arrested and sent to their commands or camps of instruction all such persons as have been or may be detailed or exempted for other purposes than duty in the staff departments, who are not regularly in the performance of the duties or prosecution of the business for which they were detailed or exempted.

X. Persons liable to conscription, who are acting as provost-marshals, will at once be enrolled and sent to camps of instruction.

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Marshall, Tex., July 10, 1864.

By orders issued this day from this office, new measures have been adopted to fill up the ranks of our depleted army, by placing in the service all who, under the laws, owe military duty, and by returning to the field all deserters from their colors and absentees without leave from their commands. At the same time and by the same means the country can and it is expected will be cleared of the bands of robbers, plunderers, and murderers which infest portions of it.

To secure these desirable ends it is indispensable that all classes of the people should join hands and work together—the civil as well as the military officer, the citizen as well as the soldier has his part to perform. The united efforts of all are necessary, and by them the objects desired can and will be effected. The department will be made safe against any future attempted invasion of the common foe, and peace and quiet restored to those sections that have been harassed and plundered by the domestic enemy.

I therefore call upon the citizens of the department, those who are enjoying the comforts of home while the soldiery are struggling and bleeding and dying for them, their families, their homes, and their

country, to come to the rescue, to furnish such information to the troops engaged in this important service as may be necessary to facilitate their operations, to council with and advise them as to the best means of executing their mission, and, if need be, to shoulder their guns and aid in forcing the skulkers and deserters to the post of duty, and driving the marauder from the land.

I conjure the officers and men assigned to this duty to exercise the utmost vigilance, perseverance, and industry in executing their trusts. Such conduct will entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen, and confer inestimable blessings upon their country, and they may be assured that indifference to and neglect of duty will be followed by prompt, speedy, and severe punishment.

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Houston, July 12, 1864.

The necessities for supplying the army in the field requires the use of all transportation that can be procured in the department. One-half of all the wagons and trains engaged in overland commerce is needed for Government. If freely offered, fair and remunerative prices will be paid; otherwise they will be impressed until the emergency requiring it shall have passed. Wagons engaged in hauling exempted cotton will not be impressed under the requirements of this order.

The impressing officers for this purpose will be designated by district commanders upon application of chief of Cotton Bureau.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

C. S. WEST,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he has received a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding Department of Mississippi and Alabama, in which he states that the enemy are concentrating a large force at Memphis and Vicksburg for the purpose of making a move eastward. Thinking it dangerous under such circumstances to attempt to cross the arms, General Lee has ordered them to be retained for the present.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, Tex., July 13, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of duty to the Confederacy and the State, I beg most respectfully to direct your attention to the following suggestions, though regretting to trouble you at a time when your whole energies must necessarily be absorbed by matters of vital importance.

In view especially of the critical condition of affairs on the Mississippi River, the want of arms becomes a subject for serious consideration and occasions me much anxiety. The State, during the war, has been supplying the Confederate authorities with arms, as well as with munitions of war generally, which she had accumulated for her defense under special appropriation for that purpose. She has not now, consequently, the means of arming the 10,000 troops (militia) called out by me on a requisition of Major-General Magruder to provide against contingent reverses on the banks of the Mississippi.

The State, too, has very recently furnished the Confederate authorities with 1,500 small-arms. Most of the private arms have also been taken beyond our limits by our volunteer soldiery. We have men willing and patriotic enough to take the field in defense of their homes had we but arms to place in their hands.

I am satisfied Your Excellency does not underrate the importance of Texas to the Confederacy, especially to that portion of it west of the Mississippi River. Were it overrun its loss would draw after it that of Louisiana and Arkansas, for Texas is the granary which nourishes the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department. How important, then, that our every energy should be directed to its preservation. We need but arms; with an adequate supply we will battle manfully, and, I trust, with success. The Confederate Government, it is reported, have on hand a large quantity of arms; I trust, therefore, Your Excellency will, if practicable, and they can be spared, forward to the Department of Texas a sufficiency for its defense.

I beg also to call the attention of Your Excellency to the system in operation in this department, by the working of which conscripts are withheld from the ranks and employed as teamsters and drivers of beef-cattle; they are also furloughed and employed by the Government contractors and agents. Those thus employed are supposed to number about 5,000 men, and this at a time when about one-half the troops previously retained in Texas for its defense have been marched to Louisiana, where they are now operating.

The force in the State being thus greatly reduced, it is of moment that its strength be increased by placing these men in the ranks. The service would not thereby suffer, since they could be replaced by negroes, controlled by a sufficiency of white wagon-masters and overseers. I know of my own experience that they make most excellent teamsters and stock-drivers. The Confederate Government can control their services by virtue of the impressment act. I trust Your Excellency will direct that these conscript teamsters, beef-drivers, &c., be placed in and restored to the ranks and their places supplied by negroes.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. R. LUBBOCK.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred by the President to the honorable Secretary of War.

J. C. IVES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 14, 1864.

This Department has been keenly alive to the importance of supplying arms to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and has made in every

practicable way efforts, with at least partial success, to introduce them. These means are still being actively prosecuted, and confident anticipations are entertained that they will result in larger supplies than heretofore.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I. I inclose to you the latest information I have from Fort Smith and vicinity.

II. I have heretofore mentioned that I believe the forces now in Northern Texas, except a sufficiency for police purposes, could be of more service here than elsewhere.

III. I am at a loss how to act in view of the fact that so far as I know no movement of importance is on foot in Arkansas. If my instructions of 27th ultimo* to General Cooper, a copy of which has been forwarded to you, are carried out, I hope that I can at least hold the forces at Forts Gibson and Smith in check on this side, if not force an evacuation. On the 31st of May I wrote to Major-General Price on the subject of his movements, a copy of which I inclose. From some cause I have received no answer.

IV. I heretofore inclosed a copy of an order from the Secretary of War, in favor of Maj. Campbell Le Flore, of the Choctaw Nation, for 3,000 stand of arms, and a copy of an order based thereon from Colonel Gorgas, chief of Ordnance Bureau, on Major Price, ordnance officer, at Selma, Ala., for the same. These orders, dated February 20 last, it will be observed, entitle this district to 3,000 guns. Guns are, as I have frequently represented, sadly needed here. It is now nearly five months since these orders came to the possession of Major Le Flore, and so far as I know no steps have been taken to secure them. I believe it would be far better for the Indian Territory that the general commanding should take hold of this matter. If General Smith will give the necessary authority and facilities I will send an ordnance officer at once for the guns. I herewith inclose official copies of the original orders left at these headquarters a day or two since by Governor Garland, principal chief of this nation. These orders I have been unofficially advised were recently demanded by the council of Major Le Flore. I am satisfied that a statement from General Smith as to the necessity of the guns will secure them, and for greater security a telegraphic dispatch from him, in favor of the agent, sent to the President asking that Major Price be ordered to deliver over the guns named in in the order to Major Le Flore, would secure them. I ask this to avoid such delays as might occur in the event of a difficulty between the council and Major Le Flore. What I want are the guns to speedily finish arming these troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

---

*Not found; but see Maxey to Cooper, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 697.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT SMITH, *July 5, 1864.*

The Ninth Kansas started for Little Rock on the 2d instant. The Eleventh Negro Regiment and four companies of the First Arkansas Cavalry started for Little Rock on the 1st instant. The Second and Sixth Kansas Cavalry were ordered, but the Ninth Cavalry, the Eleventh Negro, and four companies of the First Arkansas were sent in their stead. The Fourteenth Kansas was under marching orders for Fayetteville on the 6th instant. The remainder of Thayer's forces are as follows: Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, 400; Second Kansas Cavalry, 500; Sixth Kansas Cavalry, 400; Twelfth Kansas Cavalry, 400; Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, 300; First Negro, 500; Thirteenth and Third (consolidated) Negro Regiments, 700; First Arkansas Infantry, 700; three batteries, fourteen guns in all, 6-pounder and 10-pounder guns; four howitzers, in addition, commanding the bottom in the direction of Poteau. The spirits of the troops are low; want to go home. Times were out on the 1st of June; pressed for sixty days; deserting by squads every chance in numbers of fourteen and fifteen, &c. Yankees say that when the Southern troops attack this place they will take it very easily. The names of colonels of regiments are not material, as I mentioned them some time ago. The enemy overrate their forces here about one-half. Don't think there are more than 2,500 men, and not over 2,000 fighting men in the place, as all the regiments are mere skeletons of the same.

B. D. FORD.

Captain Parks reports the same as the above; also that the Second Kansas Cavalry are going to Kansas to be disbanded; that there are only eight pieces of cannon in Fort Smith, the rest being off with Cloud. * * * Federals report our cavalry on the north side of the Arkansas at Little Rock, and their communication cut off, and Price marching up on the south side—the place as good as taken. Four months' supplies at Fort Smith.

F.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for General Maxey's information, together with plan of fortifications, and a number of Northern newspapers.

The information is derived from a reliable source, but it is most singular that no intelligence of General Price's movements are received from Southern and official sources. I think every available man and cannon should be sent to the front at once, and held in readiness to avail of the opportunity which will soon offer to take Fort Smith.

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: * * * My forces are now concentrated at Johnson's Station, on the overland road from Fort Smith to Preston, Tex., forty-five miles east of Boggy Depot, near the junction of the above-named road with the emigrant road leading by way of Fort Gibson, North Fork Town, Perryville, and Boggy Depot, to Preston. Johnson's Sta-

tion is about 100 miles from each of the forts named. Gano's brigade, heretofore at Laynesport, has been moved up to Johnson's Station. I have orders to hold my force in readiness to co-operate in any movement made for the recovery of the Arkansas River Valley, and General McCulloch, commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas, to re-enforce or co-operate, as occasion may require. The possession of Little Rock, or some other strategic point below, is necessary to my movements on the Upper Arkansas Valley. I would therefore be glad to be advised of your positions and contemplated movements below, so that I can make corresponding moves and then co-operate more effectually than otherwise.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 20, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith, and other officers of the Trans-Mississippi Department, will afford all the facilities and aid in their power for the transportation of such arms as may be crossed to the west bank of the Mississippi River by Major Le Flore, under orders from the Ordnance Bureau.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Major Le Flore has permission to proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department, without other passport than this from provost-marshal or other officers. Commanding generals and other officers will afford him all the facilities and aid in their power for the transportation of the arms intrusted to his care.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, February 20, 1864.

Maj. T. H. PRICE,
On Ordnance Duty, &c., Selma, Ala.:

MAJOR: You are hereby authorized to turn over to Maj. Campbell Le Flore, for the use of the Indians in the Trans-Mississippi Department, 3,000 stand of arms, 1,000 of which will be rifles. These arms will be transported in the trains in your charge and placed on the other side of the Mississippi River, and there taken charge of by Major Le Flore, who acts under the approval of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

[JULY 16, 1864.—For Lee to Smith, in relation to withdrawal of Union forces from Louisiana, see Part I, p. 89.]

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General, Camden, Ark.:

COLONEL: Since my last communication I have visited several of my encampments, and find everything working smoothly. Five thousand men can be raised, and I almost know they will be raised, but I am afraid that this quiet gliding along in an unruffled sea and under a cloudless sky will not last long. The men are brought together from every quarter of the State. They are undisciplined, unlettered, undrilled, and their newly elected field and company officers are disposed to continue in their old "bushwhacking" style of letting them do pretty much as they please. I have also found great difficulty in watching over them as I would like, owing to the great scarcity of forage and subsistence, and I would impress it now upon your mind as forcibly as possible the urgent necessity of bringing these men to the army where they can be brought down to rigid discipline and taught at once the whole duty of soldiers; so about the time I get all these men together I will have accomplished all that can be done in this district. While in this connection I will just state that at least a thousand of these men have no horses or mules and cannot under any possible circumstances be brought to the army by the route I intend taking without being mounted, therefore I desire you to give me full and explicit orders as to how these animals are to be obtained. They are in the country and I want your commands as to how to get them. Another thing to which I wish to refer—and it is vital and important—that is, that I be ordered to bring every single soldier from this department. If some are left it dissatisfies others, and one by one deserters will come to them until the whole country is overrun with miserable skulkers. Should General Price determine to send any troops in this district it will be much better to send them back from the army after they are organized and equipped. In the event of my leaving here I wish to know positively whether I am to give General Adams any command or not. I have learned that he has stated to Colonel McCray that General Smith recognizes him as the commander of all these troops, but this I am unwilling to believe. Please send me proper instructions.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,
July 17, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Your suggestions in regard to breaking up the plantations on the Mississippi River are entirely satisfactory, and I will send you the men desired in two or three days. They would have been furnished sooner but have been absent on a fatiguing march to the railroad, in which the Tenth Illinois Cavalry were routed, with the loss of 50 killed, 100 captured, with the additional gain of 1 wagon, 1 ambulance, and 200 stand of cavalry arms. Your course in regard to deserters coming to your lines is correct, being, in fact, the only way you

* See also another communication from Shelby to Belton, of same date, Part I, p. 26.

can dispose of them. You will invariably take duplicate lists of paroles thus given, retaining one yourself, and sending the other to my inspector-general. I wrote two weeks ago to General Buford in regard to Lieutenant Casteel, of which I then informed you, and you can now inform General Buford, if you desire, that if he gives up John Yerby, or any other of our officers or men to be murdered, a stern and immediate retaliation shall be enforced in return. General Buford says in his communication, however, that your officers and men are treated as prisoners of war, only they are very securely guarded.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JULY 18, 1864.—For Cooper to Smith, ordering Taylor to the east side of the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 117.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., July 18, 1864.*

I. Surgeons' certificates of disability for the discharge of soldiers must be made in duplicate, and after being completed the duplicates will be forwarded to these headquarters. The authority for and the date of discharge must be clearly shown on these papers.

II. Capt. Charles C. Greene, Corps of Artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is announced as assistant to the chief of ordnance, Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARSHALL, TEX., *July 18, 1864.*

General S. PRICE,
Camden, Ark.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: A close scrutiny of the meager intelligence we have from Northern and Southern sources would lead to the apprehension that our affairs in the eastern half of our Confederacy are in a critical condition. Major Cabell writes me that the President and Secretary of War are impatient for an advance into Missouri. This would indicate a similar apprehension on their part. On the retreat of Steele I understood we were getting up a large supply train for an advance on Little Rock, and I have been impatiently awaiting intelligence that the train had been completed; but whether owing to want of energy in the proper officers or to other causes this preparation seems to progress slowly. Your campaign in the summer of 1861 showed that an advance into Missouri powerfully aids in relieving Tennessee. When here in March last you expressed the opinion that the recovery of the Arkansas Valley ought to precede an advance to reoccupy our State. But could not a powerful diversion be made by cavalry alone without awaiting the recovery of Little Rock? Even if compelled to return, it might gain time for us in Georgia or avert an attack on Mobile by compelling the enemy to send large forces to Missouri. If successful

in maintaining itself the cavalry might be re-enforced by infantry from Arkansas and by recruiting within our State. But the main point of view from which I suggest such an expedition is, that it may take off some of the pressure on us in Virginia and Georgia. On the return of General Smith to Shreveport I design to suggest his consideration of such a diversion in case Canby's attitude at New Orleans does not threaten a speedy advance up Red River.

The main object of this letter is to learn from you at your earliest convenience in a few lines whether you approve of such an expedition; whether you would be willing to take command of it (which is specially desirable), or whether it should be intrusted to Shelby alone. I presume his command (said to be between 3,000 and 4,000 strong) and a brigade from Marmaduke's are all that could be spared, but your name would largely increase it on its entrance into Missouri.

Early's expedition in Virginia and Maryland is not reassuring. If a design to induce Grant to send troops after him, it will fail. It looks very much like the style of military blundering usual with Bragg—a repetition of the strategy by which last winter he sent off Longstreet to Knoxville, and thereby so weakened himself as to let Grant overwhelm him near Chattanooga. If induced by a scarcity of provisions at Richmond, produced by Grant's raids on our railroads west of that city, it is almost alarming. It cannot be from a surplus of force on our side in Virginia, for, if so, why was he not sent to Johnston? The latter seems barely able to hold his own. He would surely not have given up the Etowah Iron-Works and the great manufacturing region of North Georgia unless their defense had been desperate. Activity, energy, and running some risk in this department by an inroad into Missouri may turn the scale in his favor.

Thanking you greatly for the Saint Louis Democrat of the 2d instant, I remain, very truly, yours,

THOS. C. REYNOLDS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., July 19, 1864.

The subjoined proceedings of the Cherokee troops on re-enlisting for the war, together with the remarks of the major-general commanding thereon, were by an oversight not published at the time they were prepared, and are now published for the benefit of the troops and people of the district.

By command of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
In Camp, June 28, 1864.

The earnest attention of the people of the Indian Territory is called to the action of the Cherokee troops on re-enlisting for the war.

By the fortunes of war the Cherokees are for the time being exiles. Their beautiful land is in the hands of a cruel and relentless foe. By a strange infatuation, and misguided by the treachery of their leaders, a portion of the people of this nation went over to the enemy. "Watie and his men" have been from the very beginning as true as the needle to the north star. Wherever opportunity offered they have not failed to strike.

In the midst of the unparalleled inclemency of the past winter they were battling with the foe.

The enemy have felt ofttimes the blows of the Cherokees. They have made their names a household word. Now they come forward unanimously at the call of their country, and add fresh luster to their renown by re-enlisting for the war. Men of the allied nations do likewise! By united and prompt action the whole Indian Territory will be redeemed and peace again smile within our borders.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE,
Camp on Limestone Prairie, C. N., June 27, 1864.

A meeting composed of the different Cherokee commands assembled this day, agreeably to previous notice.

On motion, Col. Stand Watie was unanimously elected president of the meeting and Lieut. H. T. Martin was elected secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Major Scales, which was to take into consideration the subject of entering the Confederate service for the period of during the war. Colonel Adair submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of this meeting appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions relative to entering the Confederate service for the period of during the war and report at 6 p. m.

The resolution was read and adopted, and the following-named officers were appointed said committee: Col. W. P. Adair, Second Cherokee Regiment; Capt. W. H. Shannon, Second Cherokee Regiment; Capt. James Stuart, First Cherokee Regiment; Capt. John Spears, First Cherokee Battalion; Maj. J. A. Scales, First Cherokee Battalion.

There being no further business, on motion by Colonel Adair, the meeting adjourned to meet at 6 p. m., when the resolutions would be read to the officers and men on dress parade, to be adopted or otherwise.

H. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

6 P. M.—On dress parade, the following-prepared resolution by the select committee was read, to wit:

Whereas the final issue of the present struggle between the North and South involves the destiny of the Indian Territory alike with that of the Confederate States: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Cherokee Troops, C. S. Army, do unanimously re-enlist as soldiers for the war, be it long or short.

Approved:

JOHN SPEARS,
Chairman.
W. P. ADAIR.
JAS. STUART.
W. H. SHANNON.
J. A. SCALES.

The question being taken on its adoption by regiments and battalion, it was unanimously adopted.

STAND WATIE,
President.

H. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, July 20, 1864.*

I. In accordance with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, approved February 17, 1864," all male free negroes and other persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, will be immediately enrolled under the direction of the Bureau of Conscription.

II. The Bureau of Conscription will take the necessary steps through the enrolling officers to enroll immediately one-fifth of all the male slaves in this department between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

III. All free negroes and slaves so enrolled will be sent to rendezvous designated by the commandants of negro labor for the several States, accompanied by descriptive rolls.

IV. Requisitions for negro labor must be made upon the commandants of negro labor of the several States.

V. All officers and agents of the Government in charge of slaves will furnish monthly, to the commandants of negro labor of the several States to which the slaves belong, correct and certified muster-rolls of those in their charge.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the troops in Western Sub-District, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton commanding, for July 20, 1864.a

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Division headquarters	5	.....	5	5
Brigade headquarters	5	.....	5	6
McCord's regiment	17	235	348	495
Bradford's regiment	28	388	482	672
Nichols' and Jones' light batteries	4	110	133	170
Total	59	733	973	1,338

a Colonels Ford's and Pyron's returns (First and Third Sub-Districts) not received.

COLONEL MHOON'S, IN MISSISSIPPI,
Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

[General STERLING PRICE:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I was detained in Richmond three weeks by business first and subsequently by the destruction of the railways. I got here yesterday and shall dispatch Hardesty to you to morrow afternoon. I left General Clark in Mobile. He is well. He sends a batch of letters by Hardesty, the contents of which will be made known to you, I presume, by those to whom they are addressed. Vest has gone

to Richmond; Conrow is there; Johnson is among the mountains of Virginia; Norton is here; Wilkes in this State; Hatcher with Johnston's army. Some one of us will remain at Richmond all the time in order to attend to any business which may require our presence there, but most of us will keep away till the meeting of Congress, which convenes on the first Monday of November. I had long interviews with the President, Secretary of War, and General Bragg, and explained to them fully the condition of affairs in the trans-Mississippi, particularly to the President and General Bragg. Whilst I endeavored to give the President a faithful account of the campaign in Arkansas, I was careful to avoid the appearance of partisanship for you, so as not to excite his prejudices. Whether these are any less strong against you I could not discover. I do not think that he has any intention of promoting either Churchill, Parsons, or Marmaduke. He seems to think (as does General Bragg) that it would be better to consolidate the army into fewer and stronger brigades and divisions rather than to keep on fragmentizing it for the sake of increased patronage into nominal and insignificant commands. He was very accurately informed as to the strength and organization of the several brigades and divisions, and pretty well advised as to the characteristics of the general officers. I was astonished to hear him declare, too, that the practical experiences of this war were of more worth than education at West Point, and that any civilian general of capacity ought to have long ago learned more than any officer of the old army knew at the opening of the war. He told me that he sent General Buckner to the trans-Mississippi in view of a movement into Missouri, as he thought that his popularity with the Kentuckians (of whom the population of Missouri is largely composed) would make him a very useful participator in that campaign. Would it not be well to place him in command of all your cavalry? No one could object to serving under him, neither Fagan, Cabell, nor Marmaduke, and his appointment to that command and the reduction of Marmaduke to the command of his brigade would put an end to the constant intriguing of the latter for promotion and go far to stop the grumbling of Cabell, who could not patiently endure Marmaduke's continuance in command of a division, whilst himself retained in command of a brigade. This arrangement would also serve to free your very best cavalry officer (Shelby) from the hampering influence of Marmaduke's incompetency and enable him to do great and splendid service. The Arkansas cavalry ought to be put into one brigade under Cabell, and the Missouri into two under Marmaduke and Shelby, and the whole organized into a division under either Buckner or Fagan. Until you shall have so organized that command it will be torn by rivalries, jealousies, and intrigues, and you will be the constant object of the malevolent attacks of Marmaduke and his friends, who look upon you as the obstacle in the way of his promotion. As long as he remains in command of a division he will have a claim to promotion to the rank appropriate to that command, and will distract your army by his intrigues to obtain it. Organize your army so as to place him in his appropriate command, that of a brigade, and the footing will be knocked from under his intrigues. You will have need of both Fagan and Buckner, one to command the cavalry and the other the infantry, which latter ought to be again consolidated into one division. The refusal of the President to promote Churchill and Parsons shows conclusively that he will not regard their commands as divisions, and the President is right. However much I desire the promotion of those gentlemen, I cannot but feel that it is simply absurd to call their little commands divisions.

They are hardly respectable brigades, and the two should be reorganized into one division. I hope you will pardon this long digression in view of my earnest desire to promote the efficiency of your army and your own interests, both of which are very dear to me. The present organization of your army is absurd, mischievous, and abominable, and productive of great harm to you and above all to the country.

But to return to the news. At Richmond everybody is determined and hopeful. No one doubts the ability of Lee to defend that city. His army is invincible, and it is sustained by the bravest, the most true hearted, and the most devotedly heroic people that live on this earth. Never have I seen such courage, such constancy, such all-sacrificing patriotism, such unmurmuring endurance, such confidence, such enthusiasm, such glorious patriotism as that whole population manifests. No one can look upon Lee's army and witness the conduct and the bearing of the people of Virginia without feeling that that army is invincible and that that people is unconquerable. We are now awaiting the result of Early's movement toward Washington. It has been universally condemned as unwise and fraught with mischief and disaster to our arms. I hope that I shall be able to send you news from it before I dispatch Hardesty. Our greatest danger is in Georgia—in fact, our only danger. Sherman is pressing upon Johnston with overwhelming numbers and may force him to abandon the greater part of Georgia and Alabama. Johnston has, however, a splendid army, which admires him enthusiastically and which will fight under him to the death. He will not join battle till he can do so with the certainty of victory. The only fear is that the Government will compel him to fight or to ask to be relieved. I cannot believe that this fear is well founded. You will learn the details of the situation from the newspapers which I send, of which there are continuous files from the 1st of July. General Maury is still in command at Mobile and is vigorously preparing to defend it against the land and naval attack which now threaten it. He is very confident of his ability to repel the enemy. The general and all his staff continue to be your warm admirers and friends, and beg to be most respectfully and affectionately remembered to you. Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee had a series of fights with the enemy near Tupelo last week and succeeded in driving them back, though with heavy loss to ourselves. Forrest was slightly wounded in the foot. Colonel McCulloch severely, though not dangerously, wounded in the shoulder. The Missouri brigade has suffered very greatly in the Georgia campaign. They have already lost between 400 and 500 officers and men. Cockrell lost two fingers a few days ago, and old Gates received a wound which made him perfectly furious. He is the same gallant old hero that he used to be, and is still known as the bravest of the brave. By the way, I saw General Pemberton, now Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, in Richmond, and he spoke of the Missouri troops in terms of the most exaggerated praise, saying that they were the best troops in all the world, &c. I have not been to see them yet and have seen very few of them, but all that I have seen appear to remember you with as much love and pride as ever. Bledsoe was said to have been killed in one of the late fights, but the report was untrue. He has not drank any liquor for many a month.

I inclose Pflager's commission, or rather send it herewith. Hereafter, make all applications of this character to the general commanding the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, who is authorized to act in most cases, and whose indorsement is required in all other cases. I found much difficulty in getting any attention paid to Pflager's case, and

would not then have succeeded in getting his commission had he not been previously appointed and dropped. I found it impossible to get even a hearing in behalf of others who had requested me to present their claims to position or preferment at Richmond, the invariable answer being that the President, having found it impossible to keep himself properly informed as to the requirements of the service in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, had been compelled to adopt the inflexible rule of requiring the indorsement of the general commanding that department upon all applications for appointment, &c., and that no such application would be entertained without such indorsement. Please explain this to any of our friends who may complain of our seeming neglect of their interests. We can do nothing for them.

I have been very sorry to learn of the differences between Generals Smith and Taylor. I presume that it is these that have paralyzed our armies in Louisiana and Arkansas, and kept you from advancing against Steele. It is unfortunate for General Smith that he has been drawn into a conflict with Taylor. The latter has powerful friends at Richmond, the former has powerful enemies there. My chief apprehension is that our cause will suffer through these dissensions. It is the constant talk on this side of the Mississippi that Smith is on ill terms not only with Taylor but with General Magruder and yourself. In fact, I am asked almost every day as to the cause of the differences between yourself and General Smith, and am as often told that the questioners had been informed that they originated in your failure to obey certain orders given to you by General Smith immediately preceding the enemy's occupation of Camden. I never fail to say to all such persons that whoever charges you with disobeying or failing to obey any order of General Smith at that or any other time lies. The first time that I heard the statement was from a gentleman who told me that Judge Devine, of Texas (who was with General Smith whilst we were in front of Camden), was circulating that report very industriously in Texas immediately after the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. This was very soon after I had gotten to this side of the river. I have heard the same charge made again and again since that time from here to Richmond and back, and the prevalence of it is injuring you and our State. I heard it again a few days ago in Mobile from a highly honorable and intelligent gentleman, who is a warm admirer and devoted personal friend of General Smith. He was amazed when I informed him that the charge was utterly false and absolutely without foundation. I hope that you will write to General Smith and ask him to state to you frankly whether he has given circulation to the charge. I fear that he has not been just to you in his reports of the campaign in Arkansas; otherwise Congress would have included you in the vote of thanks which was given to General Taylor. I know that the principal cause of the failure to embrace you in that vote was the opposition of General Taylor's friends to a vote of thanks to General Smith; but that cause is not sufficient, and I fear that it is to be found in the fact that General Smith had not reported you faithfully at Richmond, where one of his staff, Major Bryan, was during the last ten or fifteen days of the session. I hope that you will require an explanation of General Smith and send me a copy of his letter. Whilst I have great faith in the fairness and honor of General Smith, I am pained to believe that he is under the influence of two malevolent men, Boggs and Marmaduke, and that they can control him whenever they see fit to do so, and this belief has greatly shaken my confidence in him. Of course you are at liberty to say to General Smith that I have given you this information, or to send him a copy of this part of my letter if you see fit to do so.

This matter shows the importance of your keeping up constant communication with your friends on this side of the Mississippi, and I do hope that you will keep me constantly advised as to the condition of affairs in the trans-Mississippi. If you will send a courier twice a month it would be of great use to us all. We have heard nothing from Arkansas upon which we can place any reliance at all since the 1st of June, nor have I any idea whether you are at Camden, at Little Rock, or at Jacksonport, except that I infer from Yankee papers that you are still at Camden. It will require only two or three men to establish a semi-monthly line between this place and your headquarters, and whilst you can in that way keep us informed as to what is happening near you, we can at the same time keep you all regularly informed as to what is occurring on this side of the Mississippi. You have, fortunately, three or four gentlemen near you who are excellent writers, and upon whose accounts we could always rely and upon the faith of whose statements we could always speak. Among these are Major Cabell, Major Maclean, and Doctor McPheeters. Let me urge you to employ Hardesty on this duty. He is trustworthy, intelligent, perfectly familiar with the country, and in every way the best man that I know for the service. I hope that you will at least send him back with full accounts of all that has happened since I left, and with copies of your official reports of the campaign in Arkansas, &c. I will use these in such way as not to compromise you in any degree. Have all the letters intended for me put in one package and addressed to care of Major-General Maury, Mobile, and direct the courier to leave it with Colonel Mhoon, or, if the enemy should happen to occupy this country, to take it to the headquarters of the general commanding this department. I shall remain at Mobile or in reach of the city a month or more awaiting letters from you.

I hope that you all intend to hold an election for members of the Legislature, &c., this winter. I presume that the Governor might be induced to order one. If not, a convention should be held in the fall and a day fixed for the election in time to notify the troops here of the fact. The election ought to be held in the winter whilst the troops are quiet, and it should be held if possible within the State, or at least a portion of the army should be moved into the State for the purpose of holding it there, though I do not think this at all essential. Those who are opposed to the re-election of Governor Reynolds had better concede that point, if it be necessary, than by refusing to concede it prevent an election and leave the whole powers of the Government within his uncontrolled possession for an indefinite time. Those who are opposed to his election must remember that unless an election is held he will hold on to the office and exercise without control all the powers of the executive and legislative departments, and they must know that it is better for the State that he should be a legitimate Governor, exercising its legitimate duties in co-operation with a Legislature, than that he should continue to exercise, after the expiration of his present term of office, what will then be an autocratic, despotic, and illegal authority. Don't understand me as advocating Governor Reynolds' re-election. That is a matter in which I do not desire to take part. I simply mean to say that it would be better to re-elect him than have no Legislature.

I often, indeed constantly, regret my separation from you, my dear general, and feel that it would have been better had I kept by your side to the end of the war, but the past has become the irrevocable past. I hope, however, that you will all continue to think of me with the

same kindness as before and to believe that I shall always esteem it a privilege to labor for you. Remember me affectionately to all of my old friends. I need not name them. I hope that they are too many to name. I know that I could not begin to name all to whom my own heart clings affectionately. Colonel Mhoon sends his kindest regards to you and to his friends with you, and there are many others who have requested me to remind you of their continued love and admiration, for you are as popular as ever with the people everywhere.

Please send a courier over every two or three weeks, and get Maclean, McPheeters, Cabell, or some of the rest to write me a detailed account of what is going on. If the courier crosses near Bolivar he ought to come straight here to Col. J. J. Mhoon's, near Tibbee Station, and Colonel Mhoon will forward his dispatches to me. An arrangement of this nature will be of essential service to you. Without it you and your friends must expect to be misrepresented all the time.

Again, with love to you all, I am, yours, respectfully and faithfully,

THOMAS L. SNEAD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171.

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXXV. The Indian Territory west of Arkansas is hereby constituted a separate district of the Trans-Mississippi Department, to the command of which Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Selma, July 21, 1864.

General S. PRICE:

GENERAL: I forwarded a few weeks since 831 stand of arms, which you reported went safely across the river, with 68,000 rounds of ammunition, at a point above Helena. I send forward to-day 1,000 Enfield rifles, 300,000 musket caps, and 1,000 friction-primers, to cross near same point, intended for General Shelby's command. I am happy to say to you that after battling for eight months I have at last succeeded in organizing transportation for my purposes on this side, and I am now organizing an escort under orders from Secretary of War, and will be able to forward stores regularly, I hope. Will send next lot across at Gaines' Landing if circumstances will allow. The railroad being cut recently between Montgomery and Atlanta by a raid my supplies may be delayed from points east of here, and on this account the loss of Atlanta would be a disaster to us. I send you a paper. No news from home. Be pleased to hear from you.

Respectfully,

THOS. H. PRICE,
Major.

CAMDEN, ARK., *July 22, 1864.*

Governor T. C. REYNOLDS,
Marshall, Tex.:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Your favor of the 18th reached me yesterday. I thank you for the suggestions it contains. In view of the importance of an early expedition into Missouri you ask whether it could not be made by cavalry alone in the event of unavoidable delay in the advance of the whole army and the recovery of Little Rock, and whether I approve of such an expedition and would be willing to take command of it. I consider such an expedition practicable, and in the contingency you suggest desirable and important. If it is not General Smith's purpose to concentrate the troops and take possession of the Arkansas Valley I would like to take command of the expedition. You will see from the paper I inclose you that our forces are in possession of Platte City, and that our cause is in the ascendant in many parts of the State. It is significant that a company of State troops, sent to defend Platte City, went over in a body, with their arms, to the Confederates. My opinion is that the people of Missouri are ready for a general uprising, and that the time was never more propitious for an advance of our forces into Missouri. Our friends should be encouraged and supported promptly. Delay will be dangerous. Unsustained, they may be overwhelmed by superior numbers, become dispirited, and, finally, disheartened and hopeless. I have confidence of the happiest results from the expedition you suggest. In my judgment, the reports of expeditions being fitted out by General Canby to penetrate the Trans-Mississippi Department by way of Red River or other routes are canards, intended to deceive and mislead and to prevent an advance in Missouri. Please send the paper of the 13th to General Smith, if he has returned. You can also show him this hastily-written letter.

Yours, truly,

STERLING PRICE.

HAVANA, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th ultimo, and to thank you for recommending the adoption, by the Texas cotton office, of the suggestions contained in my letters to you of the 20th and 23d of May. Through Capt. Edmund P. Turner, assistant adjutant-general on your staff, under date 9th instant, you request to be informed by each blockade runner the state of the health of the city of Havana, with a view to such sanitary regulations as will be necessary to keep your command free of yellow fever. I will keep you regularly advised on the subject. At this time there are about the usual number of cases for the season of the year, but of a mild type; some ten days ago the number was greater. I should think a quarantine of ten to fifteen days of vessels free of fever on arrival would be sufficient to protect your command against the introduction of yellow fever from Havana, especially in cases where the crews were obtained here, being generally acclimated.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CH. J. HELM.

HAVANA, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, with much pleasure and satisfaction, of your communication of the 8th instant, in reply to my letter of the 24th ultimo, and to say it is just such a note as I expected at your hands when fully advised of all the circumstances to which the correspondence refers, and in dismissing the subject will again assure you that I will do everything in my power to forward such army supplies as you require. Funds, however, are more needed here at this moment than at any previous time, and Texas is expected to contribute largely and promptly, to enable me to supply her with the means of defense, and I respectfully request you to urge this upon those in charge of the Cotton Bureau. The Susanna sails again to-morrow, and takes 600 Enfield rifles (400 on Government and 200 on ship's account), as many as her owners say she can carry. I have the honor to inclose you herewith a dispatch* from the Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, to General E. Kirby Smith, open, to be read by you and forwarded to that general. The dispatch will sufficiently explain itself.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CH. J. HELM.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., July 23, 1864.*

I. General Orders, No. 19, current series, from these headquarters, is amended to allow to the batteries, one six-mule forage wagon for every thirty-six animals.

II. Enrolling officers will cause to be arrested and sent to their commands or to camps of instruction, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years (except artizans, mechanics, and persons of scientific skill) who may be found in the employment of quartermasters, commissaries, ordnance officers, navy agents, provost-marshals, and officers of the conscript service, and will promptly report, through the Bureau of Conscription, such officers as have such persons in their employ, accompanied with the affidavit of some credible person to the fact that charges may be preferred against them according to the act of Congress. No details from any source, except those from department headquarters, specially exempting the parties under the law for a limited time will protect employés from this order. Assessors and collectors of Confederate taxes, officers of the Confederate Treasury, and employés of the Niter and Mining Bureau, and the Adjutant General's Department, will not be interfered with until they can be replaced with competent and creditable persons from the Reserve Corps, or those found unfit for field service. Nor will this order apply to the parties of herders, drovers, &c., made up by the agent of Maj. R. A. Howard, until such parties can be completed, and lists of these furnished to department headquarters for approval.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* Not found as an inclosure.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., July 23, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I take the liberty of communicating with you on a subject which probably I have no right to, but prompted by my desire for our speedy success and independence I am not reluctant in so doing. While the enemy have almost entirely withdrawn from the Trans-Mississippi Department, being compelled to do so by the many reverses they have met with in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, I would respectfully suggest that the armies of Generals Magruder, Taylor, and Price be massed under the command of General E. Kirby Smith (only leaving commands at such points as are exposed to immediate attacks from the Gulf), and with this army go through Arkansas and Missouri, capturing Franklin and Saint Louis, at which point they can cross the Mississippi River into Kentucky, go along the Ohio River, subsisting on the rich country they will pass through, take Louisville, Ky., thence down to Nashville, destroying the vast amount of commissary and quartermaster stores at that place. From thence they can move on Chattanooga, cutting off all of Sherman's supplies, and necessarily, with General Hood in front and this army in rear, we will be able to capture the whole of the Yankee army under Sherman. This may seem a wild plan, and if Your Excellency considers it too arduous for infantry, the command can be mounted very readily in the three States named, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, and recruited in Kentucky and Tennessee. Hoping that this will meet with some consideration,

I am, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,
J. HENRY BEHAN,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 15, 1864.

General Bragg, for his perusal and attention (two inclosures).*

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
August 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

I have maturely considered this plan. It is very comprehensive. It might now be contemplated in the Trans-Mississippi Department, but I have grave apprehensions that it is almost too much for our limited means on this side.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 20, 1864.

Secretary of War, for his consideration, &c.

The last communication from General Smith would not encourage the belief that he was able to effect the very desirable results indicated as attainable in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

J. D.

---

* See Behan to Davis, July 25 and 27, pp. 1024, 1026.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 23, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the President.

I am satisfied the best use for the troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department, if practicable, would be to operate (so far as to be spared) on this side the river. If, however, the crossing be impracticable, then I think this scheme by no means unworthy of consideration, and would advise the attempt to execute it. It may be larger in its aims than our resources may suffice to compass; but that could only be determined in the course of its execution. The invasion of Mississippi would alone constitute an important diversion, and if successful events would determine whether the rest of the bold plan should be pursued. It might be found more directly serviceable to use the successful army in sustaining resistance or revolt in the northwestern States or in Kentucky. Even should the condition of North Arkansas not allow the movement of so large an invading force into Missouri much benefit might in the present state of opinion there and in the adjoining States result from a movement into the State of the largest mounted force that could be collected and thrown forward.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Fifth indorsement.]

Recent movement from Arkansas evinces the purpose of General Smith to do as much in the line of the above as his means will permit. No action necessary.

J. D.

CAMDEN, *July 23, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH:

DEAR SIR: The accumulating testimony of the state of affairs in Missouri derived from private individuals, private letters, and the public prints, show that the Federals have but few reliable forces in the State, their garrisons being manned almost entirely with their State militia, in whose loyalty they have but little confidence, more particularly since a force consisting of them who were marched against Colonel Thornton's rebels in Platte City, instead of fighting him joined his command. I am also assured that the Confederate flag floats over nearly all the principal towns of North Missouri, and large guerrilla parties are formed and operating in the southern portion of the State. These facts indicate the feelings of the people of the State, who fear that the increasing desire of the North for peace, and the unparalleled and continued successes of our armies, may bring about a cessation of hostilities and a negotiation for boundaries, without our army being in possession of any portion of the State. To give us this military possession, as well as to encourage our friends there, I respectfully but urgently suggest the propriety of making a move into the State for the purpose of concentrating and organizing these detached parties, which, when brought together, the least sanguine seem to think will amount to not less than 30,000. What troops can be spared for this purpose is for you to say. You can ascertain from a letter from Major Shaler, assistant inspector-general, to Colonel Allston, such information regarding the strength of the Federal forces in this State as he has been able to gather, as some data for action. I look upon it as reliable, and am further informed that the forces in Little Rock and Pine Bluff are upon half-rations. Upon this subject, as being so much more satisfactory, I desire much to confer with you personally, to

which end, should you not contemplate a visit to this district at this time, I will cheerfully visit you, with your permission, at Shreveport, to receive your views on the subject.

Hoping to have an early reply, I have the honor to remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 23, 1864.

Col. T. R. FREEMAN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding desires me to inform you that he intends moving, with a part of his force, below Clarendon, for the purpose of blockading White River in that vicinity. He also intends to make a demonstration on the Little Rock railroad at the same time, and for this purpose he wishes you to inform him immediately what armed force you can send to Colonel Magness' by Monday night, and under what officer said force will be. Both these movements will be kept perfectly secret.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. CLENDENIN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., July 25, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond:

SIR: I forwarded to you on the 23d instant a communication in regard to the movement of our troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department up through Arkansas and Missouri, &c. I can, and will, if wished, forward to you my idea of the plan of the campaign, route of march, and all details as to mounting, subsisting, and supplying the army in general.

Corn and forage will soon be ready and fit to feed to stock, and by the time the army moves into North Arkansas and South Missouri it will be hard enough to feed. I will await Your Excellency's reply if this matter meets with your consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HENRY BEHAN,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XX. Maj. S. F. Pierson, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the District of Texas, under the command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, and will report to General E. Kirby Smith, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Comdg. District of West Louisiana, Alexandria:

GENERAL: I find your letter of 19th of June in the office, and will answer as soon as I get a moment's leisure. Since the sentence in Rachal's case has been made known, repeated and urgent appeals have been made to me in his favor. He should be made to feel that his only hope of escape is in a full, complete, and truthful testimony in the McKee case, with a promise of pardon where personally implicated. Though the power of carrying the sentence into execution rests with the power ordering the court, yet I request that the sentence may not be carried into execution without forwarding the proceedings and referring the case to department headquarters. Under the general authority given me by the President, I have in one case already commuted the sentence of death to confinement during the war in the Texas penitentiary. This power, under the Articles of War, belongs to the President, yet, under his instructions, I have felt authorized, in extreme cases, to exercise it, subject to his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: On to-morrow morning a force of armed men, under Colonel McCray, will leave this point with the intention of striking the Little Rock railroad, about Brownsville, which point they will reach about Friday or Saturday next. I shall at the same time move down White River with another column for the purpose of blockading it below and in the vicinity of Clarendon. I expect to reach this point at the same time that Colonel McCray does the railroad. A demonstration made by you against the railroad between Brownsville and Little Rock at that time would materially assist me, and I would respectfully request that such a demonstration be made by you if possible. This demonstration, if made, should continue through Saturday and Sunday, and longer still if practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SHREVEPORT, *July 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Houston:

General Smith does not wish you to occupy Saluria. He will write you fully on the subject. Orders have been sent you organizing the Labor Bureau. Assign a field officer to take charge as commandant.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., July 27, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I again write to urge my opinion in regard to an expedition through Arkansas, Missouri, &c., which I wrote to you about on the 23d and 25th instant.

If General Price can enter Missouri he can get at least from 10,000 to 15,000 men, if not more. All he will want will be arms, accouterments, &c., which are in Saint Louis in abundance. One of the commands, General Magruder's or General Taylor's, can return for these, while the balance cross the river and conduct the campaign as proposed. I see no objection just now, being well informed in regard to the situation of that country at present. I hope my views will meet with some consideration from Your Excellency, and that I may hear from you. Direct to me here, care of Capt. S. F. Pennington, depot quartermaster, as I may be ordered on duty in a few days, and he will forward them to me.

I am, with much respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. HENRY BEHAN,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XLIX. So much of paragraph VIII, Special Orders, No. 114, current series, as refers to Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., and paragraph XIV, Special Orders, No. 117, current series, referring to Col. R. E. Burke, of Second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, are hereby revoked, and Brigadier-General Nicholls and Colonel Burke are assigned to duty with General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., Shreveport, La.

By command of the Secretary of War:
SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT,
Columbus, July 27, 1864.

Captain Armstrong, with the detachment he took to Houston, will return to this place with his command as soon as he has delivered the Federal prisoners to the proper authorities. On arriving at Alleyton he will direct the detachment left by him at that place to join his command. He will then proceed to San Antonio by the most direct route and take charge of the three ammunition wagons which are to proceed to Laredo for Colonel Ford's command. Captain Armstrong will order the lieutenant left in command at Alleyton to return to his detachment immediately. Captain Armstrong, on his arrival at Columbus, will report to these headquarters for further instructions.

By command of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton:
W. KEARNY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camden, Ark.:

COLONEL: The heat, the drougth, and the scarcity of forage have not entirely suspended military operations. The expedition I sent to the railroad was successful in tearing up a portion of the track, burning the ties, bending the rails, and destroying the telegraph for miles. An express train which came thundering along some little time after the scouts left was precipitated from the track, the locomotive and three cars destroyed, and four or five killed who were passengers on the train, mostly soldiers. I have sent 300 men to ravage the Government plantations above Memphis with fire and sword, and 1,200 more to do the same below Helena. Five hundred men sleep on the banks of White River between Saint Charles and Clarendon, and night or day they fire on every living thing that passes up or down. My chief intention in writing this communication to you is to lay before General Price a few arguments in favor of making a raid to Missouri and stating to him what I know to be true about the fitness of the time, the favorable circumstances, and the universal desire of the citizens of Missouri that a Confederate force should be sent there:

First. There is no regularly organized Federal force in the State and the militia are scattered, broken up, and worse than useless; this gives easy access to my squadrons, and time for recruits to rally.

Second. The unparalleled tide of Southern victories has so inflamed the minds of a vast proportion of its inhabitants, stimulated by three years of crime and desolation, that they have risen in twenty-six counties and the rebels and militia have fraternized. They call for organized help from the South; they are terribly in earnest; it is death or victory, and with a little encouragement and help 20,000 men would spring to arms.

Third. The entire department is stripped of regulars for Grant and Sherman, and railroads are grass-grown, important towns silent from desertion, depots of supplies unguarded, and from all over the State there is that unquiet shudder that presages the coming hurricane.

Fourth. I can march north with 5,000 men. I can mount them, arm them, equip them, and place them on a thorough war footing, and all, too, without costing the Government a dollar.

Fifth. I can bring out 5,000 recruits, clothe them, and light a fire of opposition that never can be quenched.

Sixth. Owing to the drought and the large force now accumulating under my command it will be impossible to remain here longer than August. With permission, then, I could sweep through Missouri and return to your command with 10,000 well-mounted, well-clothed, and well-armed men. I make these calculations and base my deductions upon the scarcity of Federal regulars, the disorganization of the militia, the universal uprising of the people, the great desire for a Confederate force to organize and direct their strong but unskillful efforts, and the cheering successes which have crowned our arms and inspired the Missouri people with that most desperate of all courage—fanaticism. I should like very much to have positive answers to my propositions. I suggest nothing, dictate nothing to General Price, but simply place the plain, unvarnished facts before him, knowing that he will do all he can in the premises.

I send this by my quartermaster, who will have to be supplied with funds in the event of my proposition being entertained favorably.

Out of the 5,000 men mentioned as the number I could take with me 4,000 would be armed. You are also aware that from the nature of service performed for the last twenty-six months by my old brigade, and from the fact of its living on grass alone for four months past, the most of the men will soon be dismounted. When they are nothing but a raid can ever mount them again. I will need no small-arm ammunition, as the 70,000 rounds obtained from the Mississippi River will be enough. Cannon ammunition as much as 200 rounds to each gun will be required. This can be sent to the Arkansas River, where I can get it.

I desire to start by the 20th of August, and if permission is granted will make my arrangements accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 177. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XLIV. So much of paragraph XLIX, Special Orders, No. 176, current series, as refers to Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby revoked, and he will proceed to Trans-Mississippi Department and organize therein a bureau for conscript service, of which he is hereby constituted the superintendent.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, *July 28, 1864.*

DEAR SNEAD: This may never reach you; nevertheless, as Judge Norris is going across the river, I venture it. We have no especial army news. Still inactive, and no prospect of moving. General Smith, however, has at length returned to Shreveport, having reached there last Saturday. Marmaduke (major-general, we understand) has been absent on sick leave for about fifty days, Greene being in command. Shelby is the only active man I know of in the district or even in the department at this moment. He keeps scrouging them all the time and is always successful. If the Bonapartian test, "what has he done," should be applied, does he not deserve a major-general's promotion more than some who have received it? It would seem so to me, one of the laity. Indeed, is there any better standard by which to measure military men than the Napoleonic one just cited? Apply it to some who have received promotion and how would they appear?

It appears that Mrs. Snead was subject to an examination by the military minions in Saint Louis. A Cairo paper lately received here contained a sketch of it. I did not see the paper, but the general gave me an account of it. He was highly pleased with Mrs. Snead's conduct. He said her answers showed a frankness, a promptitude, appropriateness, and truthfulness that highly delighted him. Mrs. Snead positively refused to take the oath, saying that she would never thus dishonor a cause for which her husband had once and again periled his

life, and which she herself in her conscience believed to be right and just. I omitted to state to you that our old friend, George L. Pollard, is dead. He died at Mrs. Graham's, I believe. I had not even learned that he had returned to Saint Louis until I heard of his death. It was announced (barely, and nothing more) in the Missouri Republican. I have been sick again since I wrote you, but am at my post of duty again.

Where are Col. W. P. Johnson and General J. B. Clark? Will either of them come to this side of the Mississippi before the next session of Congress? Were you able to take your seat, or were you too late? Where is Uriel Wright, your competitor, and what is he doing? Also Eddy Bredell? Do you know anything of him? Confiscation proceedings, I observe, have been commenced against the property devised to him by his grandmother. It is reported here that Mrs. J. W. Polk has at length been released from prison. I hope it is true. I have heard nothing from my family since I last wrote you.

On what terms can Georgia and South Carolina money—that is, notes of the banks of those States—be exchanged for Confederate notes, new issue, or interest-bearing old issues 7.30 per cent. per annum? I have some of these bank notes which I was not able to exchange before I left the other side of the river.

All your friends here are well and anxious to be doing something.

Your friend,

TRUSTEN POLK.

P. S.—A Democrat of the 21st of July received here this morning, I am just now informed (I have not seen the paper myself), states that Mrs. Snead has been banished from Missouri. I don't know to what point or in what direction she is to be sent. Judge Watkins sends his regards.

[JULY 28, 1864.—For Boggs to Taylor and Walker, relating to transfer of troops across the Mississippi, see Part I, pp. 90, 91.]

CLINTON, LA., *July 29, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH,

Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: By direction of General Bragg I forward to you from this point orders herewith inclosed, and in his name earnestly urge you to their prompt execution. I am also directed by the general to give you briefly a summary of the military situation on this side in order that you may yourself see the pressing necessity for the movement of your troops across the Mississippi River. At Petersburg General Lee has a formidable army in his front and in a position whence it can at all times seriously interrupt his communications south. Early, with his corps in the Valley, is meeting resistance, and his whole command is required there to protect and get out the grain and prevent an advance from that quarter. No troops can possibly be spared from Virginia for other points; and the sea-board is well nigh stripped, a few troops, hardly sufficient for its protection, remaining at Charleston. General Hood's army (formerly Johnston's) has retired to the immediate vicinity of Atlanta, and Sherman is threatening that place with an army superior in numbers and in fine condition. The Federal cavalry

has cut the Atlanta and Augusta and Atlanta and Montgomery Railroads, rendering the latter road inoperative for more than a month. Every available man in General Hood's department has been sent to the front, including the operatives in the Government shops. Still more troops are urgently needed. By the withdrawal of our army across the Chattahoochee River all the territory west of that stream, including the whole State of Alabama, is left open to the inroads of the enemy. There is no force for its protection. In North Mississippi the enemy has retired, but his intentions are not yet developed. If he is re-enforced, as it is now supposed he will be, by troops from Arkansas he will be enabled to move forward and defeat our cavalry in his front; or he may send re-enforcements around to Sherman. Either event would tend greatly to increase the difficulties of our situation. General Johnston was relieved about the 17th of July and Hood promoted and put in command. Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee has been assigned to the command of Hood's corps. On the 22d of July General Hood fought the enemy near Atlanta, capturing 2,000 prisoners and 22 pieces artillery. Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker of our army was killed. The Federal General McPherson reported killed. There was no decisive engagement. I will await here an acknowledgment of the receipt of this, and will promptly attend to any communication you may send for General Bragg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUTLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

TUPELO, *July 16, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH, or
Major-General WALKER,
Trans-Mississippi:
(Care Commanding Officer, Clinton, La.)

The President instructs me to say the enemy is reported to have withdrawn his main force from Louisiana, to attack Mobile and operate east of Mississippi River. That under such circumstances it was expected of you that you would promptly aid by sending troops to defeat the plans of the enemy as soon as discovered. There is no doubt the enemy is moving against Mobile or some point east of the Mississippi.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MONTGOMERY, *July 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LIDDELL:

Send following dispatch across the Mississippi by a reliable officer, with instructions to deliver it either to Generals Smith, Taylor, Walker, or Polignac:

COLUMBUS, GA, *July 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Inform General E. K. Smith that the President orders a prompt movement of Lieutenant-General Taylor and the infantry of his corps to cross the Mississippi. Such other infantry as can be spared by General Smith will follow as soon as possible. General Taylor on reaching this side of the Mississippi will assume command of the department.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MONTGOMERY, *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LIDDELL:

Send this dispatch also:

Generals SMITH, TAYLOR, WALKER, or POLIGNAC:

The movement of troops ordered by the President should be executed with the least possible delay. If the trains for the troops cannot be brought over, the horses, mules, and harness should be brought at all events. I will have supplies collected for your troops on this side of the Mississippi, but you had better send commissaries ahead.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[JULY 29, 1864.—For Boggs to Walker and Douglas and Taylor to Boggs, in regard to transfer of troops across the Mississippi, see Part I, pp. 91, 92.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 29, 1864.

General B. BRAGG,
Selma, Ala.:

It is very important that arms intended for the trans-Mississippi should be sent. The Ordnance Bureau has directed from other sources full supplies for General Hood's army. The President instructs me to request you, in your action, represented as authorizing suspension of transit of arms to trans-Mississippi, not to exceed the palpable necessity of the case.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: Your letter making application for transfer to the Trans-Mississippi Department, addressed to General Cooper, has been referred to me. On conference with the President on the subject he made the following indorsement:

A transfer and assignment to the Trans-Mississippi Department requires a previous inquiry as to a command there to which he can be consistently assigned. I would be pleased to relieve General Hindman of the embarrassment described in any practicable and proper manner. Physical disability for immediate service would justify a leave of absence.

I regret to say I know, and, upon inquiry, can receive intelligence of no command in the Trans-Mississippi Department to which you could be appropriately assigned. Indeed, there are already in that department more major-generals than divisions to be commanded, and appointments warmly recommended have been declined by the President because he did not deem that suitable employment could be found for the appointees. Very serious regret is felt by the Department at the physical disability and other causes that induce you to desire a trans-

fer, but it is hoped that they may be removed without involving your permanent severance from the army with which you are connected. You will note the intimation of the President as to a leave of absence, and exercise your own choice with regard to making application for it.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, July 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I would respectfully represent that while in command of my brigade on the 8th of June last I sent a communication to district headquarters stating that Captain Watkins had induced a lieutenant and a number of men from Thomson's regiment, of said brigade, to join a battalion of cavalry which he was raising. I gave the names of lieutenant and thirty-three privates, and respectfully asked that they be ordered back to their command; that the lieutenant (McCargo) be put under arrest for inducing men to desert from their command, and that Captain Watkins be ordered to desist recruiting from the absentees of the brigade. To which communication I received the following reply, to wit, No. 568:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, June 15, 1864.

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of the 8th of this month the major-general commanding directs me to inform you that authority was given by him to Capt. R. A. Watkins, Bell's regiment, to recruit a battalion of sharpshooters out of persons subject to conscription in the counties of Pike, Polk, Sevier, Montgomery, and Clark. He was also authorized and directed to arrest all deserters and absentees from their commands in those named counties and to return them to their proper companies, &c. No authority was given him to enlist in the battalion any soldiers already mustered into service and attached to military organizations, but was, on the contrary, informed in relation to this subject that the means by which such men could be permitted to join the battalion would be by their being regularly transferred to the same with the consent of their proper commanding officers. All men who may join this battalion in contravention of the above will be immediately returned to their proper commands when they shall be brought back by Captain Watkins.

I am, general, &c.,

GEO. A. GALLAGHER.

I thereupon sent an officer to Captain Watkins to procure the men belonging to the brigade. He found the men as mentioned in my communication, but Captain Watkins declined giving them up, asserting his right to hold them under an order from district headquarters, of which the following is a copy, No. 570:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, May 28, 1864.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has instructed me to inform you that it is his wish that such men as Captain Watkins may induce to join his battalion of sharpshooters he is authorized to raise and who may be deserters from your command should be regularly transferred by you to that organization as soon as completed.

I am, general, &c.,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Upon hearing of this, and learning from the regimental officers that their men continued to leave the command and join Captain Watkins' battalion, I called upon Major Gallagher one day last week, and

assured him that unless the absentees from the brigade who had joined said battalion were ordered back I believed it would be the means of breaking up Thomson's regiment, for if a commissioned officer was permitted to join that command, first deserting his company and regiment and taking with him twenty-nine men, and no steps taken to have him and the men brought back, I believed that all who could raise horses would be induced to run off and join said cavalry battalion. Major Gallagher told me that Captain Watkins had been ordered back and all the men attached to the battalion would be sent back to their proper commands. On Sunday last there were two men in the guard-house in Camden belonging to Captain Overstreet's company, of Thomson's regiment. Captain Watkins applied and obtained an order from Major Gallagher, as I am informed, directing them to be turned over to him for his battalion, notwithstanding Colonel Shaver represented to Major Gallagher that they belonged to Overstreet's company. I would further represent that most of the men from said brigade have been induced to desert their commands with a view of joining the cavalry service; that their officers are unwilling to transfer them to Captain Watkins or any one else. I would further represent that unless said men are ordered back the officers are very much afraid that Thomson's regiment will be broken up, as every man who wishes to join the cavalry will do so when he finds he can do so with impunity. I would again, therefore, for the good of the service and my brigade, respectfully ask that all the men from said brigade who have attached themselves to Watkins' battalion may be ordered back without delay, and that Lieutenant McCargo may be arrested and sent back, to be tried upon charges for inducing his men to desert from their commands.

I am, colonel, &c.,

J. C. TAPPAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, July 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I would respectfully represent that about the 1st of May last Capt. J. W. Faust, quartermaster of Colonel Thomson's regiment, Tappan's brigade, of this division, was taken from his regiment and placed upon detached duty by Major Brinker, quartermaster of this district. I would further represent that said Faust is a bonded officer and is the only bonded quartermaster in said brigade except the brigade quartermaster. I would further represent that his services are greatly needed, and communications have been repeatedly sent up asking that he be ordered back, or if that could not be done that another bonded officer be sent in his place. Capt. J. W. Faust having been appointed as quartermaster of Thirty-third Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, and assigned to duty as such, I respectfully submit whether under act of Congress passed May 1, 1863, he can be legally detached on permanent duty from his command. Said act reads as follows:

SECTION 5. That quartermasters, assistant quartermasters, commissaries, and assistant commissaries who become permanently detached from divisions, brigades, or regiments to which they are originally appointed or assigned, respectively, whether by resignation or otherwise, shall cease to be officers of the Army, and their names shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army, unless reassigned by a special order from the Secretary of War.

His services are greatly needed, and it is doing an act of injustice to the command to deprive it of them. I would therefore respectfully ask that he may be ordered to report back to his regiment.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAPPAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JULY 29, 1864.—For Maxey's congratulatory General Orders, No. 53, see Part I, p. 30.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXII. Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department and take charge of and organize the bureau of conscription for that department, of which he is hereby constituted the superintendent.

* * * * * * *

XXIX. Col. F. C. Wilkes, of the Invalid Corps (late of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry), is assigned to post duty in the District of Texas, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, Provisional Army, C. S.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 30, 1864.—For Smith to Davis, relating to transfer of troops to east side of the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, p. 92.]

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
July 31, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: With feelings of admiration for the bravery displayed by your entire command, I congratulate you upon your brilliant success, and mingle my sorrow with yours over the suffering wounded and the heroic dead. Your dispatch of the 28th was not received until to-day, the 31st, and consequently my orders concerning Colonel Gordon were based upon an entire ignorance of your intentions after your fight. I am glad you concluded to take the course mentioned in your last dispatch, and you will retain Colonel Gordon until further orders, and proceed with the plantation business as you deem best. I am now about to blockade White River again, but my stay here will depend entirely upon news from Colonel McCray, and the movements of the enemy. I am fearful that a large Federal force is coming against us from Memphis, which, if such is the case, will compel me to seek a more favorable position. After you have accomplished all you can near Helena, I

would suggest that you move somewhere in the colony to recruit your horses, for the reason that you will be nearer the other forces, and be able to concentrate more rapidly in case of an emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JULY 31, 1864.—For Smith to Taylor and Taylor to Boggs, relating to transfer of troops across the Mississippi, see Part I, pp. 93, 94.]

Abstract from return of the First Sub-District, Galveston, Tex., Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	13	.....	13	13
1st Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. J. H. Manly	17	327	477	559
20th Regiment Infantry (Texas), Maj. R. E. Bell	21	512	631	929
Timmons' Regiment, Maj. O. Nathusius	20	300	384	564
8th Regiment Texas Infantry, Maj. J. A. Vernor	18	350	408	530
2d Regiment Texas Infantry, Capt. T. S. Douglass	13	270	359	466
Light Artillery, Capt. A. E. Doge	2	84	104	209
Cadet Company, Capt. W. McW. Williamson	3	32	35	40
2d Texas Cavalry, Capt. W. A. Spencer	19	167	202	330
Total	126	2,042	2,613	3,640

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. —. } *Shreveport, La., August 1, 1864.*

Under instructions from the War Department, Lieutenant-General Taylor is directed to cross the Mississippi River with Walker's and Polignac's divisions and Thomas' brigade.

SOLDIERS:

Your President appeals to you. Your comrades east of the Mississippi River call to you for aid. Events are transpiring. A campaign is there progressing which is to decide the destiny of our country. It is to you to give success to that campaign and to restore peace to our beloved land. Your mission is a holy one. Your commander wishes he could accompany you. He parts with you with regret. He is confident that you will illustrate in the armies of Georgia and Tennessee the deeds which have made your names glorious in this department.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, August 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Trans-Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival at this point of Lieutenant-General Taylor, who desires me to request that the troops

to constitute his command be allowed to remain under my orders until all the preparations necessary are completed. He thinks this would insure greater secrecy. If this meets the approval of the general commanding please inform him that I should only regard myself as the channel through which General Taylor would communicate his orders, as I would be guided entirely by his suggestions. I am sorry to inform you that the secrecy, so necessary to the success of this movement, is no longer possible. The two officers sent from Clinton, La., by Colonel Scott as bearers of the order in duplicate were very improperly intrusted with a knowledge of the nature of their dispatches, and have spread the news far and wide. It is now, I learn, a common topic of discussion in the infantry camps and some of our most devoted and patriotic officers express themselves alarmed at the prevailing tone of discontent. I hope for the best but I cannot but feel apprehensive. The general commanding may at least rest assured that nothing will be left undone by me to insure the success of the movement. The dispatches,* which are inclosed with this, were received here an hour ago, and were open and read by me. Their contents were communicated only to Lieutenant-General Taylor.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, August 1, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

COLONEL: General Price left this place for Shreveport this morning. In his absence I forward the inclosed copies of communications from Generals Fagan and Shelby,† with the request that you will, after perusal, hand them to him upon his arrival. Major Lawrence, who brought the dispatch from General Shelby, left him at Augusta on Wednesday last (27th July), at 11.30 a. m. He was then moving his brigade, 1,400 strong, down White River to a point fifteen or twenty miles below Clarendon, where he would be joined by Dobbin, with 835 effective and well-armed men. He intended to blockade the river at this point, and draw the Federal forces out of Saint Charles. Colonel McCray moved from Jacksonport on Tuesday (26th) with 1,700 men, well armed and mounted, to march to the vicinity of Brownsville on the railroad, with a view of operating eastward from that place. Dobbin attacked the enemy on Monday (25th) near Trenton, on Big Creek, about twenty miles from Helena. Their force, consisting of two negro and two white regiments, was driven within six miles of Helena, leaving 70 dead on the field. Our loss, 30 killed, wounded, and missing. Previous to this affair Gordon's regiment had joined Dobbin, with a view to waste the plantations about Helena. Colonel Jackman, Colonel Coffee, Lieutenant-Colonels Schnable and Hunter, with an aggregate force of 1,710 men, were left on White River to guard it from Jacksonport to Batesville. Colonel Freeman was encamped in Lawrence County, with about 700 men, partially armed with pistols and shotguns. In addition to these, 2,000 men have been sworn in and furloughed, to report to Colonel Freeman on 1st of August (to-day). Shelby's total effective force is now between

---

* See Butler to Smith, July 29 (inclosures Nos. 1, 2, and 3), p. 1029.
† Fagan's not found; for Shelby's, see July 27, p. 1027.

7,000 and 8,000 men. This information I have gathered from Major Lawrence (quartermaster), who, as a staff officer of General Shelby, is thoroughly and correctly informed.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 1, 1864.—For Smith to Walker and Boggs to Walker, relating to transfer of troops across the Mississippi, see Part I, pp. 94, 95.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 2, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send to the Mississippi River all the artillery that can be spared, especially rifled artillery, with such disposable force as may be necessary to maintain it for some time for the purpose of interrupting the navigation as much as possible. Important movements are being made below which require a strong demonstration to be made upon the river in your district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 3, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d [22d] ultimo from Columbus, Ga. I inclose you copies of my letters* to Lieutenant-General Taylor on this subject, also copy of a letter* to Major-General Walker, commanding District of West Louisiana, of the 1st instant. I shall go to Alexandria, and will spare no efforts to secure the successful crossing of the troops. The force which accompanies General Taylor includes all the infantry in the District of West Louisiana, except one small regiment. It comprises the divisions of Walker and Polignac and the Louisiana brigade of General Allen Thomas, a force of six brigades, numbering between 9,000 and 10,000 men. There remains in the District of Texas 2,880 infantry by the last report of June 30, and in the District of Arkansas 5,300 infantry. My information from Arkansas does not indicate the withdrawal of any portion of General Steele's force. The operations of our cavalry have kept him constantly employed, and have rather strengthened than weakened him in his position. For the interests of this department I regret the necessity which compels the removal of the infantry under General Taylor to the east bank of the Mississippi. It leaves me powerless to resist any movement of the enemy made in force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

---

* See Part I, pp. 90, 93, 94.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, August 3, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Department of the Trans-Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication* of the 1st instant (No. 3537) and to request permission, for the present, not to publish your address to the soldiers of Lieutenant-General Taylor's command.† Its publication, I fear, would be fatal to the success of the contemplated movement. The rumors in regard to it now in circulation will doubtless die away in a few days, unless confirmed by an official announcement. When secrecy is no longer possible or necessary the appeal you make to the patriotism of the men will, I doubt not, have a happy effect. I am using and shall continue to use the whole strength of the district to bear upon the undertaking and hope to secure its success. But from its nature success ought not to be counted upon or great disappointment felt at its failure. You are too well acquainted with the difficulties not to appreciate this. My long connection with my old division and my intimate acquaintance with its officers and men, lead me to hope that I shall have no serious difficulty in securing the prompt obedience to the President's order. I cannot speak so confidently in regard to less disciplined commands, and fear that when the movement is known the strength of General Taylor's command will be fearfully reduced by desertion. In order to remove one serious and real cause of complaint and dissatisfaction I cannot urge upon you too strongly the necessity of paying the troops before you undertake to send them across the Mississippi. They have now eleven months' pay due, and as many of them are men with families it is but natural they should desire to have at least a portion of their pay to leave for the support of their wives and children during their absence. In regard to the staff officers applied for by General Taylor, while I do not desire to interpose any objection to his having all the officers necessary for the performance of staff duties, yet the administration of this district absolutely requires that some of the officers named should remain here, at least for the present. In regard to Major Mason, I cannot consent to give him up as he properly belongs to my own staff, and besides his services cannot be dispensed with here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 3, 1864.—For Special Orders, No. 193, Trans-Mississippi Department, assigning staff officers to duty with General Taylor, see Part I, p. 96.]

[AUGUST 3, 1864.—For Boggs to Walker, relative to transfer of Thomas' brigade across the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 96.]

---

* See Part I, p. 94. † See p. 1035.

HOUSTON, *August 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Shreveport:

I am informed reliably that the enemy are preparing to evacuate Brownsville, and give out that they are going to occupy Saluria. The latter I do not believe, but report the evacuation for your information.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., August 4, 1864.*

The following changes are announced in the district commanders:

Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, Provisional Army, C. S., to command the District of Arkansas.

Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, Provisional Army, C. S., to command the District of West Louisiana.

Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker, Provisional Army, C. S., to command the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *August 4, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

Make arrangements for commanding District of Arkansas. What members of your staff are necessary to you? Turn over command to General Hébert and come when arrangements are made. Use all dispatch.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 4, 1864.

Col. I. F. HARRISON,
Monroe, La.:

COLONEL: An order has been sent to district headquarters relieving your command from duty in the District of Louisiana. The general commanding directs that without waiting for further orders from district headquarters you will collect your command immediately and proceed to Monticello, Ark., where instructions from Major-General Price will reach you. Your command is required for active operations, and the general commanding expects you to move with as large a force and as little delay as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SHREVEPORT, *August 4, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camden:

General Smith directs you to send the officer who brought dispatches from General Shelby back to him at once, with orders to General Shelby, directing him to hold himself in readiness for rapid movements. General Price will be with Shelby by the 20th or soon after.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: You will make immediate arrangements for a movement into Missouri, with the entire cavalry force of your district. General Shelby should be instructed to have his command in Northeast Arkansas ready to move by the 20th instant. You can instruct him to await your arrival with the column immediately under your command. A brigade of Louisiana troops, under Colonel Harrison, has been ordered to report to you. They should be added to General Marmaduke's command, and with his old brigade constitute his division. General Clark should be transferred to the command of Marmaduke's old brigade. Colonel Greene should be left in Arkansas, together with the other regimental commanders whose mutinous conduct has already proved them unfitted for command. General Shelby's old brigade, increased by the one raised in East Arkansas, can be organized into a division under his immediate command. General Fagan will command the division composed of Cabell's and Crawford's brigades. These skeleton organizations are best adapted for an expedition in which a large addition to your force is expected. These weak brigades should be filled by the regiments raised in Missouri, and you should scrupulously avoid the organization of any new brigades. You will carry a supply of ammunition for General Shelby's command in Northeast Arkansas, and should yourself be provided with ammunition sufficient for the expedition. You will scrupulously avoid all wanton acts of destruction and devastation, restrain your men, and impress upon them that their aim should be to secure success in a just and holy cause and not to gratify personal feeling and revenge. Rally the loyal men of Missouri, and remember that our great want is men, and that your object should be, if you cannot maintain yourself in that country, to bring as large an accession as possible to our force. Your recruits will in all probability be mounted; deal frankly with them, and let them understand that mounted organizations, made there through necessity, are liable to be dismounted on their arrival in our lines, where forage and subsistence will not admit the maintenance of so large a cavalry force. Make Saint Louis the objective point of your movement, which, if rapidly made, will put you in possession of that place, its supplies, and military stores, and which will do more toward rallying Missouri to your standard than the possession of any other point. Should you be compelled to withdraw from the State, make your retreat through Kansas and the Indian Territory, sweeping that country of its mules, horses, cattle, and mili-

tary supplies of all kinds. The division of General Fagan, the senior officer of your command, should be increased as soon as practicable.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[AUGUST 4, 1864.—For Douglas to Smith, submitting plan for crossing troops to east side of the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 96; and for Douglas to Meem, on same subject, see Part I, p. 98.]

CAMDEN, *August 4, 1864.*

Hon. T. L. SNEAD:

MY DEAR SNEAD: I have this moment heard that an officer was about starting for east of Mississippi, and can send you a short letter. Hardesty arrived on evening of 31st of July. General Price left next morning for Shreveport, and will dispatch Hardesty or some other messenger soon as he returns. I shall not take time to tell you how much pleasure your communications and papers gave us. General Price has become impatient. The accounts from Missouri make him more anxious than ever on the subject of an advance into our State. I had been corresponding with Reynolds on the subject. The Governor wrote to the general to ask if he would be willing to command a cavalry force to go into Missouri. He replied that he would if General Smith was not prepared to move very soon with a force sufficient to occupy the Arkansas Valley. The next day he informed General Smith of his reply to Governor Reynolds. He requested General Smith to come to Camden, or, if that was not convenient, for leave to go to Shreveport to confer with General Smith. He was telegraphed to go to Shreveport. Senators Johnson and Mitchell were also sent for, and I suppose there is to be a grand powwow. We have not heard from the general and feel some anxiety about him, as he was quite sick when he started, and the weather has been awfully hot.

Shelby has been eminently successful. His command has been increased to near 8,000 men. He has received 1,000 stand of arms from east of Mississippi, and has had several successful engagements, in each of which he has taken arms to arm one or more hundred of his men. In a short time he will capture arms enough for his entire command. General Price will be able to start to Missouri with at least 10,000 cavalry, and if things there are as he is informed he will be able to maintain himself. If Steele moves up to his rear our infantry will be right after him. If he goes round by Mississippi River our infantry will move on via Little Rock. It is reported that Walker's division is moving north from Louisiana, but you will hear all about these movements when General Price returns. Senator Mitchell announced that Marmaduke had been confirmed major-general. The information you give will be a terrible shock to Marmaduke. He has been absent for some time at Shreveport and Marshall on sick leave. His friends say he will apply or has applied to be relieved of his present command, in consequence of his belief that General Price's supposed hostility will prevent justice being done to him. I hear he wishes to go across the Mississippi. The intelligence that he is not a major-general will render him less disposed to return to his old command.

Your friends are all well. The health of the infantry was never better. The cavalry is suffering from the unwholesome influences of the bottom. Maclean is here waiting events. I am still nominally paymaster of Parsons' division, but having no money to pay I am living quietly with Doctor Wooten, whose family have arrived on a visit to him. We are all much concerned to learn that Mrs. Snead had been ordered to be banished to Dixie. The infernality of the Yankees may induce them to send her to this department, as General Polk's family were sent the other side when he was known to be on this side. You need no assurance that should Mrs. Snead arrive in Arkansas your friends will do everything possible for her comfort. John W. Polk, who has been waiting on Red Fork for his wife, wrote on 19th of June that she had been released. We have heard nothing from him since.

I inclose a letter for my brother Grattan. You will confer a real favor on me if you will write to tell him how to direct his letters so that I can get them. I suggest that they be inclosed to you to be forwarded.

Present me kindly to General Maury and to Colonel Mhoon. We have no reliable accounts from Atlanta since those brought by Hardesty. The Yanks claim a decided advantage on the 22d and all fights preceding.

Yours, very truly,

E. C. CABELL.

P. S.—General P[rice] reached Shreveport safely. When he returns Hardesty will be started back to you with a big mail.

E. C. C.

WASHINGTON, [ARK.,] *August 5, 1864.*

Mr. SEDDON:

SIR: I take occasion, as I have a good opportunity to send a letter, to write you a few words. Our country is comparatively quiet; people united and hopeful. The enemy at Little Rock, but with a very small force. We feel sure we will dispossess them of that point this fall. We have every prospect of making plenty to feed the people and the army. With General Smith I believe our people are well satisfied. Of the very unfortunate difficulty between him and General Taylor I heard nothing till I got home and have not heard much of it here, but I regret and deplore it. I thought and hoped we were all harmony here once more, and I do hope this matter will be settled without trouble. Now, since Fagan is major-general, with Smith, Price, and him (Fagan) we are content, and believe the operations here will be successful. I have heard a move was being made to bring General Hindman over here. General H. in the field, under the proper officer, I believe to be a valuable officer, but his coming here will be productive of evil I greatly fear. His course when here is still fresh in the minds of the people, and will not be forgotten soon, and I am satisfied his coming here will revive bad and evil feelings, that have to some extent passed away. I hope, therefore, the Department will not send General H. here, but leave us with those we have, in whom we have confidence, and to whom we are willing to trust our fate. I hope to leave here by 10th of October for Richmond. With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I am, very truly, your friend,

A. H. GARLAND.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In acknowledging the receipt of your communication* of the 3d instant, No. 3565, I have only to reiterate the opinion expressed in my note to you of the 31st ultimo, in reference to Thomas' brigade. I do not consider it "any further impossible" for the men of that brigade to cross the Mississippi than the men of any other command, but in their present state of disorganization they would be rather an incumbrance than a re-enforcement to the army east of the Mississippi. Nearly 1,700 men belonging to the brigade are scattered through the State, at their homes, and it will be some time before they can be gotten into camp, notwithstanding the stringent measures I have taken to bring them in. If the brigade is ordered across the river now these men will never be brought into the service, and a large number of those now in camp, demoralized by a year's idleness at their homes, will desert at a moment when it will be too late to have them arrested. If, however, the brigade is permitted to perfect its re-organization, in a space of six weeks at farthest a brigade of 2,500 to 3,000 excellent soldiers will be ready to take the field and to cross the Mississippi if necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. First Lieut. A. C. Sharp, one sergeant, and ten men are temporarily detached from Captain Cook's company cavalry for courier duty at these headquarters.

IV. Captain Cook, commanding company cavalry, will report forthwith with his entire command to Brigadier-General Hawthorn, at Monticello.

V. First Lieut. A. C. Sharp, General Churchill's escort, is hereby ordered to proceed to Hot Springs County as bearer of instructions to Capt. A. V. Cook, commanding scouts in said county, which being accomplished he will report back to these headquarters for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, N. MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Galveston, August 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General HAWES,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inclose the within order. The major-general commanding desires the 8-inch shell gun from South Battery (Fort S. Sherman) to be sent as early to-morrow morning as possible, on a steamer, to Mud Island

---

See Part I, p. 96.

to replace the 30-pounder Parrott which will have been withdrawn. It is of great importance that all the guns mentioned in the order should be in Houston by Tuesday's train, and the major-general commanding directs that you cause the orders to be executed with the utmost dispatch.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. MAGRUDER, JR.,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ., *Houston, August 5, 1864.*

1. In pursuance of orders from department headquarters all siege guns mounted on siege carriages will be collected at Houston without delay, with their caissons and appropriate ammunition and all equipments. In addition to the above guns, the following guns ordered from department headquarters, to be mounted on siege carriages, will be sent to Houston, viz:

The 20-pounder and 30-pounder Parrotts from Mud Island; 30-pounder Dahlgren from Fort Sulakowski; 30-pounder Parrott from steamer J. F. Carr; 30-pounder Parrott from Sabine Pass; Sawyer gun now at Houston. The ammunition and implements and all equipments of these last-mentioned six guns will be sent with these guns, but not their carriages. On their arrival at Houston they will be turned over to Capt. H. T. Scott of the ordnance department. Their ammunition and carriages, implements, and equipments, will be examined and put in the best condition. The two 32-pounder field howitzers from Sabine Pass will be sent to Houston, carriages and everything complete. Commanding officers of the posts at which these guns are, and officers having them in charge, will be held responsible that they, with their ammunition, implements, &c., as above specified, are transported without delay to Houston.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE EXAMINING BOARD, DIST. OF IND. TER., *Fort Towson, C. N., August 6, 1864.*

I. The board of examiners for this district, appointed by Special Orders, No. 201, paragraph VIII, headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, will convene at the headquarters of Gano's brigade on the 10th of September proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

II. All officers who failed to pass satisfactory examinations at the last meeting of the board will be cited to appear at the above-mentioned time and place, and all officers who have been elected or promoted to fill vacancies created since that time will also appear before this board. These officers will be designated and notified to appear by Brigadier-General Gano.

III. For the information of all interested the following course of examination is announced for cavalry officers, viz:

For lieutenants, tactics embracing school of the trooper, company and squadron, as cavalry, and company drill as infantry; guard, police, and outpost duty; duties of officers of the day and guard; administrative duties for company commanders.

For captains, the same as for lieutenants, and the school of the battalion for infantry.

For field officers, the same as for captains, with these additions: Administrative duties of regimental commanders; duties of a field and general officer of the day; evolutions of the line or brigade drill as infantry, and battalion drill as cavalry.

IV. Should there be other officers in the district who are liable to appear before an examining board they will be cited by their respective brigade or division commanders to appear at this meeting of the board, as it is designed to complete the work of examination for the district to the latest date possible.

E. E. PORTLOCK, JR.,
Colonel and President Examining Board.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Alexandria, August 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: You will without delay order two brigades of cavalry, with two batteries of horse artillery, to the District of Arkansas. The old division of General Green, comprising the brigades of Hardeman and Lane, are preferred. If General Bagby can be transferred to the command of that division he should be sent in command. The four remaining brigades of cavalry of General Wharton's corps will be sufficient for the purpose of the district, and for co-operation in crossing of the troops to the east bank of the Mississippi River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[AUGUST 7, 1864.—For Smith to Taylor and Smith to Walker, relating to transfer of troops to east side of the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, pp. 99, 100.]

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Fitzhugh's, August 7, 1864.

Col. T. H. MCCRAY,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Your communication of yesterday is received, and in reply General Shelby directs me to state that your suggestion would not be practicable at present, inasmuch as by your encampment at Searcy for the past week the attention of the enemy is closely drawn in that direction, and any movement in force would be detected before anything commensurate with the force proposed could be accomplished.

As soon as the two expeditions spoken of in your letter return, and you have accomplished all the good that can be done with your present force, you will return with your entire command to Jacksonport for the purpose of resting and organizing your command, recruiting your stock, collecting your absentees, and preparing everything for a movement either north or south, as circumstances may require. Should you need Major McDaniel for any purpose while on your present expedition you will use him and his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. CLENDENIN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., August 7, 1864.

The subjoined address of Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, to the National Committee and Council of that Nation in General Council convened, is hereby published for the information of all concerned.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Cherokee Nation, July 11, 1864.

To the Honorable Members of the National Committee and Council in General Council convened:

Under favor of Divine Providence, to whom is due our humble and grateful submission, you, the representatives of the Cherokee people, are enabled to meet in general council, to promote, as far as may lay in your power, their best interests. In undertaking the work before us it is proper that we implore that wisdom and guidance without which human efforts are powerless and human calculations vain.

Since the organization of the present government our people have been subjected to changes of condition consequent upon the war in which the nation has been engaged. Soon after the general mass convention, held by that intelligent portion of the Cherokee people who could not be infected with the deliberate treachery of their principal rulers, Confederate forces of this district made an advance northward, the enemy was expelled from our borders, and our prospect was fair for a continued possession of our country. The campaign upon the whole, however, proved disastrous to the common cause. All that portion of our country lying north of Arkansas River was wrested from us by overwhelming numbers, and our women and children forced to flee from the merciless traitors who had sworn with ourselves to protect them from the common enemy. The next spring saw the enemy strongly intrenched at Fort Gibson, and at the close of the following summer Fort Smith, the key of Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, passed out of Southern possession. No efforts that could then be made by brave and zealous soldiers under truly able commanders could prevent or did prevent the whole navigable portion of Arkansas River with its contingent territory from falling into Federal hands. It was, we can suppose, the policy of our able commander-in-chief at Shreveport not to exhaust or expose the resources of the country by premature attempts to regain what had been lost, at all events the inhabit-

ants of most of Arkansas on the Federal line of march were compelled to seek the rear of our retreating armies, and our own people, en masse with Creeks and the population of the Northern Choctaw counties, were driven to take temporary refuge on Red River and in Texas, where they at present abide.

The destitute condition of the people had been represented to the authorities of the Confederate Government, and I am gratified to be able to state that measures had been taken to supply them with provisions, independent of the ordinance of convention to supply the destitute, passed May 30, 1863. The principal commissioner, Capt. J. L. Martin, who was appointed under that ordinance, was also appointed issuing agent under an order from General Steele, making provision for supplying the destitute with rations at the expense of the General Government. I have received no official report from the commissioner, and am only able to say in this connection that rations have been furnished him for distribution among needy Cherokee families, which have at short intervals of time been received and issued under his direction.

During the last winter the Cherokee delegate to the Confederate Congress, Mr. E. C. Boudinot, succeeded in obtaining an appropriation or loan of $100,000 from the Confederate Government to supply the most pressing necessities of indigent Cherokees. Forty-five thousand dollars of this amount has been received by the commissioner on part of the nation who is now engaged in making purchases of such articles as their immediate wants require. It is expected that they will soon be at hand and ready for distribution. It lies within your province to take such action in this matter as your wisdom may judge best, for the uniform and best allotment of these articles among the actually and literally destitute, to which state many of the people have been reduced.

The act of the general convention, entitled an ordinance to increase the military force in the Indian Territory, placed, with certain exceptions, all Cherokee male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty in the service of the Confederate States for the term of two and three years. It is not necessary to inform you that it is of the most urgent consequence for effecting the re-establishment of our national rights that the war should be prosecuted with the greatest vigor, and that the whole of the population capable of bearing arms should take part in the common struggle. I therefore recommend, for the purpose of increasing our effective military force to the utmost, that an act be passed putting all Cherokee male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five fit for duty, and not already enlisted for the war, in the Confederate service for that period, with such further provisions for fully carrying into effect such a law as in your judgment may seem best.

The ordinance of the general mass convention establishing this government, held at Tahlequah, August 21, 1862, reaffirmed and adopted the constitution and laws previously in operation, and it lies within your province to make any amendments or additions to the same in the proper mode as you may deem expedient. I am, however, aware that the interruptions to which your present session is exposed, and the consequent necessity of dispatch, to which I respectfully urge upon your notice, will not allow you perhaps to exercise the requisite deliberation, except upon the most material subjects of legislative action affecting the immediate welfare of your constituents.

A general council, to which all the Indian tribes are invited, has been called to meet on the 20th this month at Choteau's Trading House. Three delegates have been appointed to represent the Cherokee people,

viz, Messrs. Tusy Guess, John Chambers, and William Arnold. Copies of official letters will be furnished you for your information in regard to the object of this general council of all the tribes.

Since the campaign opened last spring our prospects have been brightening. Confederate arms, so far as we have heard, have everywhere been victorious. In this department a vast and combined movement of the hostile armies toward Texas was signally checked and defeated early in the spring, a circumstance which should not be forgotten as explaining the seeming inertness for a time of our commander-in-chief, and as illustrating his consummate prudence and skill as well as the courage and discipline of the army. This success may well justify a hope that with the blessing of Providence upon the valor of our troops, our people may ere long return to their country and homes in peace.

East of the Mississippi the war, at last accounts, was raging with the convulsive fury of a final struggle. The numerical strength of the enemy in the field is enormous, their means ample, and this power, raised for our destruction, is not contemptibly wielded. Against this threatening prospect are opposed an army which has not in all the terrible conflicts of this war failed to show a bold and progressive front; a general who has not his equal on earth, surrounded and aided by subordinate commanders scarcely inferior in capacity; and, above all, a cause which we know to be sacred. Whatever intelligence, therefore, we may receive of military operations in that quarter, we may securely expect a final triumph; and to this glorious result it is our privilege to conduce by a faithful and determined discharge of duty here in council and in the field.

STAND WATIE.

WASHINGTON, ARK., *August 8, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

SIR: Since I wrote you the other day I have heard a report, now quite generally circulated, that the Louisiana troops on this side the Mississippi River have been ordered to the other side, and soon all other troops now here would be ordered on the other side. This surely cannot be. I know of nothing that would cause more disaster to our country than this. Our troops here will not go; they will throw down their arms first. Our people are more united and determined now than they have ever been, but a move like this will cause disaffection to spring up among us at once. The experiment will be followed by consequences too frightful to attempt it. The southern portion of the State is quiet, easy, and amply supplied, and will be able to support the troops. Now permit me to appeal to you to prevent this if any such thing is in contemplation. You know I have often told you our people were sore on the idea that they were neglected by the authorities at Richmond. But by assurances from myself and the senators and other representatives, they have to a great degree become reconciled, but a move like this will convince them beyond all controversy that [they] are neglected in truth. And I do hope, Mr. Seddon, you will not, if possible, allow this to be done. Our Governor goes on to Richmond and he will confer fully and freely with you. I ask for him your kind attention.

Truly, your friend,

A. H. GARLAND.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the District of West Louisiana. He will report for orders to General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., Shreveport, La.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 8, 1864.—For Smith to Taylor and Davis to Smith, relating to movement of troops across the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, pp. 100, 102.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXXVII. Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Missouri State Guards, will proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department and report to General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., August 9, 1864.*

I. Supplies accumulated by the commissary department being necessary for the subsistence of the troops will not be diverted to other uses without orders from these headquarters.

II. Detailed men employed in the arsenals, laboratories, and Government workshops, when working for ten hours or more per day, will be allowed one and a half rations.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY CORPS,
Alexandria, August 9, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I learned on yesterday morning, both from yourself and General Walker, that you desired Hardeman's and Lane's brigades of cavalry (Major's division) to move to Arkansas on temporary duty under Brig. Gen. A. P. Bagby. Our interview was so short that there

was only time for me to learn your wishes, without offering any suggestions, which I now do at the instance of General Walker, and also because I feel it to be my duty. Major's division is now on the Tensas and Black Rivers in front of the enemy and are in my opinion necessary to cover important movements now in progress. The Second and Fourth Louisiana, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, are in front of the enemy on the lower Teche. Bagby's division occupy the line of the Atchafalaya and are the only troops between the enemy and Alexandria. Parsons' brigade is en route for Harrisonburg to re-enforce Major's division. The State troops (about 1,100 strong) are on the march for Monroe to relieve Colonel Harrison, who, I am informed, will move to Arkansas. I respectfully suggest that Parsons' brigade and Harrison's brigade, under General Steele (who is a good officer and familiar with the field of operations in Arkansas), may be ordered to that point. Parsons' brigade (with Carter's regiment, now in Texas, which can reach Arkansas almost as soon as troops from here) is very full, and having operated in Arkansas would be more efficient there than any other troops of my command. I will then have left Major's division to cover the movement on hand and Bagby's division and Vincent's brigade (under Blair) to hold the lower Teche. If the movement in progress succeeds these troops, with Thomas' unarmed infantry brigade, will be the only troops remaining in this district. If Bagby is transferred to Major's division (in the absence of General Major) great confusion will ensue relative to the respective staff officers of these two generals. General Bagby requests me to say that he does not desire to give up his own staff and to take those of General Major; he expressed himself in very earnest language on this subject. I am satisfied that if your views are carried out, it will destroy, partially, the efficiency of both commands and entirely the satisfaction that pervades both divisions. I trust that Harrison's and Parsons' brigades under General Steele will be deemed adequate to meet the pressure in Arkansas. If Bagby is sent, as proposed, General Steele will report soon with his staff, which will augment my difficulties. It is unnecessary for me to say that the harmony and efficiency of the troops are the only motives that dictate this communication and that it is no indisposition on my part to detach any particular division or any number of troops that you may deem necessary.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
August 9, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to inform you that in pursuance of orders from district headquarters he will within the next ten days take up the line of march for the south side of the Arkansas River. He wishes you, therefore, to make all necessary preparation to accompany him with your command. He thinks it advisable to leave one or two companies in the section where you are now operating to protect the citizens against thieves and jayhawkers.

He wishes you to give him your opinion on this subject as soon as possible, and also to inform him whether you prefer taking the lower route across the river with your command to accompanying him with the

main body. Your answers to these questions must be forwarded without delay in order that full instructions for the movement may be sent you in time. Collect all your absentees and allow no one to remain without orders from these headquarters. In case you determine to move in company with General Shelby you will move your entire command to this point immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. CLENDENIN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
August 9, 1864.

Col. T. R. FREEMAN,
Commanding Brigade:

General Shelby directs me to inform you that in obedience to orders from district headquarters he will move the entire force under his command to the south side of Arkansas River. You will commence immediately to collect together all men belonging to your command and move them by the 18th of this (August) month to the vicinity of Batesville, where you will establish a camp and await further orders from these headquarters. The general desires that you will not disclose to any officer or men in your command his intentions. The general commanding desires that the brigade commanders will use every effort in their power to take with them all men belonging to their respective commands. As soon as they arrive at Camden they will be clothed, armed, and equipped, and placed upon a good war footing. You will lose no time in getting your men together, calling in all outposts that you may have on the border, and revoking all furloughs that you may have given which extend beyond the time specified for you to reach Batesville. We have made application to move north. In all probability we may move in that direction, but in case we should be compelled to go south it is greatly to your interest that your regiments should be completed or as nearly so as possible, as it will influence to a great extent your promotion as a brigade commander. Should we receive orders to go north you will be informed of the fact as soon as practicable. You must bear in mind that it is of the utmost importance that these instructions must be kept a profound secret. Should this become known to any outside parties it will soon reach the Federals and disorganize our plans. You are the only brigade commander who has been informed of the intention of the general commanding. This is done in order to give you an opportunity of completing your brigade. As Colonels Dobbin, McCray, and Jackman have their brigades organized, each and all regiments filled up to the maximum number allowed by law, you will see the importance of collecting all your men together.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. MCARTHUR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 10, 1864.—For Butler to Bragg, relating to transfer of troops across the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 103.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XII. Col. Alcibiades De Blanc, of the Invalid Corps, will report to General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty with the reserves of West Louisiana.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF INSPECTOR FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Shreveport, La., August 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Inspector-General Field Transportation, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have sent by Mr. James M. McLeod, agent field transportation department, as full reports of the quantity and condition of the transportation of the Fourth District as circumstances would permit. In former communications I stated that this district had been divided into four sub-districts, over each of which has been placed an officer with the rank of major. These districts are organized, and have been at work for some time fabricating and repairing means of transportation. I find my efforts seriously impeded by the want of money, iron, mules, and artillery horses. The planters have been so much impressed that the taking of any more animals from them would be a serious drawback to the raising of crops, therefore the mules required for this department, as well as those to be sent east of the Mississippi River, must be imported from Mexico. Department headquarters requires all officers to purchase through the Cotton Bureau such articles as can be procured from Mexico. I have made a requisition upon that bureau for 1,000 single sets harness and 4,000 mules. Maj. Ed. A. Burk has made a contract for 2,000 mules. General E. K. Smith, commanding the department, has ordered Brigadier-General Slaughter to purchase 6,000 beeves, to be sold in Mexico and the proceeds to be invested in mules. One of the greatest drawbacks in supplying transportation is the immense demand for teams to carry cotton to Mexico for the cotton bureau, over which I have no control. The supply of artillery horses has been greatly reduced in consequence of the immense amount of cavalry in this department, which has very naturally consumed a very large proportion of this class of horses. The few remaining in the country cannot be purchased, and the only alternative is impressment, which course can only be pursued with difficulty, as I have hereinbefore stated. The arrangements made and in progress to fabricate and repair means of transportation are amply sufficient for the department. The supply of iron in my shops is entirely exhausted; the iron bureau has not yet furnished any. An order transferring certain railroad iron in Arkansas to the ordnance department stops the shops at Washington, Ark., from making sixteen wagons per month. I am in hopes, however, of having this order so modified as to be able to get at least a portion of the iron. Red River is too low to obtain river transportation for the iron at Alexandria (railroad). After this iron shall have

arrived at Shreveport it will then have to be hauled from two to six miles to the different shops. Maj. Ed. A. Burk, inspector District of Texas, &c., has organized his district very well. I have given him orders to make 1,000 wagons. He has already finished the wood-work of about 400. Maj. A. S. Morgan, inspector District of Arkansas, has very fine shops at Washington and Camden, Ark. He has repaired about 250 wagons from those partially destroyed and abandoned by the enemy in the recent campaign of Arkansas. Maj. D. N. Speer, inspector District of West Louisiana, is stationed at Alexandria, and is organizing this district, establishing shops at Shreveport, Keatchie, Mansfield, Natchitoches, and Alexandria. Maj. Samuel A. Robinson, inspector District of Indian Territory, has but recently been assigned to duty. The resources of his district are so very small that he will be compelled to draw his supplies from the Districts of Texas and Arkansas. The armies have an abundance of transportation and it has been distributed in accordance with General Orders, No. 19, department headquarters (a copy inclosed). Regular inspections are made and all unserviceable means of transportation is turned in to the shops and infirmaries. About 70 per cent. of the animals received in an unserviceable condition have been returned to the service, notwithstanding the prevalence of a contagious catarrh, nearly resembling glanders, which has proved fatal to nearly every animal attacked. The wagons and animals recently captured have been absorbed in forming the immense supply trains required by the armies. I have had but $1,355,000, all of which has been disbursed, and the service suffers for the want of more.

I respectfully call your attention to the reports* accompanying this paper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. D. HILL,
Major and Chief Insp. Field Trans., Trans-Mississippi Dept.

SHREVEPORT, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General PRICE,
Camden:

One thousand arms arrived; will send them by Colonel Taylor's ordnance train. If other arms arrive in time will send up more.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
August 10, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN:

COLONEL: You will order four of the companies of recruits just arrived at your camp to report to Colonel Schnable in order that his regiment may be filled up and organized according to law. You will notify me of the names of the commanders of companies that you cause to report to Colonel Schnable. The remainder of the recruits you will

* Not found.

order to report to Colonel Hunter, should he want them. You will order Pickler's battalion to report to Colonel Hunter as soon as they arrive, as Colonel Hunter is anxious to raise a regiment of Missourians, and you will use the utmost diligence in the furthering of the completion of Coffee's regiment, as I am anxious that he should organize. You will keep the roads west of Batesville well picketed and use every exertion to prevent a surprise. You will select a camp in the vicinity of Batesville where you think best, and camp your entire command. I would suggest that you keep a few trusty scouts on the opposite [side] of the river with instructions to keep you well posted. You will keep a patrol in the town of Batesville under a discreet officer.

By command of Brig. Gen. Jo. O. Shelby:

W. J. MCARTHUR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Ark., August 11, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

DEAR SIR: I am advised that the division of infantry, recently under the command of General Taylor, has been ordered to cross the Mississippi to serve under General Taylor in a department recently made; that the order is couched in such terms as would lead to the conclusion that more troops may be ordered across the river from this department.

You are aware that this department in the spring of 1862 was stripped of all organized forces, and left to depend upon new levies at a time when the State of Missouri had been completely overrun by the Federal forces under General Curtis, and when he was in the limits of the State of Arkansas. The troops taken across the river went reluctantly, and many who were out of camp or sick did not go, but remained in this department to some extent demoralized, and of those who crossed some deserted and some returned on furlough, also by the mere act of separation from their commands demoralized to a limited extent. The result of the transfer was, to a limited extent, to increase the army east of the Mississippi, but not to the same extent that the army was weakened here. The citizens of Missouri and Arkansas became satisfied that they were abandoned to their enemies, and thousands of men who might have been obtained for our army from Missouri either remained neutral or joined the Federal army. In Arkansas many men who would have cheerfully joined our army had they been satisfied that Arkansas would be held and an attempt made to retake Missouri were forced into the army.

In the autumn of 1863 our forces fell back from the Arkansas River. In this retreat we lost twice as many men, including sick, as we would have lost in a battle had one been fought. At least one-half the State was regarded by the citizens as being abandoned, and it is not strange that soldiers whose families were hopelessly within the Federal lines should have thought their services in the army were useless, and that their families needed their attention. That the feeling of despondency had much to do with the demoralization is certain from the fact that General Shelby has increased his command north of the Arkansas from 1,500 to 6,000 in a few months. Amongst the consequences which will result from the withdrawal of General Taylor's

division from this department will be a large amount of desertion from that division. I am told the division now numbers 8,000. If he ever crosses 5,000 troops it will be a matter of astonishment.

Second. A renewed conviction that this department will be abandoned.

Third. An advance of the Federal army to occupy the department.

That the Federal Government may occupy the department no one doubts, whenever it shall choose to devote sufficient forces for that object.

Colonel Manter, chief of General Steele's staff, says that the files of his office show that the Federal army has been recruited in this State since the evacuation of Little Rock to the extent of 8,000 men. This includes both white and black. If this department was in their possession they could recruit 30,000. This is under rather than over the fact.

Should the department once be abandoned, for one, I have no hopes that it will be ever recovered. The mere fact that our enemies succeeded to this extent would be a sufficient stimulant for additional exertions to subject the rest of our territory. After a protracted struggle of years, that part of the country east of the Mississippi could not reconquer the department nor would they be willing to protract the war in order to obtain it. When once given up it is gone forever. Whenever this department is surrendered it need not be expected that the troops east of the river will be efficient; for when they shall learn that their homes are permanently and hopelessly abandoned the mass will assuredly abandon a war which will be then waged to defend others' homes, and to achieve independence for other people, and while you may weaken the army here, you will not add strength to the forces operating east of the river from this department. In the most of wars heretofore, it has been thought sufficient if the more sparsely settled portions of the country were able to defend their own country; in this, the most sparsely settled have been, and it seems are to be, denuded of troops and material to defend the densely settled portions.

It is alleged to be the rule rather than the exception that those districts far removed from the capital shall receive but little attention. If such be the rule this department is within it. The troops raised by the State and the arms owned by the State were removed in 1862, and the machinery to make and repair arms was also removed. So far as I know, or believe, there is not a copy of the Confederate laws in this State. As I understand there is not a dollar in the department, at this time, to support and maintain the army.

For yourself personally, permit me to assure you of my highest confidence, but, at the same time, I desire to be understood as earnestly protesting against the removal of troops from this department, regarding it as productive of evil consequences only.

With the highest consideration, I am, your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Secretary of War, for attention.

The bureau of the War Department can furnish the information which will test the accuracy of the within statements, both as to men and material now in service on east side of Mississippi, and which were drawn from the west side of that river. The ordnance and ordnance stores sent over can be stated, and balanced against those brought

away. The money sent will show the propriety of the complaint on that point. The number of troops from Arkansas who are now in service on this side of the river is more important in connection with this letter than that of those from other trans-Mississippi States.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Note the President's indorsement and make the statement suggested, obtaining from Colonel Gorgas the information required as to ordnance and munitions.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 17, 1864.

Respectfully referred to chief of ordnance.

By command of Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, September 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War, through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, with the accompanying tabular statement and remarks.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OCTOBER 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with the reports called for from this office and that of the chief of ordnance.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No 1.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1864.

Memorandum of information called for by the Secretary of War, under the indorsement of the President upon the letter of Governor Flanagin, of Arkansas, dated Washington, Ark., August 11, 1864.

From the records of this office it appears that the following regiments raised in the States west of the Mississippi River are now serving in the region east of that river:

From Arkansas: Infantry, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth,

Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth—twenty-three regiments infantry. Cavalry, the First, Second, and Third—three regiments cavalry.

From Texas: Infantry, the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth—twelve regiments infantry and Waul's Legion. Cavalry, the Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth (dismounted), Eighteenth (dismounted), Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second—thirteen regiments cavalry.

From Missouri: Infantry, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth—six regiments infantry. Cavalry, the First and Second—two regiments cavalry.

The following regiments raised west of the Mississippi River appear to be serving in that region:

From Arkansas: Infantry, the Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh—nine regiments infantry.

From Texas: Infantry, the Second, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second—seven regiments infantry. Cavalry, the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth—seventeen regiments cavalry.

From Missouri: Infantry, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth—six regiments infantry. Cavalry, the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth—five regiments cavalry.

The numerical strength of these regiments can only be approximated, as the returns of division generals do not give the regimental strength, and no recent rolls or returns have been received from many of the above. An estimate founded on examination of the latest rolls and returns from forty-one of these regiments gives an aggregate of 17,020, or an average of 415 to each regiment. Taking 400 to be a fair average, the following would be a recapitulation:

From Arkansas: Regiments east of Mississippi River, 26, estimated strength, 10,400; west of Mississippi River, 9, estimated strength, 3,600.

From Texas: Regiments east of Mississippi River, 25 and 1 legion, estimated strength, 10,300; west of Mississippi River, 24, estimated strength, 9,600.

From Missouri: Regiments east of Mississippi River, 8, estimated strength, 3,200; west of Mississippi River, 11, estimated strength, 4,400.

In addition to the above it is proper to state that information has been received in this office of the raising of twenty-three regiments west of the Mississippi, and now serving in that region. They have not yet been organized in orders. Fourteen appear to be from Arkansas, six from Texas, and three from Missouri. As nearly as can be ascertained their average strength is 580 men rank and file, making an aggregate as follows:

From Arkansas, 14 regiments, 580 each, 8,120; from Texas, 6 regiments, 580 each, 3,480; from Missouri, 3 regiments, 580 each, 1,740—13,340.

No regiments raised east of the Mississippi appear to be serving west of that river. As to the Louisiana regiments the records do not make discrimination whether they be raised east or west of the river.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Issues to Trans-Mississippi Department from September 1, 1862, to September 15, 1864.

	From September 1, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863.	February, 1863.	March, 1863.	April, 1863.	May, 1863.	August, 1863.	September, 1863.	October, 1863.
12-pounder howitzers	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
20-pounder Parrotts	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3-inch rifles	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth guns	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6-pounder guns	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caissons	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field ammunition, rounds	12,357	1,798	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siege ammunition, rounds	938	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small-arm ammunition	2,092,200	.....	.....	50,000	17,700	.....	.....	12,000
Enfield rifles, .58	8,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskets, .69	28,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rifles, .54	1,558	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbines	304	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Shotguns	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colt pistols	130	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
Sabers	4,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartridge-boxes	18,100	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Cap pouches	18,100	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Bayonet scabbards	18,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waist belts	18,100	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Shoulder straps	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knapsacks	11,000	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Haversacks	25,650	.....	145	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Canteens	15,855	.....	145	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Saddles	908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridles	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halters	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rifle powder	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musket caps	1,138,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....	300,000
Sporting caps	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Friction primers	1,400	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry equipments	.....	360	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	November, 1863.	January, 1864.	April and May, 1864.	July, 1864.	August, 1864.	September, 1864.	Total.
12-pounder howitzers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
20-pounder Parrotts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
3-inch rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ellsworth guns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
6-pounder guns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Caissons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Field ammunition, rounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,705
Siege ammunition, rounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238
Small-arm ammunition	.....	.....	64,000	.....	.....	.....	2,287,900
Enfield rifles, .58	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	10,093
Muskets, .69	1,000	1,810	2,050	.....	.....	.....	35,095
Rifles, .54	200	976	.....	1,000	.....	.....	4,734
Carbines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321
Shotguns	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
Colt pistols	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Sabers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,990
Cartridge-boxes	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	18,207
Cap pouches	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	18,207
Bayonet scabbards	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	19,100
Waist belts	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	18,207
Shoulder straps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
Knapsacks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,027
Haversacks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,812
Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,027
Saddles	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	970
Bridles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Halters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Rifle powder	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Musket caps	.....	600,000	500,000	300,000	.....	300,000	3,438,000
Sporting caps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,000
Friction primers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	15,400
Cavalry equipments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, September 24, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War, through the Adjutant and Inspector General, in response to call for this information for His Excellency the President.

In addition to the arms enumerated herein there were 5,000 arms lost crossing the Mississippi River in the summer of 1863, and there have been sent via Havana upward of 6,000 arms to Texas, making an aggregate of 50,000 arms sent to the Trans-Mississippi Department; 46 pieces of field artillery, heavy and light; 18,000 sets of infantry accouterments; 2,225,000 small-arm ammunition, and over 3,000,000 percussion caps. Of the small-arms three-fourths of those carried over went into Arkansas, and nearly all the artillery. On the other hand, the machinery brought from Little Rock Arsenal cannot be stated definitely now (owing to the removal of papers), but it was unimportant. As to the arms brought from Arkansas none were received, save those in the hands of troops, most of whom were rearmed on this side the Mississippi, and the crude arms with which they were supplied are now in store at Montgomery.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

[AUGUST 11, 1864.—For Smith to Taylor and Smith to Walker, relating to movement of troops across the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, pp. 103, 104.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 11, 1864.

Maj. T. G. RHETT,
Chief of Ordnance, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that you will send to Major-General Price from the arms on hand 360 Enfield rifles and bayonets, 20 Mississippi rifles, 20 Springfield rifles, 640 smooth-bore muskets, 22 rifle muskets, 1,062 stand in all. You will send per Saint Crispin today to Alexandria 509 Enfield rifles and bayonets for General Thomas' brigade. The rifles for the signal corps you will also send by the Saint Crispin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SHREVEPORT, *August 11, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

General Hébert will have to relieve you from the command of District of Texas. There is a surplus of officers in Arkansas. After your arrival there you will be better able to tell if there is a command for General Hébert.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

TYLER, TEX., *August 11, 1864.*

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Galveston:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through Brigadier-General McCulloch, of an order directing that when ten companies from Reserve Corps report and relieve me here I will march my regiment to Harrisburg and report to Colonel Bankhead; and Brigadier-General McCulloch informs me that the ten companies have been ordered to relieve me. When they arrive I will march at once as directed. I have the honor to state that Colonel Sweet with part of his regiment (Fifteenth Texas Cavalry), about 150 men, is at Camp Ford, having been ordered from Shreveport to come and furnish men to assist in guarding prisoners. Colonel Sweet is my senior, and does not of course report to me, but is in camp at Camp Ford, and simply furnishes men daily from his command to assist my men in guard duty. When I am relieved by Reserve Corps companies shall I turn over command of post and prisoners to Colonel Sweet, or to the next officer in rank to myself then here?

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. SCOTT ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

GENERAL: I am directed by General E. Kirby Smith to say to you that he has ordered a division of Texas cavalry, under Brigadier-General Bagby, from this district to Arkansas to replace the cavalry that will leave your district. General Bagby is or soon will be in motion. He also says that he cordially wishes you success in your movement northward, and, if practicable, on your return, he wishes you to bring back with you all the woolen goods and other articles that may be needed by our army that you can obtain. He further says that he understands that a large amount of stores are near Washington, which you had better cover with a brigade of infantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GUY M. BRYAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, *August 11, 1864.*

MY DEAR SNEAD: I just now learned from General Price that he expects Governor Reynolds to accompany us in our expedition into Missouri. I have always desired and, indeed, calculated that you would be one of the number whenever an expedition should be made into our dear old State under the leadership of the old hero. I write to beg you to come over and go up. You will, of course, not be able to go along with the main advance, but you will undoubtedly be able to follow on in a very short time afterward. There will be persons and companies constantly going up. I am particularly anxious for you to go, since Governor Reynolds is going. You know he is likely to be a marplot, assumes to possess and wield autocratic powers, and in all probability will at least interfere with, impede, and embarrass the

operations and movements of General Price and the army, if, indeed, he does not absolutely check or counteract them. You are fully aware how much damage opposition and hostility, or even a want of harmony, on the part of even Governor Reynolds would produce. You also know what are his notions about his duty and mission to protect the people there, &c., and also of his own immense powers to effect that thing, and the vigor and extremity with which he has announced it to be his purpose to do so. You have been with the army from the beginning. You are familiar with its temper and feelings. You are, moreover, known to and influential with almost every soldier in it. You can go up there and yet be in Richmond by the time Congress will meet, and even if you should be a little late I really believe that in such case you would be serving your country better and more efficiently than if you were not to come, and this I know, after all, is the great end and aim of all your labors and ambition. The only question is, will you submit to the travel, fatigue, and perils which you must undertake? Will you allow me to say I think you ought. I have good reason to be able to appreciate and dread the crossing the Mississippi, but I think I would not hesitate to do it. I shall be one of those who go *Deo volente*, but I do not know many of your special friends who accompany the expedition. As it is a secret I make no inquiries. I have made it known to my colleague, Judge Watkins, and consulted him on the subject. He concurs with me that you ought to come over and go up. Not having official and active duty to perform, you would be the better able to see and hear and observe and deliberate, and in consequence to advise and suggest.

Your suggestions, advice, and efforts would on the one hand tend strongly to countervail and prevent the evils above foreshadowed, while on the other they would throw a flood of light on the difficult path which the old hero will have to project and pursue. Besides you would be of incalculable advantage in recruiting and organizing new troops, especially infantry. What will be most imperiously demanded by the exigencies of the situation will be infantry. This will have to be originated *ab initio*. We will take none with us, not even a nucleus, around which our recruits can be gathered. Moreover, the numerous banding guerrillas and bushwhackers, as the Yankee press calls them, I fear will be loth to give up their independent and freebooting organizations and enlist in the regular C. S. Army, and yet if we accomplish anything good and permanently remain in Missouri, or any part of it, that must be done. And I verily believe you could effect much toward the consummation of this indispensable end. You have both skill and experience in such matters. Recollect your achievements in bringing the old State Guard into the Confederate Provisional Army, C. S. It will be an almost impossible achievement, still I do most earnestly hope we will be able to effect a permanent lodgment and foothold in Missouri. If we could only take the infantry with us, as well as the cavalry, I believe it could be accomplished, and I think we can do it anyhow, unless the enemy shall bring in against us a large army of their veteran troops from abroad. But can they do this while Virginia and Georgia make such exorbitant and inexorable demands upon them? Can they do more than confront us with the Missouri militia and the few foreign troops they now have in the State and the 100-days' men, with whom they may re-enforce these, and can all these drive us out? If we shall be successful in making armies of recruits there, as we hope and think we can, they certainly cannot. Judging from the newspaper accounts and all the other intelligence we

have from the State, now is certainly the harvest time for the advance. Shall the harvest be past and the summer ended and Missouri not saved? I hope and pray not.

I have heard that Mrs. Snead has not yet been banished and probably may not be. Mrs. John W. Polk has been released and was expected here yesterday, and in consequence the general delayed Hardesty's departure until to-day. But I have not heard of Mrs. Polk's arrival. I write this early this morning so as to have it ready for Hardesty. Possibly Mrs. Polk may have come last evening late, though I think it likely she was detained by the rain.

I am, as ever, yours,

TRUSTEN POLK.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., August 11, 1864.*

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 162, paragraph XVII, current series, from headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, Maj. Samuel A. Robinson, quartermaster, is hereby announced as inspector of field transportation, District of Indian Territory.

All quartermasters in this district will make their reports of field transportation through Major Robinson.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 12, 1864.—For Butler to Bragg, relating to transfer of troops to east side of the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 104.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY,
Alexandria:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that he has just received a private letter from Major-General Walker stating that great opposition is being made by the prominent officers of his old division upon the rumor that you are to be assigned to its command. Believing that if such is the case you would not desire to serve with a command at such an important time and under such embarrassing circumstances, the general commanding has directed General Taylor to relieve you of command and order you to Richmond upon your arrival on the east side of the Mississippi River. You will find inclosed a copy of the letter to Lieutenant-General Taylor.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Major-General Forney left this morning to report to you to take command of Walker's old division. From letters received this

morning the general commanding is led to believe that serious difficulty will arise amongst the troops on General Forney's taking command of that division. If these apprehensions are well founded, and as this is the only command to which he can be assigned in the department, the general commanding directs that upon your arrival on the east side of the Mississippi River you will relieve General Forney of command and order him to report to Richmond. General Smith requests that you communicate to him your views on this subject.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Reflecting upon the contents of your letter, received this morning, and having heard from Major Bryan, who has just received a private letter from Alexandria, that the troops of your division might cross the river with you in command, but that if they knew that you would not command them on the east side of the Mississippi that the greater part would refuse to cross or desert. This information may or may not be correct. If it is correct it is your duty to cross with your troops and you should retain command of your division, though it be a sacrifice of private feelings. You can show this letter to Major-General Forney, which will be authority for his not taking command of your old division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that your indorsement of August 5 on General Bee's letter of July 17 is not sufficiently definite. He desires that you will state in a more explicit manner your objections to him as a commander of troops and to particularize his deficiencies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[AUGUST 13, 1864.—For Walker to Smith, relating to movement into Arkansas, &c., see Part I, p. 106; and for Smith to Taylor, in reference to crossing troops over the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 107.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Smith to inclose to you for your information the accompanying letter to Col. Isaac F. Harrison. It relates to a proposition made by a Captain Glenney, of one of the enemy's gun-boats, No. 1, to deliver up the boat to Colonel Harrison for a consideration. Should Colonel Harrison succeed in getting possession of the boat and signals, it will have an important bearing upon the crossing of troops. The proposition comes through a planter (Briscoe) living on the river near Saint Joseph, whose letter to Colonel Harrison has been placed before General Smith. This planter is satisfied that the boat can be secured for a consideration. If successful in capturing one, others may be taken. Secrecy and dispatch are requisite for success.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GUY M. BRYAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 13, 1864.

Col. I. F. HARRISON:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Smith to say to you that he has conversed with General Wigfall in relation to the subject treated of in the letter of Mr. Briscoe to you, of the 4th instant, which General Wigfall had shown to him. He directs that you see the captain of the boat and have an understanding with him; that the captain of the navy in command here is temporarily absent. As soon as he returns provision will be made to send officers, and part of the crew of the Missouri. In the meantime, however, if you find that you can get men in your command or elsewhere competent and in sufficient numbers to answer your purposes, you need not wait the arrival of the men from here. You must be the judge of your course of action under the circumstances. You will communicate promptly what transpires to these headquarters. You are authorized to make terms with the captain, which he will carry out to the extent of his means and ability. The boat had better go down the river as he learns there is sixteen feet at the mouth of Red River.

Respectfully, &c.,

GUY M. BRYAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 13, 1864.

Col. I. F. HARRISON:

COLONEL: I am instructed by General Smith to say to you that having seen General Wigfall he understands that you have the impression that the recent orders you have received directing you to move to Arkansas have been induced by certain reports spoken of by you to General Wigfall derogatory of yourself. He requests me to say to you that these reports have had no influence upon him, but that your orders were given in reference to concentration of troops for a campaign.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

GUY M. BRYAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
Camp at Proctor's, Old River Lake, August 13, 1864.

Maj. H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Monticello, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to answer Major-General Marmaduke's letter of the 12th directed to Colonel Greene. In accordance with the general instructions the brigade will move to-morrow morning at 7 a. m. by way of Mr. Leatherman's; thence up Crooked Bayou to Hughes', and from that point to Red Fork and Branch's. The brigade will arrive at Branch's on the evening of the 17th. The brigade has present for duty 819 men and 69 officers. There are 120 sick present and 443 absent sick. Of this number 211 are at convalescent camp at Tyro and will be ready for duty in a few days. The health of the command has improved very materially since we left the Arkansas River. The horses are in fair condition and can be made ready for active service in a very short time. The horses of Captain Hynson are in bad condition, but may be put in fair condition in the course of eight or ten days. His battery is in want of a few horses. Captain Harris' battery is in a very bad condition and in my opinion will be unfit for active service. The captain is now absent impressing horses for his battery. Major Pindall, brigade quartermaster, informs me that there are 10,000 bushels of old corn in a scope of country thirty-five miles up and down the Arkansas River, Branch's being the center. This will include all the corn in the possession of the farmers and their supplies will of course be deducted. We can safely rely upon 6,000 bushels. The new corn is very scarce. This brigade consumes about 400 bushels of corn. It is my opinion that one brigade more can be subsisted in that region for ten days. I will make every exertion to put the brigade in good condition, but I would respectfully call the major-general's attention to the necessity of supplying the men with clothing and shoes. A great many of the men are barefooted. The information I send the general has been derived from the quartermaster. I was only in the region referred to three or four days. I did not see Colonel Greene before he left and I send you a report* of the condition of the brigade. I refer you to that for more definite information. No news from the river.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. BURBRIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 13, 1864.

I. Chief Surg. W. M. McPheeters having been relieved from duty with this division by paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 226, District of Arkansas, August 13, 1864, Surg. B. A. Jandon is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as chief surgeon of the division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 14, 1864.—For Taylor to Smith, relating to movement across the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, p. 108.]

---

* Not found.

CLINTON, LA., *August 14, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Your dispatch of 12th received.* General Taylor was previously informed of your wishes. Four thousand infantry will cross the Mississippi River on Thursday, the 18th, at Dolgin Wall. This comprises the whole force expected.

THOMAS BUTLER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XVII. Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and is assigned to the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 15, 1864.—For Smith to Taylor and Bryan to Buckner, in reference to transfer of troops across the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, pp. 109, 110.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 12th instant, No. 3671, I beg leave to say that I differ with you as to the insufficiency of my indorsement on the application of Brigadier-General Bee to be reassigned to his former command. If my opinion is deemed of any value in determining the question, I cannot conceive terms that would express it more fully. My opinion of his entire unfitness for the command of a large body of troops is based upon observations upon the battle-field of Mansfield, where he was acting under my orders, or rather he was nominally subject to them, but failed to carry them out, and to this failure and his general want of appreciation of the necessities of the moment, I have reason to attribute our failure to capture Banks' entire transportation and artillery on the afternoon of the 8th of April. Having failed on the 8th to take any share in the engagement, or in any manner to contribute to the success of the day, I naturally supposed he would be eager to retrieve his mistake on the following day. He had orders from me to be in line of battle before daylight on the 9th, in order, if the enemy were still in position in our front, to assist the infantry in a renewed assault upon the hill at the peach orchard, or

* See Part I, p. 118.

in case Banks had retreated, which could not be certainly ascertained until daylight, to take up the pursuit of the flying enemy. To my surprise and indignation General Bee's brigade was not in line of battle until at least a half hour by sun, by which time Colonels Baylor and Madison, with their cavalry regiments, had gotten five or six miles in pursuit and had sent back a number of prisoners. Of course I know nothing of General Bee's conduct subsequent to the period of which I have spoken, but give the above as the grounds of my objections to his being assigned to an important command. So far as this officer's personal character is concerned, his courage, honor, and integrity are universally conceded, and by none more fully than myself, but I would regard it as a public calamity to know of his being assigned to an important command.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Camp Dobbin, August 15, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I am looking for a courier from Camden every day, and I think he will be here by the 18th at farthest. This messenger will bring the explicit information whether I shall move north or south, and when my orders are received the rapidity with which I shall march will only be equaled by the desire to go forward. I wrote to you some time ago stating that you could cross White River below Clarendon and report to General Price in that direction. I now suggest that you form a connection with me, and if I should be ordered south you can take the same route. I mention this because the country through which I shall pass will afford you some recruits; there will be also some unattached companies which I can assign to you, and because I shall halt at Washington long enough for you to concentrate all your men. You had better have your entire command on the west side of Black River by the evening of the 20th of August, as I shall concentrate my whole force in the neighborhood lying between Batesville and Hookram, and anywhere there you will be in communication with me. One thing is certain, we will have to leave this country, either north or south, in a very few days, for the wheat crop is entirely consumed, the growing corn taxed heavily both by drought and foraging, and the necessities of the citizens demand that they should be left before starvation is upon them. The Federals have left Searcy and gone west toward the military road leading from Little Rock to Batesville. I shall know to-night to what point they intend marching. Captain Redd, my aide-de-camp, will deliver this communication. Please write fully by him your intentions. I have high hopes of going to Missouri, but in the event of a failure I will leave the country immediately after the 20th. I have no other news worth your attention. The longer I remain here now the greater difficulty I will have in keeping the recruits together, and it is a matter of military necessity to leave for the regular army immediately or else march on a heavy expedition where they will be too far away from home to return when they desire to see "Sarah and the children." Let me know by Captain Redd whether you intend going with me or by

the other route, so that in case you do not go with me I can send you orders, dependent upon those I receive, at what time you shall report. If anything transpires to change the programme I will report it to you immediately.

Hoping to hear from you immediately,

I am, very truly, yours,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 16, 1864.—For Taylor to Walker, relating to movement across the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 110.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 166.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, August 16, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF TEXAS: In pursuance of orders from a superior authority, I shall turn over the command of this district to-morrow, the 17th, to the next officer in rank, Brigadier-General Hébert, who will exercise it until the arrival of Major-General Walker, the permanent commander. I have served with you twenty-one months. The time is now arrived when I must say farewell, and though I obey the call of duty with alacrity and cheerfulness, I cannot part with you but with feelings of the most profound regret. In seasons of emergency you obeyed my orders with promptness, devotion, and the most heroic gallantry, and I have never been for a moment unappreciative of the steadiness, self-denial, and patriotism with which you have borne the hardships and privations peculiar to camp life, whilst standing sentinels at the portals of your State, uncheered by the hope of immediate conflict with the enemy. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the soldierly virtues which you have displayed, but your best and highest reward on earth must be in the reflection that you have saved your beloved State from the devastation and nameless horrors of war, that no hostile foot treads her soil, and that peace and plenty reign throughout the land. All that I ask is that you will give the same cordial support to my successor which you have afforded me, and that you will not relax in your efforts to preserve that which you have so nobly won. I found your State in danger; I leave it in security. I found the people in despondency; I leave them in hope. I found traitors exultant; I leave patriots triumphant.

All this has been done by you and your comrades now on distant fields. I beseech you to persevere in your noble career, to defend every fort, every intrenchment, and every inch of soil to the last extremity. Remember the glorious deeds of the early settlers of the country, who fought and conquered against great odds, and under overwhelming difficulties. Let your watchwords be Galveston, Sabine Pass, and Calcasieu, and do not forget that by your prompt obedience to orders, and your rapidity of movement, we were enabled to foil the enemy in his attempt at a formidable invasion of your State, and hem him in and confine him to the desolate peninsula of Matagorda, exposed to the rigors of an unusually severe winter, without fuel and without water, thus saving one of the finest portions of the State, which was almost within his grasp, whilst his repulse at Laredo by Benavides, and at San

Diego by Nolan, and his defeat near Garicitas by the gallant Ford, caused the Federal General Herron to call loudly for re-enforcements, which he could not obtain, and forced the last of your enemies to evacuate the soil. Do not be deceived; he may return. Be still prepared to meet him at all points—your safety is in preparation. Wherever I may be, be assured I shall sympathize in all that concerns your success with pride and exultation.

Citizens of Texas, I have called upon you largely for support in my efforts to serve you, and you have responded with promptness and with patriotism. I have driven from your midst the traitors who would have sold you to the enemy, and I leave you, your families and your property, untouched by the ruthless hand of an unprincipled, uncivilized, and destroying foe. Without your liberal assistance I could have accomplished nothing. Give to my successor the same generous support and all will remain well. Do not be deceived; the danger is not passed—it may be but just commencing. Yield all you have rather than be unprepared to meet it. That you have suffered from the unauthorized, indiscreet, and improper acts of some of the agents of laws which Congress has been obliged to make severe for the public good, I entertain not a doubt; but I have called through the official channels and through the public press for information on these subjects, and have never turned a deaf ear to any complaint, or failed to apply such remedies as the cases admitted of.

Citizens and soldiers, I bid you farewell, with the assurance that I covet no happier lot, when we shall have conquered a peace, than to spend with my family the remainder of my life among you.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 16, 1864.

Lieut. W. KEARNY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the enemy are yet on Brazos Island, though we are unable to ascertain his strength. His main encampment is on the island. He has tents on this side the Boca Chica, but I am satisfied they are not occupied. They are there to invite us to attempt to capture them, and place ourselves under the guns of the enemy. The operations in front have been active. Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter has had several brisk skirmishes. He is encamped within some six miles of Brazos Island. Almost daily he runs in the enemy's pickets. The steamer Ark is yet aground. The flag and the papers have been given up. She is Yankee. A copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter's report* is herewith inclosed. The two affairs with the enemy reported by Captain Robinson, of Giddings' battalion, are very creditable to that officer. His dash upon Point Isabel was well executed. The retreat of the Yankees into the water was extremely ludicrous. Capt. Refugio Benavides has behaved well. He ran a Yankee force of more than double his numbers into the works on Brazos Island, and remained in close proximity to the works for a considerable length of time. Nine of his men, under Lieut. Eugenio Garza, drove 100 Yankees from a good position. Cater's battalion has

* Not found.

been on duty in Brownsville. He has been sent to the front on several occasions to support Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter. The accompanying will give the required details. Giddings' battalion has been covering the Point Isabel road and has rendered good service. In pursuance of recommendation of Lieutenant Newsom, acting assistant inspector-general, Captain Ward has been assigned to duty as enrolling officer of Cameron County. Civil officers have been requested to resume their functions and assured of our determination to aid them to enforce the laws. Captain Angier has been appointed provost-marshal. A copy of instructions is herewith inclosed.* Captain Watson's company, Benavides' battalion, has been placed on courier duty between here and King's ranch.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camp Yell, August 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General Tappan is hereby relieved from command of Churchill's division and will resume command of his old brigade. The undersigned assumes command of this division.

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 18, 1864.—For Taylor to Smith (two communications), relating to transfer of troops to east side of the Mississippi, see Part I, pp. 110, 111.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Smith to say to you that if you have not made public letter 3661 of 12th instant, addressed to you by him, in regard to crossing the Mississippi in command of your old division, that he withdraws it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GUY M. BRYAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Ewing's Plantation, August 18, 1864—8 a. m.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Colonel Duff seems to have acted with great skill in his late demonstration at Indianola. I am informed from Matagorda that

---

*Not found.

heavy firing was heard and transports were passing rapidly from Decrow's to Indianola with troops during the time; they doubtless supposed an attack in force. Colonel Duff informs me that he needs more troops; he has nine companies of cavalry with 100 miles to picket, and his men and horses are worked down. I submit the propriety of sending Likens' regiment to his assistance at once. The fort at the mouth of Caney progresses. I hope to have the rifle pieces in position tomorrow night. The troops are in good health and spirits.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, August 18, 1864.

Major EWING:

I assumed command of the brigade this morning and am more than pleased with my reception by the officers. The brigade is in a very bad condition as to health, the sick list having increased fearfully since it left Lake Village. There is no news that is reliable; expect to receive late papers this evening, which will be forwarded. Inclosed you will find note* from Lee containing important news.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 18, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow at daylight precisely, taking the road to Camden, crossing the Ouachita River at the Lone Pine Ferry and advancing on the Princeton road. The command will move in the following order: First, Tappan's brigade, General Tappan commanding; second, Gause's brigade, Colonel Brooks commanding; third, Artillery Battalion, Major Blocher commanding. The baggage trains will move in the rear in the order of their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 35.] HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 18, 1864—9 p. m.

General Orders, No. 41, of this date from these headquarters is hereby revoked. This division will not move as directed, but will remain in their present encampment until further orders.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., August 18, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Colonel Adair, Second Cherokee Regiment, Watie's brigade, was at my headquarters this morning on business, and laid before me an expedition which General Watie is anxious to undertake. General W. has for a long time desired a movement of this kind. He directed Colonel A. to lay the same before me, and if I regarded it favorably to notify him, and he would present it in writing in full. Believing that, in view of probable quiet below—that is, no effort to regain Little Rock and Pine Bluff this fall—this movement would be the best that could be made for this district I have thought proper to lay it before you. I do this, as the last orders I received on the subject of this command were to hold it in readiness to co-operate with movements below, orders under date May 19 last. Should General Watie prove successful it will be such a diversion as will prevent movements south from Fort Smith or Fort Gibson, and if well conducted will be attended with material results. I respectfully solicit an early reply. Since commencing this letter I have received the inclosed information from Fort Smith.* This additional force was doubtless sent in consequence of the recent demonstration of General Cooper in vicinity of Fort Smith, and is probably only designed to strengthen the garrison, though Cloud's reappearance may portend a cavalry raid. I have been much surprised that he has not done so before.

I wrote to you some time ago requesting you if you could spare him to send Captain Oldham, assistant adjutant-general, to me. Oldham has been with me a great deal and feels like one of the family.

Let me urge you, general, to stir up the clothing men on that question for this district.

Various unofficial letters have been received here from officers who express great apprehensions of an emeute amongst the troops unless they see some fair showing. The command has been actively employed in the field ever since it started to Arkansas, 5th of April last, and is literally ragged and barefoot. I know a word from you will do more good than all the representations and requisitions on staff officers of the quartermaster's department that could be made out. I am uneasy about this thing. I think my arrangements for shoes will probably do, but orders on Huntsville and San Antonio are good enough for the future, provided anything ever comes of them, but won't supply present necessities. Shirts, drawers, socks, and pants are necessary for decency.

I heard unofficially the other day that you were quite unwell. I hope you have by this time recovered.

Very respectfully, general, your friend and obedient servant,
S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Blankets are very rare in this district. I hope that provision will be made.

M.

[AUGUST 19, 1864.—For Taylor to Smith, in reference to crossing the Mississippi, &c., see Part I, p. 111.]

---

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
Camp Barnard Bee, August 19, 1864.

Col. A. C. JONES,
Chief of Staff, Houston:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the blockader off the mouth of the Brazos left her anchorage at that point a week ago last Wednesday, and has not been seen since that time.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
August 19, 1864.

I. Colonel Hardy, commanding Tappan's brigade, will order a detail of two non-commissioned officers and six men to report at these headquarters every evening at sundown for guard duty.

II. Capt. Tom McSwine, chief quartermaster of division, will immediately establish a courier-line between these headquarters and Camden. The several stations will be selected according to convenience, at regular intervals as will be most expeditious.

III. Private Alexander, with sufficient number of men, will report to Captain McSwine, chief quartermaster, for all necessary instructions.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
August 19, 1864.

Col. THOMAS R. FREEMAN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: General Shelby directs me to say that orders were sent to you on the 16th of this month to move your command to some point where forage could be obtained for your stock on White River between Augusta and Jacksonport. Nothing has been heard from you since that time. Major Edwards, inspector-general of the department, will hand you this and give you full instructions as to when and where you shall move. Any orders given you by Major Edwards will be obeyed promptly. Your field returns due on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month have not been received. The other brigades which commenced recruiting about the same time you did are organized and have been sending their reports to this office regularly. You have had the same opportunity, if not better, and we have never received a report from you. The general has been informed by recruiting officers just from the border that your men are scattered all over the country without passes and in direct violation of orders from these headquarters. The general desires an organization of your brigade immediately, and a report of the same sent to this office. All men of your brigade must be brought in camp and kept there. On the arrival of General Price a full return of all the troops in this department will have to be made. You will see the necessity of having your brigade organized and a return made in

order to be recognized as a legitimate command. The general directs that you move immediately should you have only 100 men in camp, as he is not in the habit of giving orders and allowing them thrown aside, but intends that they must and shall be obeyed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McARTHUR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
August 19, 1864—9 p. m.

Major EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I am encamped on Bayou Bartholomew near the bridge, one mile above Jones' Ferry and six miles from Tyro. I will march at sunrise in the morning by Tyro in the direction of Mount Elba. I have heard the Saline was rising very rapidly. Will that make any difference in the route you suggested by the way of Mount Elba? If so, you can communicate with me at Tyro in the morning.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST 20, 1864.—For Buckner to Boggs, relating to deserters, &c., see Part I, p. 113.]

[AUGUST 21, 1864.—For Smith to Davis, relating to operations, generally, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, see Part I, p. 113.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 21, 1864.

During the temporary absence of Major-General Churchill the undersigned assumes command of this division.

J. C. TAPPAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MOUNT ELBA CROSSING, SALINE RIVER,
August 21, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General MARMADUKE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your first and second dispatches of the 20th instant, and in accordance therewith I am engaged in laying the pontoon bridge at this point. The Saline is not now fordable here. Deep fording for cavalry at Varnell's Crossing, six miles above this. River still rising, but will no doubt fall soon. General Clark is reported to be near Cornersville. The bridge will be completed at 11 o'clock this morning. I have forwarded your dispatch to General Clark.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MACKEY,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
August 21, 1864.

Major EWING:

I have just encamped my command on the north bank of Saline, three-quarters of a mile above the pontoon bridge, and in the exact position the Federals occupied when General Dockery attacked them. There is no forage on this side of the river, and it will be next to impossible to furnish it in sufficient quantities from the other side of the river. I think I could protect the pontoon bridge and scout for information as well in the direction of Pine Bluff if the command was encamped beyond the Saline in the vicinity of forage. Supposing we were going direct to Princeton I sent a number of blacksmiths to secure shops, iron, &c. Shall I order them back or send those I have left to the same place? The horses will be unfit for the expedition unless shod, and is a matter of the greatest importance. The march from below has been very severe on account of roads and scarcity of forage. There was literally nothing on the route we came, and if we are to do severe service in a short time it is of the first importance that the command be well foraged. All of which is respectfully suggested.

I am, respectfully, yours,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., August 21, 1864.

I. Capt. M. L. Bell, assistant adjutant-general, in addition to the duties now performed by him, is hereby assigned as assistant superintendent of Indian affairs, vice Col. R. W. Lee promoted and transferred to the line. All business communications relating to the superintendency will be addressed to him at these headquarters.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Comdg., Ex-Officio Supt. Indian Affairs.

[AUGUST 22, 1864.—For Butler to Bragg, Boggs to Taylor, Boggs to Buckner (two communications), and Bragg to Taylor, in reference to crossing the Mississippi, and other matters, see Part I, pp. 117, 118.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In explanation of the movement of Major's division I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that Major-General Price is about moving into Missouri with all the cavalry in the District of Arkansas, and that it is his wish to support the movement by pushing up all the available force threatening the enemy in Arkansas; that

he has information that a heavy column is preparing in Little Rock for a movement toward Monticello and Southeastern Arkansas, supposed to be a cotton-stealing expedition.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
Mount Elba, August 22, 1864.

Major EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Officer in charge of pickets reports everything quiet in front. I have sent a scouting party in charge of a lieutenant in the direction of Pine Bluff, which will not report, however, before to-morrow evening. The distance from this point to the approaches to Monticello, being so great I am fearful it will be impossible for me to furnish information with sufficient rapidity to General Dockery to make it entirely safe if my scouts are his only reliance in his front. The directions in this particular from the major-general commanding division were not construed to mean that I should regularly picket the approaches to Monticello, and hence have only a scouting party for that purpose. Citizens in this neighborhood report that the force in Pine Bluff and neighborhood amounts of all arms to 1,800 men—three regiments of cavalry, balance infantry and artillery. Clayton with the cavalry regiments on the north of Arkansas River, five miles from Pine Bluff. They also report the command dying very rapidly. Have heard nothing from Little Rock. I have sent to the south of Saline River for forage, it being impossible to procure it on this [side]. I think I can procure two or three days' [forage] within four or five miles on south side. The pontoon bridge was finished yesterday and is in good condition. I desire especially to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the sick of this brigade present in camp. There are a large number who could be made fit for duty in two or three days. The surgeon informs me if quinine was furnished the command all men who are suffering simply with chills (and that comprehends nine-tenths of the cases) can accompany the proposed expedition and be cured on the march. The surgeons are entirely destitute of quinine. I have in the guard-house nine men captured from a raft on the Mississippi on their way to Vicksburg. They are from Missouri, and some of them known to members of this command. One of the men (Bayley) is known to be a bad character; the rest were regarded as Southern men when members of this command knew them; six of them would make soldiers for the infantry. Two others captured on the river report themselves as belonging to the secret service; would do for the same arm of the service. I would like very much to be rid of them. I send up a field return this morning showing large increase in the command in last few days. I am preparing everything for active service as fast as limited means will allow. If horseshoes could be furnished we could do well. Major King informed me that a large supply was on the way up from Camden. If you have any knowledge of forces on this side of Saline I would like very much to know how they are disposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., August 22, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. N. W. Battle, Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty with said regiment, and will report to Col. E. E. Portlock, inspector-general District of Indian Territory, for duty as assistant inspector-general.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey, commanding:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *August 23, 1864.*

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

General Buckner is now assigned to the District of West Louisiana. I wish his promotion so that when desirable he can be assigned to the command of the District of Arkansas.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 199. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XV. Col. William R. Shivers, of the Invalid Corps (late of First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers), is assigned to duty as the commandant of the post at Shreveport, La., and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Liberty, August 23, 1864.

Col. A. C. JONES,
Insp. Gen. Dist. of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona:

COLONEL: I respectfully address you a few lines concerning the situation of Liberty since the disbandment of Capt. G. Lacour's company. The remaining parties of jayhawkers are on the line in the woods of Liberty and Hardin Counties, threatening to burn the town, and killing every one who had anything to do with the arrest and killing of their consorts in June and July last. Since they have heard of the disbandment of Captain Lacour's company they come clear in town. Captain Lacour had to leave his home with family and negroes and come to town for protection, and there is not much. We have no men to do patrol duty except a few over fifty years old. We have no reserve corps; they were all taken from Lacour's company and conscripted. Colonel, should it be in your power to assist us to clear the woods, the remaining citizens are ready to go after them.

Awaiting respectfully your orders, I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. MEYER,
Provost-Marshal.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Houston, August 23, 1864.

Capt. H. E. LOEBNITZ,
Acting Chief Quartermaster, &c., Houston:

SIR: In answer to yours of August 21, for a report setting forth number of steamers, and where running, belonging to the quartermaster's department, and a synopsis of principal contracts, I submit the following statement:

Name of boat.	Where running.	Charter.
Roebuck	Nueces and Sabine Rivers	$5,500 month.
Sunflower (repairing)	do	$6,666.66 month.
Uncle Ben	do	Government.
J. H. Bell	do	Government, repairing.
A. S. Ruthven	Galveston Bay and tributaries	$6,666.66.
Lone Star	do	$6,666.66.
Diana	do	Government.
Island City	do	Government, repairing.
Colonel Stell	do	Government.
Mary Hill	do	Do.
Bayou City (gun-boat)	do	Do.
Era No. 3	Brazos River	$6,666.66.
John F. Carr	Matagorda Bay and tributaries	Government.
Lucy Gwin	do	Do.
Lizzie Lake	do	$2,500.
Cora (repairing)	do	$4,500.

The above list comprises all the steamers employed by this department. There is no contract out save for 1,000 cords of wood, to be delivered on bank Brazos River, at $15 per cord. R. & D. G. Mills, contractors.

I have the honor to be, &c., your obedient servant,
J. C. STAFFORD,
Major and Quartermaster, C. S. Provisional Army.

FORT TOWSON, CHOCTAW NATION,
August 23, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I reached the Indian Territory something over a month ago. The difficulty of getting about within its limits, owing to the frequent heavy rains, unusual for this section of the country in summer, has been great. I have, however, managed to visit all those points in the different nations where my business called me. General Maxey, at whose headquarters I now am, was assigned to the command of this district by General Smith on the 11th of December, 1863, and entered upon the discharge of its duties on the 24th of the same month. He has in the district a brigade of Texas troops commanded by General Gano, two or three unattached battalions and companies of Texans, and the Indian forces under General Cooper. Attempts are now being made to get all the able bodied young Indians, friendly to the Confederate cause, into the service; and there is every reason to believe that these attempts will be successful. It is proposed to organize them into three brigades, to be called the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Brigades; the Cherokee Brigade, composed of Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Osages, has already been organized; the Creek Brigade, composed of Creeks and Seminoles, is about being so, and the Choctaws anticipate no difficulty in being able to raise the number of men required to complete the organization of the Choctaw Brigade.

The Indian troops are by no means well supplied with small-arms, although by means of captures made by them at Poison Springs, in Arkansas, last April, and recently in the vicinity of Fort Smith, they are in much better condition in this respect than they were when I was in this country twelve months ago. The 3,000 stand for which an order was obtained in Richmond about the beginning of last February by Campbell Le Flore, one of the delegates sent on by the grand council, &c., were not brought over by him, as was expected both by the Government and the Indians. This was unfortunate, as the want of reliable arms has long been the most prolific subject of complaint with the nations.

There are sixteen pieces of artillery in the Indian country, four of which were brought in, I believe, in the last day or two. Of these three are so small as to be of but little value—two mountain howitzers and one 4-pounder rifled gun.

In the way of clothing the condition of the Indian troops has not been very good. They have, however, never suffered. Although the supply has not been as great as was desired it has not been shorter with them than with the army generally on this side of the river. I have heard no complaint on this subject.

The enemy still hold possession of the Cherokee country and portions of the Choctaw and Creek countries. The families of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles who have thus been forced from their homes are encamped in different portions of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries in the vicinity of Red River and within easy reach of the grain of Northern Texas. These refugees, as well as many who are not refugees, are in a state of the greatest destitution, and have to be fed by the Government. Everything has been done that could be done to render them comfortable, but with all this I fear there will be much suffering among them during the coming winter.

On the 8th instant I saw the treasurers of the Creeks, Seminoles, and Chickasaws at Fort Washita, and turned over to them the annuities, &c., due their respective nations. I also met in council at the same time and place all of the leading men of the Creek and Seminole nations, including the principal chiefs. They seemed much pleased with the representations made by me to them of the views and designs of the Government in their behalf, and expressed the greatest satisfaction with its action in the past.

The letter addressed by the President to the chiefs of the several nations February 22, 1864, which was printed by order of General Maxey and scattered all over the country, who, it may be well to remark, in addition to other improvements, has had a printing press put up at his headquarters for the dissemination of news amongst the Indians, was read everywhere with demonstrations of delight.

The Choctaw and Cherokee treasurers will meet me at this point in a few days, when I will make the necessary payments to them. I shall, before I return to Shreveport, see and confer with as many of the leading men of all the nations and tribes as possible, and do whatever may be in my power, having at the same time a strict regard to the line of my duty, to keep them and their people contented.

I have in the foregoing endeavored to give you a clear idea of the condition of the Indian country without wearying you with details.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

MOBILE, *August 24, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Reliable advices from Camden, Ark., 12th, report General Price to be moving toward Missouri with about 13,000 cavalry. His advance had already left.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., August 25, 1864.*

The following act of Congress is republished and the attention of commanding officers especially called thereto:

AN ACT to authorize the formation of new commands, to be composed of supernumerary officers, who may resign to join such commands, and to limit and restrict the appointment of officers in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the President is hereby authorized to grant authority for the organization of companies, battalions, or regiments, to be composed of supernumerary officers of the Provisional Army.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any supernumerary officer to join said organization, or any other company in the Confederate service, which does not exceed the maximum prescribed by law, upon tender to the proper authorities of his resignation for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That the offices left vacant by such resignations shall not be filled, and that hereafter the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company shall not be filled unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least forty-six non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of senior second lieutenant be filled in case of vacancy therein unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least thirty non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of first lieutenant be filled in case of a vacancy unless there are at least twenty non-commissioned officers and privates on the rolls of the company for service, which fact shall in each case be certified to by the captain of the company and approved by the colonel of the regiment before such promotion can be made.

Approved June 14, 1864.

II. The above act is so construed as to require that the requisite number of men shall be present for duty before an election or promotion can be had.

III. In case there shall not be twenty non-commissioned officers and privates for service in any company, and it should be deprived of all its officers, the company will cease to exist, and the men will be transferred to other companies in the same regiment or battalion.

IV. General Orders, No. 55, series 1863, is modified so that all persons who have been assigned to duty as medical officers by orders from these headquarters will be paid upon the production of said orders, as though they had received their appointments.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 25, 1864.—For Taylor to Buckner and Taylor to Bragg, relating to the crossing of the Mississippi, see Part I, pp. 118, 120.]

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *August 25, 1864.*

Maj. GUY M. BRYAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Trans-Mississippi.

MAJOR: While at Harrisonburg a few days ago I had the honor to receive your communication No. 3746, and to state that the communi-

cation No. 3661, to which you refer, has not been made public, although I read it to General Buckner and one or two other personal friends. Therefore, agreeably to your request, please find it inclosed herewith.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT,
Commanding, &c., Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inclose you a copy of orders sent this day to Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch. These orders were sent direct, as the necessity is urgent.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. MCCULLOCH,
Commanding Northern Sub-District, &c., Bonham, Tex.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to instruct you to send, without delay, Duff's regiment and Good's battalion to the Indian Territory, with orders to report to Major-General Maxey. It is important that the movement take place with as little delay as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff

SHREVEPORT, *August 25, 1864.*

Major-General PRICE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Magruder will be detained here several days. He says he would like very much to see you, but that you will not be delayed on this account. He hopes and expects that he will have the benefit of your views on Arkansas affairs, either addressed to him or General Smith. Last night General Magruder told me he had brought his paymaster with him, and I am surprised to learn this moment that I have been ordered to be assigned as paymaster of the District of Arkansas. I have had no interview with him or General Smith since, and was talking with chief quartermaster of the department about a temporary assignment to some other duty.

Again expressing my earnest wishes for the success of your expedition, and prayers for your personal prosperity,

I am, most cordially, your friend,

E. C. CABELL.

P. S.—Leave a memorandum of such things as you wish me to attend to for you.

E. C. C.

---

* See Smith to Walker, August 12, p. 1063.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 25, 1864.

Major-General MAXEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding is too unwell to attend to much business. He will however write to you fully as soon as he is able. In the meantime he directs me to say that he fully approves the movement proposed by Brig. Gen. Stand Watie. It is advisable that it takes place before the 1st of October, as General Price leaves immediately for a campaign into Missouri, and the two expeditions should march so as to be in their field of operations about the same time. General Price will start with about 10,000 men. The movement will be supported by an advance of the available force of the department. Good's battalion and Duff's regiment will be ordered to report to you.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 25, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor, &c., Austin, Tex.:

GOVERNOR: In my letter of the 4th ultimo, addressed to you from near Hempstead, Tex., I used the following language:

> The regulations by the President of exportations by sea were received and published in this department. The regulations for overland commerce have not been received in this department, and I have no information of their provisions; they have been, no doubt, transmitted to me, but failed to arrive, and have not been contained in any newspaper which has reached this side of the river, so far as I have heard. I have expected anxiously and written repeatedly to have them forwarded.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The law of Congress being by its own terms operative to prohibit all exportations except by a State or the Confederate government on their own account, and the regulations of the President being necessary to confer the right on individuals to make exportations in accordance with the terms thereof, in the absence of those regulations I have deemed it my duty to enforce the operative provisions of the law. Whenever the President's regulations are known, whatever further rights of exportation they confer, if any, will of course be at once recognized and secured.

The regulations of the President were not received at these headquarters until some time in July, and I did not know what they were until the latter part of that month, after my arrival here from Alexandria. Acquainted as I am with the wants and condition of the department, and being charged with its defense, knowing that our necessities are pressing and that our communication with our remote capital is difficult, and becoming more uncertain, looking to the true interests of the department and the wants of the army, and believing that these were not thoroughly understood at Richmond, and acting under general instructions from the President and Secretary of War, I determined to make no change in the orders previously issued from these headquarters on the subject of cotton, because of the complex and impracticable regulations adopted at Richmond, which I will illustrate by giving a single instance. A person desiring to export cotton is required by these regulations, before he loads his wagons, to come to the commander of the department or his officer to obtain his approval for exportation; then to go to the Rio Grande to a collector of customs and give bond, &c., to get a permit;

then return to the interior of Texas to load and start his wagons. It has been my duty, as it has ever been my desire, to conform to the law, and to regard engagements in good faith with the citizens. I shall therefore give my approval to applications made by those who apply for the exportation of cotton under the regulations approved by the President on condition that those applying for my approval shall import, in accordance with the law, such army supplies as may be required. But at the same time I shall continue [to] enforce Order No. 34 so as to obtain cotton to fulfill existing engagements, and to purchase the articles required for the army. I will also grant permits for the exportation of cotton in conformity with the regulations established by Order No. 35 issued from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., August 25, 1864.

His Excellency Governor P. MURRAH,
Austin, Tex.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your letter of instructions to General E. B. Nichols, State agent, of the 16th ultimo, and of your address to the people of Texas of 19th ultimo, in regard to relieving the immediate and pressing wants of the army by means of cotton, which you appeal to the holders and producers of cotton to supply. I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thanks for this effort on your part to remove the gloomy apprehensions heretofore felt by me in regard to obtaining supplies for the brave soldiers in the field. In both of these communications you breathe the same spirit of devotion to our cause that you uniformly manifested in my interviews with you, and have more than redeemed the promises made to me in our conferences had near Hempstead. You have not overestimated the importance of cotton or too strongly stated the necessities of the army, which can only be relieved in the way pointed out by you. I shall earnestly endeavor to comply with every assurance and pledge made by you in my name to the people of Texas. I would much prefer, so far as my official actions are concerned, that our military operations should be conducted without calling on the citizens to make any sacrifices, but in a revolution like this, when everything that is dear to us, life, liberty, property, and the very existence of the nation itself, is at stake, citizens must be prepared to make sacrifices which, if required in ordinary times, would rightfully be regarded as oppressive. My desire is and has been to act within the laws, to regard personal rights, and to pay due deference to the rights of the States. Since my return here from Texas I have read for the first time the regulations established at Richmond for the overland commerce with Mexico. As they conflict with those previously established and under which we are now acting, and which were shown to you at Hempstead, and understood between us should not be exchanged, and as I have received from Richmond large discretionary powers, and acting under instructions from there, I regard it my duty and within the scope of these instructions to represent the President until, upon information of the state of affairs here, he can act understandingly so as to make the necessary changes in the regulations he has adopted to conform to the necessities

of the department, I have thought it better, then, for the good of all concerned, not to change them, and I request that you will unite with me in addressing a letter to the President requesting him to approve the regulations already adopted by me. I shall write to him on this subject as soon as I hear from you. Permit me to say, in acknowledgment of your course, that in yielding your preconceived views I know that you have sacrificed cherished plans that you earnestly desired to carry out for the improvement, defense, and protection of your great and patriotic State. Texas, in this department, occupies the proud position of being the main stay of her sister States, and it is due to her that I should say this to you as her chief magistrate. I earnestly desire that our intercourse should be cordial and unreserved, and it shall be my pleasure to endeavor to keep up such relations with you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTH OF THE HOMOCHITTO,
Clinton, La., August 26, 1864.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.:

In assigning me to the command of this district the President has instructed me, in addition to the duties which would ordinarily devolve upon me as military commander of the troops stationed here, to exercise the most vigilant care in protecting the citizens of the district in the exercise of their rights of property and personal liberty. It will be to me an object of earnest effort to obey these instructions in their largest spirit of beneficent protection. Exactions, illegal impressments, and unauthorized seizures of property made by subordinates in this district will, upon proper representation and proof adduced before the commanding general, be severely punished and rigidly restrained. If the citizens feel themselves to be oppressed or aggrieved by the military authorities they are urgently invited and solicited to bring their grievances to the notice of the general commanding. When offenses have been committed by the troops against the civil law of the land the offenders will be promptly given up when proper requisitions are made by the civil authorities. But while I shall honestly and faithfully endeavor to discharge these duties devolved upon me by the President and my superiors in command, I shall in turn expect a cordial co-operation upon your part in discharging the duties which patriotism and a feeling of devotion to your country require from you. The constant trading with the enemy which some selfish and evil disposed persons in the community indulge in, is demoralizing in its effects upon the people, and while benefiting temporarily a few persons, weakens permanently the resources of the nation. The Government has found it expedient, at times heretofore and possibly may so find it in future, to exchange cotton for army supplies. In all such exchanges hereafter the closest scrutiny will be applied to prevent abuses and frauds, and the people of the district are invoked to reflect that these exchanges are necessary for the maintenance of the armies contending for their liberties. But this does not justify private trade with the enemy, nor will it be tolerated. In the same spirit of frankness and candor in which I have assured you of my earnest desire to protect you, I assure you that the penalties denounced by law against illegal trading with the enemy will be strictly enforced. The goods or articles of illicit

trade will be seized and confiscated, and the parties engaged in the traffic visited with the extremest rigor of the law. It is the desire of the Government that private cotton shall, as far as possible, be removed east of the Pearl River. The existence of large deposits of cotton contiguous to the lines of the enemy is a constant temptation to them to organize raids which spread devastation and ruin throughout your district. Interest then, no less than patriotic feeling, indicates the wisdom and prudence of removing the source and cause of calamity from your midst. To all owners of cotton who desire to carry out, in this disposition of their property, the views of the Government, I am instructed to afford every aid and facility in the way of transportation and protection in my power. Should you decline to avail yourselves of these aids the cotton will, when in danger of falling into the hands of an advancing enemy, be invariably burned.

In the earnest hope, fellow-citizens, that we may be able, zealously and efficiently, to co-operate with each other in repelling and crippling the resources of the common enemy,

I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

GEO. B. HODGE,

Brigadier-General Comdg. District South of the Homochitto.

SHREVEPORT, *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General PRICE:

I left Saint Louis August 2; was detained by low water several days. Arrived at mouth of White River day after Empress was fired into; detained there until two other boats arrived. Then we were convoyed by a monitor and two gun-boats fifty miles below Gaines' Landing. I then concluded to go to New Orleans and get off on way up. Left New Orleans August 16 at 2 a. m.; was left in middle of Mississippi River, on two planks and a paddle, above Lake Providence. I joined secret society in Saint Louis. I do not think you can rely on much aid from Illinois, &c., in case you march into Missouri, yet the order in Missouri will aid you and fully post you up should you go to Missouri. Many of the militia companies are entirely under the control of said order, and I am fully satisfied there has never been or will be a better time to redeem Missouri than the present. The militia are armed, and I am fully satisfied thousands of them will join your army as soon as you come within any reasonable distance of them. There are several thousand that may join you from Illinois and Iowa, yet full dependence cannot be placed. It is not known how many members the order has in Missouri. I do not believe they exceeded when I left over 15,000 or 20,000, yet they all have their influence and control the militia as far as possible. I would say it seems to be the opinion of all parties that with a respectable force (from 15,000 to 20,000 men) you could take or redeem the State. I never knew public opinion to change as fast as it has for the past year in favor of peace. Editor of New Orleans Picayune said he saw a dispatch from Yankees at Mobile Bay to Naval Department, New Orleans, in which they state they attacked Fort Morgan, and that our guns reserved fire until land force got within 300 yards of fort, when we opened fire and killed 3,800 besides the wounded. I believe the above to be true. If not true, then little dependence can be placed in positive assertions. The boat I came on was so watched or guarded that I could fetch nothing from off the boat.

with me. I was detained two days by sickness since I left the river. Would have come via Camden, but was informed at river you had certainly started for Missouri.

Yours, truly, &c.,

B. P. VAN COURT.

P. S.—If I think of anything new will write on Monday.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camp Yell, August 26, 1864.*

I. Capt. Tom McSwine, quartermaster Gause's brigade, Arkansas infantry, is relieved from duty with that brigade, and is announced as chief quartermaster Churchill's division.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 26, 1864.

Colonel GAUSE,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Tappan directs that you do not move until to-morrow morning at daylight. You will proceed to Princeton, and report on your arrival at that place to these headquarters. You will not endeavor to overtake the advance brigade. Major Blocher will report to you and remain under your orders until you arrive at Princeton.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, August 26, 1864.

Major BLOCHER,
Commanding Battalion Artillery:

MAJOR: You will report to Colonel Gause, commanding brigade, and remain under his orders until you arrive at Princeton. Colonel Gause's brigade, with your command, will move to-morrow morning at daylight.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE,
Camp Corser, C. N., August 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Commanding Division Indian Troops:

GENERAL: I had a very busy trip going up. There was a great deal of rain; the prairies became very soft; our horses, nearly all, let

down. I crossed the Arkansas River about twenty-five miles above Gibson, Grand River at Cany's Ferry, struck Missouri ten miles above Maysville, being nine days on the way, and got home afoot, leaving my mare at old Camp Walker. There is no chance in that country to get horses except from the enemy. While we were recruiting our horses an opportunity offered to send my message to General Shelby by one of Major Pickler's captains. I did so with the understanding that I would remain at Cane Hill until I received an answer, but no answer came. General Shelby was said to be near Batesville with 6,000 men and recruiting very fast. I heard of a large refugee train coming up from Van Buren. I gathered up about 100, met, and proceeded to meet with them, which I did on Lee's Creek, east of the Wire road. I used all the men with guns as infantry and those with pistols as cavalry. The infantry fired on the advanced guard and drove them (that were not killed) into the cavalry, which killed all but two, there being twelve in the advance. I then aimed to drive right through the train, burning all Government wagons. I started with the infantry and as the cavalry passed me a private (Hollis), being excited, ordered the men back to their horses, so when the cavalry got past me so I could look back I had but twelve men. The cavalry charged them but was too weak without infantry. The Feds got a position at a house and I left with no one hurt. I returned to the Wire road and found that the mail party had just gone down, which I immediately followed. I overtook them next morning some six miles south of Lee's Creek, divided my squad, took half the men and got before them, leaving Captain Adair to come up with the balance in rear. I dismounted men and met them in the road. They formed to fight me, cursed me, and told me they had me right where they wanted me. They maneuvered three times to charge me; I had a good position and drove them back. In the meantime Captain Adair charged them in rear, making desperate havoc. Out of sixty only seventeen or eighteen got off to tell the tale, and strange to tell we lost none. We captured the mail and two wagons heavy laden with goods. The boys had a fine time smoking cigars and chewing tobacco. We got several guns, pistols, &c. The O. B. that I got out of the mail was worth nothing to you. Private letters state that bushwhackers were about to take Missouri. Bushmen are holding the country and Federals the towns. I will be over in a day or two and give you a more detailed account.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SHANNON,
Captain.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, *Camden, August 27, 1864.*

Under orders from department headquarters Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder will assume command of this district. The major-general commanding congratulates the people and the army of the district on the assignment of this distinguished officer to its command. The troops he is about to control have won unfading laurels on many well-fought fields. Under this able, gallant, and active leader they will gather still more. The major-general commanding cordially thanks the officers and privates of the Confederate army and of the Arkansas State troops for the eminent courage, skill, and fidelity with which they have sustained him in the discharge of his arduous duties. His connection with them will remain one of his proudest recollections. He will ever

hold in grateful remembrance the patriotism and zeal with which the State authorities and people of the district have aided his efforts to promote the success of our cause. The major-general commanding especially thanks the officers of the district staff for the ability and energy exhibited in the performance of their duties and for their kindness and courtesy toward himself personally. Some of them he is proud to be able to take with him in a new sphere of duty. The others he parts from with lively regret and commends to the full confidence of their future commander and of the Government.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, *Camden, August 28, 1864.*

In conformity with General Orders, No. 41, from headquarters of this district, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the District of Arkansas.

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE HOMOCHITTO, *Clinton, La., August 29, 1864.*

I. All shipments of cotton into the enemy's lines are forbidden, except under special orders, signed by the commanding general. Persons claiming to have contracts will produce the same at these headquarters. Cavalry commanders are expected to use the utmost vigilance in preventing illegal shipments.

II. No person will be permitted to enter the enemy's lines except upon a passport issued from these headquarters. No person will be permitted to enter the Confederate lines. In cases seeming to be of special emergency the case will be referred to these headquarters, and the party detained until decision at the outer pickets. Provost-marshals finding strangers in the lines without permission will at once arrest them and send a brief of facts to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 29, 1864.

Capt. J. E. DWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that matters remain almost in statu quo. The Yankees are leaving slowly. They have eleven pieces of artillery on Brazos Island, or had when last heard from. They seldom venture beyond support of their guns. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Hyllested to visit the commander of the French forces at Bagdad. They were well received. Inclosed please find copies of communications. You will perceive that the French commander acknowledges ours as the flag of a nation. I am using every effort to

purchase arms from Cortina. He still proposes to fight. He has given little annoyance to Confederates. He arrested consuls and citizens of other Governments for non-payment of the forced loan.

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 24, 1864.

TO THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE FRENCH FORCES
ON THE RIO GRANDE, NEAR BOCA DEL RIO:

SIR: I have the honor to inquire what will be your course of conduct in the event the forces under your command invest the city of Matamoras? Will you respect persons and property covered by the flag of the Confederate States of America? It is probable the occupation of the Boca del Rio by your forces will interrupt the transportation of supplies to Matamoras. In view of that contingency I have authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Hyllested to endeaver to conclude an arrangement with you by which our supplies can be passed over the Rio Grande, within your lines, and transported to Fort Brown on this bank. These requests are made with frankness, and with a grateful remembrance of the generous sympathy the Government and people of France have evinced toward those struggling for the right of forming their own government and choosing their own rulers.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Confederate Forces on the Lower Rio Grande.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OF THE FRENCH NAVY,
Bagdad, Rio Grande [*August 25, 1864*].

TO THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE CONFEDERATE FORCES
ON THE RIO GRANDE:

COLONEL: I have the honor to reply to your letter of yesterday, the 24th. If the exigencies of war should take me to Matamoras you may rest assured that I shall see that all persons and property covered by the flag of your nation are duly respected. With regard to the facilities I might offer you in the transportation of supplies to your camp, you may be sure that I will bestow all my care upon this matter, and that you shall not suffer in anything on account of my presence here. Let it be understood that I cannot be responsible for any depredations the guerrillas may for the next few days be able to commit, in the exercise of their industry. It has afforded me great pleasure to receive Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Hyllested, and I shall take great pleasure to return the visit which they have made me in your name.

Please to accept, colonel, the assurance of my great respect,

A. VÉRON,
Comdg. Expeditionary Forces of the French Navy at Bagdad.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 27, 1864.

Capt. A. VERON,
Comdg. Expy. Forces French Navy, Bagdad, Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, in reply to mine of the 24th. I am

highly gratified by the kind and courteous tone of your communication, particularly when you assure me that the flag of our nation shall be respected, and shall protect, when within your lines, the persons and property over which it floats. I have to thank you for your assurances concerning the transportation of supplies, and of your polite attentions to Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Hyllested. I hope we shall be enabled to exchange civilities often, and to cement still more firmly the friendship which exists between our people, and which will eventually unite our Governments in the bonds of amity. I have been pleased to be afforded the privilege of receiving Capt R. G. Visconti, and to manifest through him the respect the Confederates entertain for the Sovereign and people of France.

I have the honor to renew my assurances of regard and consideration,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel. Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Princeton, Ark., August 29, 1864.

In conformity with instructions from General E. K. Smith of August 4, the undersigned assumes command of the cavalry of the District of Arkansas. Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan is assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. W. L. Cabell's and Col. W. F. Slemons' brigades (formerly Crawford's). Brig. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke is assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Clark, jr.'s, and Colonel Harrison's brigades. Lieut. Col. R. C. Wood will report for duty with his battalion to Brig. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Princeton, Ark., August 29, 1864.

The following officers of the staff corps are announced for the army in the field, having been assigned by the department commander: Lieut. Col. L. A. Maclean, senior assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. J. R. Shaler, assistant inspector-general; Maj. G. A. Gallagher, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. T. M. Taber, ordnance officer; Maj. Isaac Brinker, chief quartermaster; Maj. H. W. Tracy, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. W. M. McPheeters, surgeon; Maj. R. T. Morrison, aide-de-camp; Capt. Celsus Price, aide-de-camp.

The following officers are announced by authority of the department commander and assigned as follows: Maj. W. W. Dunlap, chief of artillery; Capt. T. J. Mackey, chief engineer; Capt. J. L. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, in charge of transportation; Capt. T. T. Taylor, assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. A. P. Saugrain, assistant inspector-general; Actg. Asst. Surg. R. M. Slaughter, medical field purveyor.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
August 29, 1864.

Col. J. L. LOGAN, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Tappan directs that you report at these headquarters on your way past. He desires to give you some further

instructions before you leave. He desires likewise that a detail of eight or ten men, with a trusty sergeant and corporal, be ordered to report here for courier duty. This detail will not report until you leave.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *August 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Since my arrival here I have endeavored to obtain from the best sources all possible information relating to the positions and strength of the enemy's forces in Arkansas, and to the means which are expected to be placed at my disposal for operations against them in that district. I estimate the present forces of the enemy in Arkansas to be at least 16,000 men, exclusive of the troops at Helena, but including those at Fort Smith. These latter may be estimated at 4,000, leaving 12,000 distributed between Devall's Bluff, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, the two former being connected by a railroad fifty miles in extent. These three posts, I have satisfied myself, are so strongly fortified as to make an assault highly inexpedient. Therefore the only mode of forcing the enemy from Arkansas is to cut his communications and intercept his supplies. As soon as this is seriously threatened the Federal commander-in-chief on this side of the Mississippi River will probably strengthen General Steele, commanding in Arkansas, by sending to him all the available forces from Helena, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Morganza, and perhaps New Orleans and its vicinity, which can be done with great rapidity, he having command of all the navigable streams, and White River, upon which Devall's Bluff is situated, being navigable at all times. There being 6,000 or 8,000 of the enemy's troops at Morganza, Steele can with perfect safety calculate upon at least 10,000 re-enforcements in a few days, which will be 22,000 effective men in fortifications, which it is supposed cannot be carried by assault, or the Federal commander-in-chief, in anticipation of this move, will strengthen his forces at Morganza with the view of threatening Louisiana with the hope of preventing an accumulation of forces in Arkansas. The disadvantages of General Steele's position in Arkansas are that he will have to distribute his forces among the posts above alluded to, or one of these important points will have to be evacuated. Yielding the point that Little Rock cannot be carried by assault, to operate on the enemy's communications it is necessary that our army should cross the Arkansas River in such force as to make it as certain as a pitched battle ever is that we should be able to fight the enemy with success, for the country between the Arkansas and White Rivers becomes, it is said, utterly impracticable after a rain, and the Arkansas River will be between it and its base at Camden.

The supplies for our army wherever it may operate in Arkansas must be drawn from Texas on Red River, and our lines of communication from Camden, our depot, to the army must be made secure by a sufficient force of cavalry, whilst the enemy's line of communication with his base at Devall's Bluff should be cut by a force of cavalry equal or superior to any which he can bring, and our infantry be kept in hand prepared to fall upon him whenever he shall offer battle or attempt to retreat.

I understand that General Steele lately advanced toward the forces of General Shelby, Confederate army, with 5,000 mounted men, and opened and keeps free his communications from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff; that the cavalry force intended to operate in Arkansas under General Wharton numbers about 4,000, which is all that I hear of as having been placed at my disposal, and that whilst these troops are destined to operate east of the Arkansas River, there is not a mounted man for service on this side of that river. I learn that Duff's regiment and Dashiell's battery have been ordered to re-enforce General Maxey in the Indian Territory, but presume they have not yet moved. Besides these, Bourland's and Martin's regiments are in the Northern Sub-District, unless they have moved within the last few days. The battalions of the reserve corps, organized under my orders, which were placed at my disposal by General Smith, have been ordered by me to proceed to Tyler to take charge of the Federal prisoners at that point, and to relieve Colonel Anderson's regiment, which was ordered to Harrisburg, where I designed concentrating the disposable cavalry of the district, with the view to their serving temporarily dismounted at Galveston, should that place be attacked, and intending to ask General Smith to send a brigade of infantry from the coast of Texas to Arkansas, but since General Price has been ordered into Missouri with all the cavalry, except that of General Wharton above alluded to, I recommend that the infantry remain in Texas, and that Duff's, Anderson's, Brown's, and Bradford's cavalry regiments be ordered to Camden, and that Bourland's and Martin's regiments of cavalry be directed to re-enforce General Maxey; that Spaight's battalion of infantry be ordered to Galveston; that the troops be withdrawn from Niblett's Bluff to Sabine Pass, except a lieutenant and ten men, and that Sabine Pass be defended by Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin's battalion of infantry and Lieutenant-Colonel Daly's battalion of cavalry, from which latter one company should be stationed at the Calcasieu to protect the captured steamers in that river until they can pass into Sabine or Galveston, and to prevent communication from the disaffected inhabitants with the Federal fleet; also that one artillery company remain under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin to garrison Fort Manhassett (Sabine Pass), supported by portions of Daly's battalion, and that the men serving as artillery in the fort at Sabine Pass, whether belonging to Griffin's or Spaight's battalion, be retained there. This latter is absolutely necessary. The one company left on the Calcasieu should build an inclosed work for their own protection. I have the honor to recommend in addition that Terry's and McCord's regiments of cavalry be kept one at Harrisburg and the other at Galveston; that at Galveston to be temporarily dismounted, leaving their horses near Harrisburg; that one company of Terry's regiment should be kept at Hempstead to apprehend escaped prisoners, and to assist in doing guard duty. The garrison at Galveston would be composed then as follows: First, Hobby's regiment of infantry; second, Elmore's regiment of infantry; third, Second Texas Infantry; fourth, Spaight's battalion infantry; fifth, Terry's regiment of cavalry (temporarily dismounted) or McCord's; sixth, Pyron's regiment of cavalry (vedette duty); seventh, McCord's regiment of cavalry (Terry's) at Harrisburg within few hours' march of Galveston; eighth, Cook's regiment heavy artillery (portion of); ninth, Nichols' light battery to re-enforce Galveston from Harrisburg; tenth, two light batteries now stationed at Galveston. This makes an effective force of about 4,000 men, a sufficient garrison for that place.

I recommend that Saluria be occupied by the rifle section of Hughes' battery, and defended by the 30-pounder Parrott, 18-pounder gun, and another gun, which latter three guns belong to the flotilla in Matagorda Bay; that fifty picked men be sent from the company of 100 conscripts, now at Camp Lubbock, to Hughes' battery; that as many companies of the reserve corps from the Northern Sub-District, not including those ordered to Tyler, may be called out as may be deemed necessary to preserve order; that all the reserve corps in the rest of the State be organized into regiments and battalions and called out at once, and ordered to the coast to relieve as many of the forces of the Provisional Army serving on the coast as can safely be done; that the details from the reserve corps for agricultural purposes, not to exceed one-third of the company, be made in the manner prescribed in General Orders, No. 1, from headquarters Bureau of State Troops for the District of Texas; that an officer of experience should be placed in command at Saluria; that in the meantime Lieut. Col. O. Steele, of Waul's Legion, now at Victoria, with his command be ordered to take post at Saluria, and Captain Hughes be ordered to take charge of all the artillery at the post of Saluria, subject, of course, to the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Steele; that Lieut. Col. D. Showalter's regiment be withdrawn forthwith from Brownsville and ordered to Columbus, to be used by Major-General Walker, if required by him in Texas, otherwise to be ordered to the front.

Whilst on the subject of Texas I deem it my [duty] to state, for the information of the general commanding the department, that I regard it as of the greatest importance that the works at Galveston and Virginia Point should be completed, and that Houston should be fortified with the least possible delay. If the enemy cannot take Galveston he will be compelled to land at some point on the coast at a great distance from Houston, and as that point will be his base, his line of communication can be easily cut whilst he is attempting to carry Houston, the center of the railroads, thus strongly fortified. We have [had] few or no negroes for the last few months. No more troops than those indicated above can possibly be spared from Texas, and they should be rapidly returned to that district should the coast be threatened by a large land force, of which there appears, at present, no danger whatever. Certain rapid communication with New Orleans should give information of a sea expedition in ample time to provide for this. General Wharton should have 5,000 men to operate between Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Where the additional 1,000 cavalry can best be obtained is a question for the judgment of the commanding general of the department. To cross the Arkansas River a pontoon bridge is necessary, and to hold the point of crossing, and for other purposes, the siege train now supposed to be on its way to Alexandria could be used in Arkansas and could be returned to Red River when a rise of water may be reasonably expected.

I fear the commanding general may think that I am asking too much, but his knowledge, necessarily superior to my own, of the state of affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas will guide his decision upon the propositions contained in this communication. I should be pleased to receive written instructions as to what I am expected to do in Arkansas, and what assistance I am to lend to General Price in his expedition into Missouri.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, *Princeton, Ark., August 30, 1864.*

I. Should Colonel Harrison, commanding brigade of cavalry, arrive at Princeton, Ark., or its neighborhood within three days, he will push forward to overtake the command of Major-General Price via Rockport, Hot Springs, and Dardanelle, taking only such transportation as will be requisite to carry his ammunition, forage, and subsistence, the wagons to be loaded lightly, that he may travel fast. He will also report by special couriers to the major-general commanding his progress and position. Should Colonel Harrison not arrive within the above-specified time he will remain at Princeton, reporting to Brigadier-General Tappan, and also through to district headquarters for further orders.

* * * * * * *

IV. The command will move to-morrow morning at sunrise in the following order: Major-General Marmaduke's division in front, followed by the major-general commanding and escort; then the head quartermaster's train, followed by the train of Major-General Marmaduke. Major-General Fagan's division will follow in the rear. Major-General Marmaduke will march to and encamp at the first water beyond Claridy's, on the Benton road, what is known as the Ridge road. A guide will be furnished him by Major-General Fagan. The division in front will furnish the advance guard, and that in rear the rear guard, for the column.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Senior Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Princeton, August 30, 1864.*

I. The several brigades of this division will be reviewed and inspected by Maj. H. M. Clark, assistant inspector-general, District of Arkansas, to-morrow, the hour to be hereafter designated. Brigade commanders and Major Blocher will have their commands prepared for a review and thorough inspection, and will select suitable grounds near their respective commands.

II. Brigade commanders and Major Blocher, commanding artillery battalion, will forward to these headquarters to-morrow evening a complete field return of their respective commands.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Princeton, August 30, 1864.*

I. The chiefs of the different departments of this division will forward to this office a complete report of the conditions of their respective departments, giving a minute report of each. These reports will be given in to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

II. The following details for picketing the various roads aronnd Princeton will be ordered to report at these headquarters every even-

ing at 3 o'clock: Colonel Hardy's brigade, 140 men, with seven company commanders and seven lieutenants; Colonel Gause's brigade, eighty men, with four captains and four lieutenants. This detail will be furnished with ten rounds of ammunition each.

III. Brigade commanders will furnish one field officer, on alternate days, to take charge of the guard as ordered by paragraph II of this order. Colonel Hardy will furnish field officers for to-day.

IV. Paragraph III of this order is hereby abolished.

V. Captain Montell, Gause's brigade, will report at these headquarters to-day at 3 p. m. to take charge, as field officer, of the guards and outposts around Princeton.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, August 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c., Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: The general commanding has received a letter from Capt. Elcon Jones, Signal Corps, who is now on the Mississippi River, in which he states that the cavalry which had been supporting [him] have been withdrawn, leaving him unprotected. Your attention is called to the necessity of sending him such a force as will prevent a surprise and consequent capture.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 4, August 31, 1864.

The following officers of the staff corps are assigned to duty with the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. J. B. Clark, jr., subject to the approval of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department: Maj. John C. Moore, senior assistant adjutant-general; Major Duncan, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. F. S. Robertson, assistant inspector-general; Capt. G. W. Kerr, ordnance officer; Maj. Gustavus A. Elgin, assistant quartermaster; Maj. John Waddell, commissary of subsistence; Surg. J. L. Moore, surgeon; Capt. F. von Phul, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Hooper, aide-de-camp. The above officers will report for duty as assigned to Brig. Gen. J. B. Clark, jr.

By order of Major-General Price:

MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Senior Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., August 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Herewith I inclose several papers for the information of General Smith. It seems that Watie has had a little brush near Fort Smith with the Corps d'Afrique, burning hay, &c. It will be re-

membered that Watie crossed the Arkansas 21st instant. Gano writes that he is very anxious to cross, and thinks he could do something. I have no doubt of it, but as I am ordered to require him to report in person at Shreveport, and am only holding the same in abeyance till I get some one to relieve him with, I do not feel justified in sending him. I send report of Captain Shannon.* He was sent by my direction about July 1 to communicate with General Shelby. It seems that he captured a mail and did some other damage. There was another brush not long ago by Captain Brewer, of Watie's Cherokees, on Arkansas, turning out all right. There was nothing of much importance in the mail. I send you substance of tri-monthly report First Arkansas; also a letter from quartermaster at Fayetteville to quartermaster at Little Rock, notifying him that he will turn over his surplus wagons to quartermaster at Springfield, Mo. In view of the fact that transportation in the Arkansas army is not abundant this may mean something. I send you a flaming confidential call by a political body at Saint Louis on General Thayer for material aid. This ought to be published entire, heading and all. It will make an excellent electioneering document for the Copperheads. Captain Shannon's report will show when and where captured. General Cooper writes, August 25, that Major Looscan had just returned from a scout toward Fort Smith; saw no enemy or any sign; reports the prevailing opinion that the Feds are preparing to evacuate Fort Smith. I have heretofore notified you that a very large emigrant train, of Arkansas people, recently left Fort Smith going north. Now surplus wagons are to be turned over to quartermaster at Springfield, and (it is reported) the prevailing opinion is the Feds are preparing to evacuate Fort Smith. I am not prepared to give this opinion, yet I shall keep a close watch on the signs of the times. I would be glad to know of movements (not contraband) elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fayetteville, Ark., August 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. O. CARR,
Chief Quartermaster, Little Rock, Ark.:

DEAR SIR: I received yesterday 120 mules, sent me from Saint Louis. They are a fine lot and will do good service. Since mine were captured we have captured 35 from the enemy, and with those I had remaining and those received I have now 169 mules. I think that I can get along very well with the number I have got. Will try to turn over what surplus wagons I may have to Captain Owen, Springfield, Mo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BIGGER,
First Lieut. and Q. M., First Arkansas Cavalry, and A. A. Q. M.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

The tri-monthly report of First Arkansas Cavalry, U. S., to July 31, ultimo, as follows: Eleven companies, commanded by Maj. T. J. Hunt, at Fayetteville; one company at Van Buren. Total for duty, 538; aggregate, 561; total present, 837; aggregate present, 871; present and absent, 1,078; aggregate present and absent, 1,122. Horses, 104. Guns, 2—12-pounder howitzers.

* See August 26, p. 1088.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE,
Camp Corser, C. N., August 25, 1864.

Capt. B. W. MARSTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: General Watie will return to-day. I hear from men who have returned that he attacked the negroes near Fort Smith, killed several, and burned the hay on the prairie. Colonel Jumper sent a scout to North Fork yesterday (200 Creeks) with instructions to scout the country as far as the Council Ground, and if they did not find the enemy to go as far as the Creek Agency. There is also a small scout from the Cherokees out up the river (Arkansas). We hear nothing more from the squad of enemy near North Fork. All quiet.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SCALES,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST, 1864.]

Col. COLTON GREENE, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: I have just received your dispatch. Lieutenant Hulett executed this morning what you desire me to do, I therefore consider the order as already executed. He approached within less than half a mile of the enemy's camps, drove in their pickets, then proceeded three miles down the Camden road in the direction of Washington, and ascertained from the citizens that two regiments of negroes and all the Indians the Federals have are still in the rear. This is what the Federals said themselves, and one thing is certain that no Indians have yet arrived at Camden by the Washington road. The Federals had a considerable body of cavalry with them last night. About one hour ago the enemy were beating drums and sounding bugles. You will please send me further orders; they will be cheerfully executed unless there are powerful reasons to the contrary.

Truly, yours,

D. G. HICKS.

P. S.—I will remain here until I get further orders. Guns are again firing in advance of my vedettes. We have had nothing to eat since yesterday morning.

Abstract from field return of the Light Artillery of the District of Texas, Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
Degg's battery	3	95	118	210	8	Galveston.
Willke's battery						
O. G. Jones' battery	3	48	65	94	4	San Antonio.
R. J. Hughes' battery	3	48	74	96	4	Cedar Lake.
C. Welhausen's battery	1	28	55	91	4	Liberty.
George R. Dashiell's battery	3	62	71	96	4	McKinney.
W. H. Nichols' battery	3	52	59	75	6	Dickinson Bayou.
Total	16	328	442	662	30	

Abstract from return of the Western Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton commanding, for the month of August, 1864.a

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters				7	
Eagle Pass, Col. C. L. Pyron					
Camp Placide, Lieut. Col. O. Steele	7	104	140	219	
San Antonio, Capt. O. G. Jones					4
San Antonio, Capt. S. L. Scott	19	105	124	167	
Total	26	209	264	393	4

a One hundred and fifty men under Major Hunter have gone to Peevo River on the El Paso road. Expedition started from Eagle Pass.

Abstract from the return of the Northern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	9	4	13	13	
33d Texas Cavalry (Col. James Duff)	29	601	719	969	
Border Regiment Texas Cavalry (Col. James Bourland)	37	472	534	856	
Good's Battalion Texas Cavalry (Col. Chaplin Good)	14	198	234	338	
15th Texas Cavalry (Col. George H. Sweet)	10	105	179	296	
McCulloch Rangers (Capt. A. McFarland)	2	61	70	89	
Bone's Company Cavalry (Capt. John W. Bone)	3	55	59	95	
Wilson's Company Cavalry (Capt. T. R. Wilson)	3	65	72	87	
Rutherford's Company Infantry (Capt. A. A. Rutherford)	3	55	63	135	
Company Light Artillery (Capt. G. E. Dashiell)	3	62	71	96	4
Total	113	1,678	2,014	2,874	4

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adams' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Adams' (C. Powell) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Addeman's (Joshua M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment, Battery H.*
Alexander's (Julius H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Allen's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Alton Battalion, Infantry. See *Illinois Troops.*
Ames' (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Anderson's (Jabez J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Anderson's (T. Scott) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Armstrong's (Fletcher E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Ayers' (William) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Backus' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Badger's (Algernon S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Bailey's (George W. K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Bailey's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Ephraim C.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bancroft's (Asa R.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Bancroft's (Edwin) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Barnes' (James) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 21st Battery.*
Barnes' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Barr's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Barstow's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Barstow.*
Bartlett's (Solon A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Bax's (Adam) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Baylor's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Beach's (Augustus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Beal's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Bear's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (Ezra M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Beatty's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Beebe's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bell's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Benavides' (Santos) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Benton's (Thomas H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Bereman's (Thomas A.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bernard's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bernhardt's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Bernhardt.*
Beveridge's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Bied's (Walter) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Biscoe's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Biscoe.*
Black's (Thomas G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Blackburn's (Joseph C. S.) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Joseph C. S. Blackburn.*
Blanchard's (Justus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 162d Regiment.*
Blinn's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Boardman's (Napoleon) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Bone's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *D. S. Terry's Cavalry, post.*
Bonebrake's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Booth's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Border Cavalry (Bourland's). See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Bourland's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Border Cavalry, ante.*
Bowen's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bowen's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Bowler's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 112th Regiment.*
Bowlin's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Bowlin.*
Boyd's (Edward D.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Boyd's (George, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Boyd's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Boyle's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Boyle.*
Brackett's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Brackman's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Bradford's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Bradshaw's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*
Branson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 62d Regiment.*
Brewer's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bristol's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Brooks' (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Brotherton's (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Brown's (Albert H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Brown's (Buck) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Buck Brown.*
Brown's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 65th Regiment.*
Brown's (Justin E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery A.*
Brown's (Lyman W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Brown's (Reuben R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Browne's (S. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops.*
Bruce's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Bulkley's (Luzern) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Bull's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Bull.*
Bunner's (Lafayette) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Burch's (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Burkett's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Burnett's Gang. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Burnett.*
Burris' (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Burt's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Burton's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Bush's (Louis) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Cahill's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Calloway's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Calvert's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Cameron's (Hugh) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Campbell's (Hugh J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Richard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Campbell's (Thomas L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Campbell's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Campbell's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi County Enrolled Militia, post.*
Carey's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Carmichael's (Eagleton) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Carothers' (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Carr's (Gouverneur) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 165th Regiment.*
Carter's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Cassairt's (Jacob) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Cater's (T. A.) **Battalion.** (Official designation not of record.) See *T. A. Cater.*
Catherwood's (Edwin C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Catherwood's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Chambers' (Emmett B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Chandler's (Albert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Chandone's (Victor) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 172d Company.*
Chapman's (Augustus H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Tamerlane) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Chase's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Battery.*
Chicago Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, post.*
Chickering's (Thomas E.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Chivington's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Claggett's (Milton M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 81st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Clark's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Clark's (Charles S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Clark's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Clark's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Clark's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Clay County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Clinton County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 89th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Closson's (Henry W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Cloud's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Clowney's (John) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Clybourn's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Cobb's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 96th Regiment.*
Cochran's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Coff's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Coffee's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Colburn's (Ledyard) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Cole's (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Colley's (Patten) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Collins' (William O.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Colton's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment, Militia.*
Condray's (Mincher) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Cone's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 54th Regiment.*
Conkey's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Conrad's (Archelus M.) **Pontoniers.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Company.*
Conyers' Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Conyers.*
Cook's (A. V.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Cook's (Joseph J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Cooley's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Cornell's (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 61st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Corps d'Afrique, First Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
Cosgrove's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Coult's (Theodore A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Coulter's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Cox's (James R. S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Crandal's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Crandall's (Eli J.) **Infantry.** See *Linn County Militia, Infantry, post.*
Cree's (Theodore G.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cremer's (Harrison W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Crescent Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Crittenden's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Cross' (John) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Crouse's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Crump's (R. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan.*
Currie's (Leonard D. H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Curry's (Elijah S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Orren A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dale's (Nicholas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Daly's (Andrew) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Darrow's (Jonathan) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dashiell's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Davis' (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Davis' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 81st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Davis' (Werter R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Davis' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Day's (Nicholas W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 131st Regiment.*
De Bolt's (Rezin A.) **Proposed Infantry Regiment.** See *Rezin A. De Bolt.*
Dege's (A. E.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Deus' (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Devendorf's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Dietz's (Henry F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 41st Regiment.*
Dimon's (Charles A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Dobbin's (Archibald S.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Dodge's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Dole's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Home Guards.*
Doleman's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 81st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Donaldson's (Hugh S.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Donovan's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Douglass' (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Downing's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Doyal's (H. R.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *H. R. Doyal.*
Drake's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Draper's (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Dresher's (Valentine) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Drumhiller's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 87th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Dubois' (E. Leon) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dudley's (Nathan A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Duff's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Dunn's (Clark) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dutton's (Harvey J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Dwight's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 160th Regiment.*
Dyer's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Dyer's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Eayre's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post.*
Eberman's (Reuben J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 62d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Edgerton's (Alonzo J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 67th Regiment.*
Edington's (Elijah) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Edington's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Edwards' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Eitzen's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Eldridge's (Israel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Isaac H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Ellis' (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Ellsworth's (Allen) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Elmore's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Ennis' (John) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Ensign's (Edgar T.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Erskine's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Evans' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Everett's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Everton's (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ewing's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Falls City Militia. See *Nebraska Troops.*
Faringhy's (Louis O.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Farr's (Alpha B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Felsenthal's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ferguson's (Isaac H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Ferguson's (Richard L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*

Fessler's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

Ffrench's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Fish's (Stillman O.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

Flentz's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*

Ford's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Ford's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Fortune's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Foster's (Elkanah S.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Foster's (Jacob T.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*

Foster's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*

Foster's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 175th Regiment.*

Foster's (Melville U.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*

Foust's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*

Fouts' (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Fowkes' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 70th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Fox's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 26th Battery.*

Freeburn's (Archibald B.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Freeman's (Thomas R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

French's (Albert H.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Frink's (Edwin B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Fristoe's (Edward T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

Fritz's (Emil) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Frontier Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Fuchs' (Frederick W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*

Fulton's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Funston's (Edward H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Battery.*

Gaddy's (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union.*

Gardner's (Patrick S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Garrett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*

Garth's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*

Gaskill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment (old).*

Gerhardt's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*

Giddings' (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Gill's (Nelson G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Gillette's (Lee P.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Gillham's (Harry J.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Gillpatrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment, Colored.*

Glade's (Julius) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*

Godely's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Godely.*

Good's (Chaplin) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Good's (Tilghman H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 47th Regiment.*

Goode's (Philip H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Battery.*

Goodwin's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 133th Regiment.*

Gordon's (B. Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Gorman's (James) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Gove's (Greenville L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Grant's (Hiram P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Grass' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Graton's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment, Colored.*
Graves' (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Gray's (Edmund B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Gray's (Elijah J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Gray's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Green's (Louis F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Greene's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Greene's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Greer's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gregg's (Nathan P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Grier's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Griffin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Grill's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Guppey's (Joshua J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gurney's (Asa L.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*
Guthrie's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Guthrie.*
Hadley's (Julius L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Battery.*
Hagadorn's (Moses C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 84th Regiment.*
Hamilton's Regiment. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Hamilton.*
Hamlen's (Charles H. J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Battery.*
Hammer's (Elisha) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hand's (Edwin C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hanna's (Septimus J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Harding's (Chester, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Hardy's (David L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harris' (Levinus) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harris' (S. S.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Harrison's (M. La Rue) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Harrover's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Harrower's (Benjamin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Harsel's (Anthony) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Haskell's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hatch's (Edwin A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Hatch's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hays' (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, post.*
Hayward's (John T. K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 38th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Headlee's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
Hendrick's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Henry's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Herder's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

Higdon's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Higgins' (Edwin L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Hildebrand's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hill's (Edgar P.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hill's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*
Hill's (Reuben A.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hiller's (Hiram M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Hilliard's (Hiram) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hitchcock's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*
Hobby's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Hoffmann's (George) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment*
Hogg's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
Holmstedt's (Ernest W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Hook's (Albert C.) **Infantry.** See *1st New Orleans Infantry, post.*
Hotchkiss' (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
Houts' (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hudnutt's (Joseph O.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Hudson's (Gilbert J.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hughes' (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hulse's (Richard M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Human's (William C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Humfreville's (Jacob L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hunt's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hunt's (William, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, ante.*
Hunter's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hunter's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Huntoon's (Joel) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hurd's (Tyrus I.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hurt's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Hynson's (H. C.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Ingraham's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Jackman's (Sidney D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Jackson's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Jackson's (Zaremba) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Jacobs' (Edward A.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jennison's (Charles R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Johnson.*
Johnson County Militia. See *Kansas Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Johnson's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Johnston's (Robert D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Jones' (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Jones' (John) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Jones' (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*

Jones' (O. G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Jones' (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment.*
Jones' (Simon) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Joy's (Lewis D.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Judd's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Julian's (Stephen H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Kaiser's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Keeler's (Julius A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 13th Regiment, Militia.*
Kehoe's (Miles) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Keith's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kelling's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kemp's (Northrup R.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kemper's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kendall's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Judson J.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kenyon's (Nathaniel C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kerber's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kershner's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kielmansegge's (Eugene von) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Killborn's (Curtis W.) **Infantry.** See *1st New Orleans Infantry, post.*
Kimball's (Horace E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery F.*
Kimball's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kinsey's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Kirby's (Byron) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kizer's (Fernando C.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Klein's (Moses) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Knowles' (Daniel C.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*
Koehne's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Krez's (Conrad) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Lackey's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Lacour's (Gilbert) **Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Gilbert Lacour.*
Lair's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Lamport's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Lancaster's (Albert G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 53d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Land's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Lauer's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lawler's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lazear's (Bazel F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Leavenworth Fencibles, Infantry. See *Kansas Troops.*
Leonard's (Reeves) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Lewis' (Edward J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Lewis' (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 57th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

L'Hommedieu's (Stephen S., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Likens' (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*

Lindsay's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*

Linn County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Lisenby's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Livingston's (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Lofland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Logan's (Newton A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Logan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*

Love's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 116th Regiment.*

Love's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas R. Freeman's Cavalry, ante.*

Love's (Wesley) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Lyon's (Wendell P.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Lyon's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*

McAdams' (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*

McCabe's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*

McCahon's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Leavenworth Fencibles, ante.*

McClanahan's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 138th Regiment.*

McCord's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Frontier Cavalry, ante.*

McCullah's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

McCulloch Rangers, Cavalry. See *A. McFarland's Cavalry, post.*

McCullough's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 89th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

McDaniel's (Washington) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (Elliott's).*

McDermott's (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*

McDermott's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Mace's (Morgan) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 68th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

McElhanon's (Andrew C. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*

McElroy's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

McFadden's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain McFadden.*

McFarland's (A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

McFerran's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

McGhee's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Mack's (Albert G.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 18th Battery.*

McKinley's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*

McLaflin's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*

McLain's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Colorado Troops;* also *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment, Cavalry.**

McLaren's (Robert N.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

McLaughlin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*

MacMurray's (Junius W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

McNulta's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*

McRae's (Philip) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Madison's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Majors' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Maloney's (Maurice) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Manly's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Marland's (William) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Marr's (James) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Marsh's (Benjamin F., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Marsh's (Charles J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Marshall's (Levi G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Martin's (Leonidas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Partisan.*
Mather's (Andrew E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*
Matlack's (Lucius C.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Mattson's (Hans) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
May's (Reuben) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Meeker's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Meller's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 66th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Meredith's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 53d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Merriam's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment.*
Merriam's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Merrill's Horse, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merritt's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Metz's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Miami County Militia. See *Kansas Troops.*
Milks' (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Millard's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Miller's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Battery.*
Miller's (Jesse S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Miner's (Nelson) **Cavalry.** See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Mississippi County Enrolled Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 16th [?] Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Greenville M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Moberly's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Mobley's (Richard D.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Molineux's (Edward L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 159th Regiment.*
Monroe's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*
Montgomery's (Bacon) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Samuel) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (William C. F.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Montoya's (Donaciano) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Moore's (Calvin S.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Moore's (Columbus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Moore's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Moore's (Webster P.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Morey's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 92d Regiment.*

Morrison's (Andrew B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Morse's (Horace F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Moyers' (Gilbert) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mudgett's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Munns' (Brice P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Muntzel's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Murphy's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Lawrence G.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nash's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Nathusius' (Otto) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Nebraska City Militia. See *Nebraska Troops.*
Neill's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Newman's (Richard B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
New Orleans First Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
New Orleans Second Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
Newton's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment, Battery C.*
Nichols' (C. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Sidney D. Jackman's Cavalry, ante.*
Nichols' (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nichols' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Noel's (Perry G.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Norton's (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 98th Regiment.*
Norton's (Orloff) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Nott's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Nye's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment.*
Orton's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Osborn's (Aaron F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Overstreet's (Oliver H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Henry E.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Milo E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Pardee's (Don A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Parke's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Parker's (Livingston G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Parsons' (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Partin's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Paschal's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Pattee's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Patterson's (William F.) **Engineers.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Payne's (Eugene B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Peak's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Pearce's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Pearsall's (Uri B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Pearson's (Timothy) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Battery.*
Peck's (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Perkins' Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Perkins.*
Per Lee's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Perrine's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Battery.*
Pfeiffer's (Albert H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Phelps' (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Phelps' (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 6th (F) Battery.*
Phillips' (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Phillips' (Henry F.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Phillips' (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Pickler's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Indian Brigade.*
Pine's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Plumb's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Poe's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 89th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Pollock's (Samuel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Pond's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Pope's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Porter's (Charles F.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Porter's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Porter's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Potts' (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Preuitt's (Valentine) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Price's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment, Militia.*
Pyron's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Queen's (Oscar B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Quinn's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Quintana's (Nicholas) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Randolph County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Ray County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Rayborne's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Rayborne.*
Reed's (Moses) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Reed's (Thomas B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Rees' (Jacob G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Remington's (S. Pierre) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Reves' (Timothy) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Rhode Island Fourteenth Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Rice's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Rice's (Hiram A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Rice's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment.*
Rich's (Josephus G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Ridgway's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Rinehart's (Levi M.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Rinne's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Robbins' (Josephus) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Roberts' (Thomas L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Robertson's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Alexander W. Terrell's Cavalry, post.*
Rodgers' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Rodgers.*
Romero's (José B.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rose's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Rosenstein's (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Ross' Regiment. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Ross.*

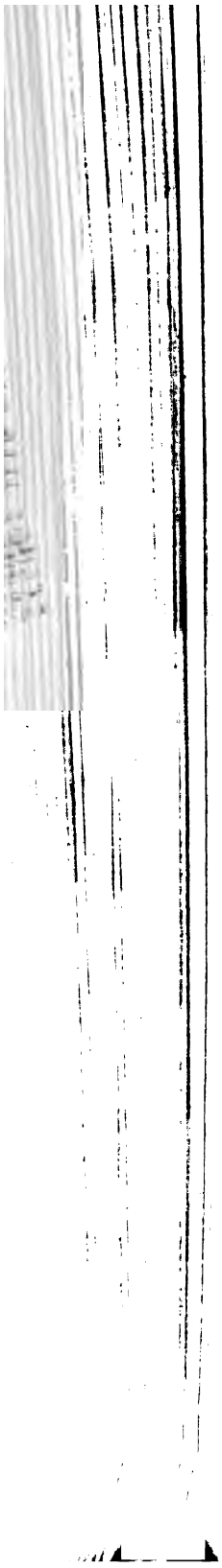
Rouse's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*
Rowland's (Edward S.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Rubey's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Rumford's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Battery.*
Rupp's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Russell's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Rust's (Henry, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Rutherford's (A. A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Sackett's (Erastus) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Samburn's (Lewis F.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sanborn's (George L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sanches' (José M.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sanford's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Sanfort's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Sanfort.*
Sawyer's (Dudley) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Sayles' (Willard) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Schaerff's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Schermerhorn's (Bernard F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Schimminger's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Schluter's (Herman) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Schmidt's (Adolph) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Schnable's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Schooley's (Isaac M.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment, Militia.*
Schroelings' (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Scott's (D. W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment, Militia.*
Scott's Nine Hundred, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Scudder's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Searle's (Elhanon, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Sears' (Francis A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Sears' (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*
Sells' (Lewis) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Shanklin's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia;* also *50th Enrolled Militia.*
Sharpe's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Shaurman's (Nelson) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Shaw's (Julius C.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sheets's (Josiah A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Shephard's Men. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Shephard.*
Shinn's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*
Showalter's (Daniel) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Shuman's (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Sigel's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Simmons' (Abram W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Simpson's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Simpson's (Preston) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Slaughter's (Robert F.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Smalley's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Smith's (Charles O.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Smith's (Dudley C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Smith's (Edward A.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*
Smith's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Snoddy's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment, Militia.*
Snyder's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 87th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Snyder's (Simon L.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Southworth's (Irving D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 25th Battery.*
Speight's (Ashley W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 11th Battalion.*
Spencer's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Spicely's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Spilman's (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Home Guards.*
Springer's (David K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 169th Company.*
Stancel's (Jesse) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Stanley's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Stark's (Denton D.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Starr's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Stauber's (Adolphus) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Steel's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Steele's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Steele's (Oliver) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Steger's (Emil) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Stevens' (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Stevenson's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment, Militia.*
Stewart's (Israel W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 67th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Stillman's (George L.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Stombs' (Thomas A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stookey's (Simon J.) **Infantry.** See *Alton Battalion, Infantry, ante.*
Storer's (Newman W.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th (G) Battery.*
Strayer's (Saul R.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
Street's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Stryker's (Stephen W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Stuart's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Stuart's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*
Stubblefield's (Harvey W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Stufft's (Christian) **Scouts.** See *Nebraska Troops.*
Suess' (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Summers' (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sutter's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Swain's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Swan's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Sweet's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Tacke's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Tapia's (Juan C.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Taylor's (Joseph S.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Terrell's (Alexander W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Terry's (D. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Thayer's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Minor T.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Peleg) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Thomas' (Stephen) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Thomason's (John S.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Thompson's (John L.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Thompson's (John N.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Thompson's (William A.) Infantry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thomson's (Thomas D.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Thornton's (Joseph L.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Thurber's (Charles H.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Tidball's (Thomas T.) Infantry. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Tiffin's (Clayton) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th and 51st Regiments, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Timmons' (Barnard) Cavalry. See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Tisdale's (Eugene) Infantry. See *1st New Orleans Infantry, ante.*
Todd's (George W.) Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *George W. Todd.*
Toms' (John) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d and 64th Regiments.*
Townsend's (Benjamin R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Tracy's (J. H.) Cavalry. See *Edward T. Fristoe's Cavalry, ante.*
Trevino's (L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Trull's (George G.) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th (D) Battery.*
Trumbull's (Matthew M.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Turney's (John W.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 89th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Van Anda's (Salue G.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Vanderpool's (Elisha) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Van Houten's (Harry) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Van Winkle's (Peter W.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Varner's (Sampson E.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment;* also *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Varney's (John H.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery D.*
Vaughn's (Thomas F.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Veidt's (David) Artillery.* See *David Veidt.*
Vermilion's (William F.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Vernon's (John A.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Via's (Nelson) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Vifquain's (Victor) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Vincent's (Frederick R.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Vincent's (William G.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Wagoner's (Seymour W.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Walker's (John D.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Walker's (Samuel T.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Wallace's (Martin R. M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Wanless' (John A.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Watson's (Pleasant B.) Cavalry. See *Santos Benavides' Cavalry, ante.*
Waugh's (Gideon M.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Waul's (Thomas N.) Legion. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Webb's (Ephraim L.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 66th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Webster's (Daniel) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Weeks' (Edmund C.) Cavalry. See *Florida Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Welhausen's (Charles) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Wellman's (Chauncey R.) Cavalry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

* Improvised battery.

Wells' (Amos P.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*
West's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
West's (Theodore H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Western's (Horace H.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Whipple's (Lauriston W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 113th Regiment.*
Whistler's (Joseph N. G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
White's Battalion. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *White.*
Whiting's (Frank H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Whybark's (Levi E.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Wilcox's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Wilcox's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Wilder's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Wilkin's (Jacob W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Wilkinson's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Willetts' (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Williams' (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Williamson's (W. McW.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Willke's (H.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Wilmington's (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Wilson's (David H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Wilson's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Wilson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Wilson's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Wilson's (T. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion (State).*
Wilson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Wirt's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Witt's (A. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Wolfe's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Wolfe's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 135th Regiment.*
Wood's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Wood's (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Wood's (Robert C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Woodman's (Ephraim W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Woods' (Washington T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Woodworth's (Caleb A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Worthington's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 22d Regiment.*
Wright's (Amos P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Wright's (Melvil C.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Battery.*
Wright's (Moses B. C.) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Home Guards.*
Wrotnouski's (Arthur F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment (new).*
Wynkoop's (Edward W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Yarrington's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 86th Regiment.*
Yeager's (Dick) **Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Dick Yeager.*
Young's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Young's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Young's (Mahlon M.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Young's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Younger's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Zulavsky's (Ladislas L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 82d Regiment.*



INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 1099-1115.)

Page.

Abercrombie, Fort. See *Fort Abercrombie.*

Abeytia, Antonio. Mentioned 324

Abreu, Francisco P. Mentioned 986

Adair, E. M. Mentioned 1087

Adair, William Penn. Mentioned 1013, 1072

Adams, Steamer. Mentioned 434

Adams, Charles W. (Brigadier-General.)
- Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 1001
- Mentioned 1010

Adams, Charles W. (Colonel.) Mentioned 980

Adams, C. Powell.
- Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley. 303, 449, 529, 530, 591, 678, 701, 778, 930, 946
- Mentioned 348, 617, 618, 868, 929, 988

Adams, John H. Mentioned 687

Adams, O. N. Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr 860

Adams, Wirt.
- Correspondence with Jefferson Davis 991
- Mentioned 326, 742, 873

Addeman, Joshua M. Mentioned 972

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.
- Correspondence with
  - Carleton, James H 103, 110, 111, 897, 926
  - Curtis, Samuel R 140
  - Davies, Thomas A 138
  - Rosecrans, William S 358, 504
- Orders, series 1864: **No. 19**, 848.
- Orders, General, series 1864: **No. 21**, 566; **No. 67**, 778; **No. 177**, 231; **No. 225**, 65; **No. 242**, 916.
- Orders, Special, series 1864: **No. 225**, 8; **No. 251**, 416, 420; **No. 252**, 435; **No. 256**, 496; **No. 258**, 532; **No. 268**, 670; **No. 270**, 680; **No. 273**, 740, 749; **No. 274**, 757; **No. 283**, 883.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.
- Correspondence with
  - Maury, Dabney H 1060
  - War Department, C. S 1056
- Orders, Special, series 1864: **No. 159**, 996; **No. 160**, 1000; **No. 171**, 1019; **No. 174**, 1024; **No. 176**, 1026; **No. 177**, 1028; **No. 179**, 1034; **Nos. 186, 187**, 1049; **No. 188**, 1052; **No. 192**, 1066; **No. 199**, 1077.

Page.

Agar, Louis. Mentioned 517
Agnew, James C. Mentioned 426
Alabama, C. S. S. Mentioned 223
Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Department of. (Confederate.)
Orders, General, series 1864—*Hodge:* **No. 2,** 1088.
Taylor, Richard, assigned to command of 1066
Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st,** 230.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th** (*Hodgson's*), 230.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **21st,** 142, 230.
Alamo, Steamer. Mentioned 539, 595
Alexander, ———. Mentioned 1073
Alexander, Colonel. Mentioned 356
Alexander, Edmund B. Mentioned 436
Alexander, Guy S. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Christopher C. Andrews.*
Alexander, Joseph. Mentioned 849
Alexander, Julius H. Mentioned 973
Alexander, Richard H. Mentioned 581
Allen, Mo. Skirmish at, July 23, 1864. Communications from
Dwyer, Charles E 367
McNair, Charles A 368
Macon, Mo., Telegraph Operator at 376
Rosecrans, William S 376
Smith, George H 367
Allen, Harvey A. Mentioned 973
Allen, Henry W. Mentioned 933
Allen, John D.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 361, 561
Mentioned 561
Allen, John M. Mentioned 939, 945, 960, 983
Allen, Robert. Correspondence with Lewis B. Parsons 209
Alliance, Steamer. Mentioned 353
Allison, ———. Mentioned 723
Allston, Benjamin. Mentioned 1023
Ames, Nathan. Mentioned 983
Amiss, Taylor. Mentioned 296
Amnesty Proclamation. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 916
Canby, Edward R. S 916
Sherman, Thomas W 281
Anderson, Allen L. Mentioned 986
Anderson, Charles D. Mentioned 142
Anderson, George W. Correspondence with Frederick Steele 143
Anderson, Henry S. Correspondence with William A. Phillips 265
Anderson, J. Mentioned 894
Anderson, Jabez J. Mentioned 979
Anderson, Jim. Mentioned 625
Anderson, John C. Mentioned 666
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John M. Chivington.*
Anderson, Martin.
Correspondence with Thomas Moonlight 598
Mentioned 397, 658, 983
Anderson, S. S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *E. Kirby Smith.*

Page.

Anderson, Thomas J. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Thayer.*

Anderson, T. Scott. Correspondence with John B. Magruder 1060

Anderson, W.

Correspondence with

Brown, Egbert B 76

Burris, John T 76

McFerran, James 76

Mentioned. 38, 75, 209, 367, 375, 394, 411, 422, 424, 427, 440, 441, 444, 461, 479, 480, 490, 507, 509, 527, 544, 564, 577, 610, 622, 623, 625, 640, 667, 689, 690, 718, 747–749, 762, 774, 788, 795, 803, 823–825, 839–841, 860, 880, 881, 895, 914, 922, 924, 943

Andrews, Christopher C.

Correspondence with

Beardsley, Ezra M 355

Canby, Edward R. S 953

Carr, Eugene A 7, 72, 73, 96, 106, 107, 122, 123, 143, 174, 182, 183, 197, 220, 221, 285, 286, 306, 329, 355, 356, 385, 402–404, 416, 417, 453, 474, 488, 502, 538, 558, 568, 584, 604, 621, 651, 652, 664, 665, 704, 728, 745, 746, 760, 771, 783, 850, 874, 887–889, 907, 908, 919–921, 935, 953

Engelmann, Adolph 852, 890, 891

Geiger, Washington F 222, 286, 371, 453, 488, 568, 889

Grace, John R 835, 909

Graves, William H 488, 906

Hurt, John M 183

Lee, Albert L 434

Lincoln, Abraham 234, 502, 602, 703

Moore, Jonathan B 921

Moyers, Gilbert 418

Potts, John C 123

Steele, Frederick 106, 122, 219, 385, 416, 432, 452, 453, 487, 520, 521, 537, 558, 685, 782, 783, 874, 887, 905, 906, 919, 935

Trumbull, Matthew M 183, 306

Washburn, Cadwallader C 906

West, Joseph R 558

Wood, Oliver 538, 584

Mentioned 60, 174, 181, 222, 355, 419, 433, 487, 488, 603, 741, 836, 852, 853–855, 874–876, 889, 890, 904, 911, 934, 935, 954, 979

Andrews, George L.

Assignment to command 551

Correspondence with

Banks, Nathaniel P 466, 583, 600, 683

Canby, Edward R. S 820, 834, 919, 932

Herron, Francis J 819, 820, 834

Lovell, Julius 820

Mentioned 471, 551, 552, 582, 599, 817, 885, 973

Angel, Captain. Mentioned 377

Angier, Captain. Mentioned 1070

Annie Jacobs, Steamer. Mentioned 784

Anthony, Scott J.

Correspondence with James G. Blunt 692, 827, 896, 926

Mentioned 614, 984

Ark, Steamer. Mentioned 1069

Arkansas. Affairs in, generally. Communication from Governor of Arkansas 1054

Page.

Arkansas, Department of. (Union.)
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Andrews, Christopher C ... 502
Blunt, James G ... 670, 707
Garland, Augustus H ... 1048
Bussey, Cyrus.
Assigned to command of 1st Division of ... 384
Assumes command of 1st Division of ... 402
Crooks, William.
Assigned to command of District of Eastern Arkansas ... 583
Assumes command of District of Eastern Arkansas ... 584
Enrollment of militia in. Communication from Eugene A. Carr ... 770
Indian hostilities in. Communications from
Blunt, James G ... 692, 764, 881
Thompson, Shubial P ... 708
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Andrews, Christopher C ... 183, 222, 306, 402, 404, 418, 488, 558, 746, 760, 771, 783, 888, 889, 905, 906, 908, 919–921, 935
Belton, Joseph F ... 1036
Buford, Napoleon B ... 197, 384, 500, 501
Carr, Eugene A ... 7, 48, 107, 174, 181, 182, 233, 284, 307, 355, 384, 385, 401, 403–405, 417, 418, 558, 568, 569, 746, 760, 771, 772, 793, 834, 837, 850, 875–877, 887, 907, 910, 911, 920, 921
Clayton, Powell ... 665
Coles, Charles J ... 875
Crooks, William ... 850
Engelmann, Adolph ... 851, 853, 875, 937
Geiger, Washington F ... 417, 418
Gordon, George H ... 283
Moore, Jonathan B ... 953
Moyers, Gilbert ... 836, 851
Ryan, Abraham H ... 569, 783
Steele, Frederick ... 59, 504, 770, 874, 887, 905, 906, 922, 935
Thayer, John M ... 23, 49, 332
Naval operations in the Arkansas River. Communication from S. Ledyard Phelps ... 37
Operations in. Communications from
Andrews, Christopher C ... 122, 286, 371, 385, 521, 568, 602, 850, 908, 909
Black, Thomas G ... 331
Blunt, James G ... 707
Bowen, Thomas M ... 666
Buford, Napoleon B ... 42, 401
Bussey, Cyrus ... 173, 745
Carr, Eugene A ... 72, 73, 223, 285–287, 523, 746, 785, 786, 834, 836, 851, 888, 904
Clayton, Powell ... 23, 48, 331, 793, 911
Crooks, William ... 952
Curtis, Samuel R ... 185
Engelmann, Adolph ... 853, 889, 890
Mattson, Hans ... 174
Mizner, John K ... 71
Ryan, Abraham H ... 372, 475
Salomon, Frederick ... 84
Sanborn, John B ... 574, 654
Steele, Frederick ... 601, 878
Thayer, John M ... 538

Page.

Arkansas Department of. (Union)—Continued.
Operations in. Communications from
West, Joseph R 910, 936
Wheeler, Junius B 405
Wood, Oliver 306
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*Andrews:* **Aug. 28**, 908.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Steele:* **No. 50**, 172; **No. 54**, 282; **No. 55**, 283; **No. 63**, 728; **No. 65**, 782. *Andrews:* **No. 23**, 181; **No. 27**, 602. *Buford:* **No. 50**, 583. *Bussey:* **No. 20**, 402. *Carr:* **No. 14**, 48; **No. 28**, 770. *Crooks:* **No. 51**, 584; **No. 51½**, 620. *Salomon:* **No. 17**, 284.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Steele:* **No. 100**, 741; **No. 156**, 59; **No. 176**, 432; **No. 197**, 770; **No. 200**, 821. *Andrews:* **No. 82**, 404. *Carr:* **No. 39**, 48; **No. 40**, 60; **No. 44**, 181; **No. 48**, 284; **No. 51**, 384; **No. 52**, 401; **No. 55**, 486; **No. 58**, 557; **No. 61**, 793; **No. 63**, 834. *Salomon:* **No. 59**, 384. *Thayer:* **No. 90**, 23; **No. 91**, 38; **No. 93**, 49; **No. 102**, 184; **No. 117**, 476.
Phillips, William A., relieved of command of the Indian Brigade in 476
Reorganization of troops in 741
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Andrews, Christopher C 143, 197, 219, 221, 234, 285, 356, 416, 417, 432, 434, 452, 453, 474, 487, 520–521, 558, 685, 703, 704, 728, 745, 907
Black, Thomas G 212, 371
Carr, Eugene A 106, 144, 221, 331, 475, 522, 685, 855
Clark, Charles S 876
Clarkson, Thaddeus S 72
Clayton, Powell 43, 44, 97, 107, 145, 264, 265, 287, 357, 419, 433, 665, 784, 785, 854, 877, 878, 911, 921, 936
Crooks, William 744, 873, 934, 952
Drummond, Willis 263
Hiller, Hiram M 8
Lynde, Edward 522
Mizner, John K 7
Moyers, Gilbert 836
Parker, Wilson L 372
Phelps, S. Ledyard 95
Pomeroy, James M 330
Ryan, Abraham H 307, 329, 357, 385, 419, 475, 503, 521, 665, 685, 772
Shibley, Samuel 8
Smith, Arden R 635
Steele, Frederick 5, 48, 106, 218, 231, 232, 264, 329, 356, 385, 386, 400, 419, 432, 451, 454, 499, 500, 537, 594, 595, 702, 781, 782, 784, 854, 874, 936
Stuart, James 222, 232
Thayer, John M 212, 307, 665
Tyler, John F 372
Whybark, Levi E 372
Wood, Oliver 174, 287, 521, 538
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
May 11, 1864 741
July 3, 1864 36
July 31, 1864 494
Aug. 31, 1864 ..... 967, 978–980
Wattles, Stephen H., assigned to command of the Indian Brigade in 476
West, Joseph R., assigned as Chief of Cavalry in 782

Page.

Arkansas, Governor of. Correspondence with Jefferson Davis..... 1054

Arkansas, Northern. See *Northern Arkansas.*

Arkansas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)

Cavalry—*Companies:* **Cook's**, 1043; **Swan's**, 934. *Regiments:* **1st**, 1057; **1st, Trans-Mississippi Department**, 307; **2d, 3d**, 1057; **16th[?]**, 869; **Dobbin's**, 1002; **McGhee's**, 1002; **Witt's**, 222.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th**, 1056; **19th** (*Dawson's*), 1056; **22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th**, 1057; **30th** (*Rogan's*), 1057; **32d**, 1057; **33d**, 1032, 1033, 1057; **34th, 36th, 37th**, 1057.

Arkansas Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 980.

Cavalry—*Companies:* **Gaddy's Home Guards**, 913. *Regiments:* **1st**, 361, 639, 980, 1008, 1096; **2d**, 10, 205, 541, 976, 977; **3d**, 385, 569, 741, 979; **4th**, 43, 741, 978.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 980, 1008; **2d**, 48, 223, 503, 741, 979.

Arms, Ammunition, etc. See *Munitions of War.*

Armstrong, Captain. Mentioned 995, 1026

Armstrong, Fletcher E. Mentioned..... 979

Armstrong, J. J. Correspondence with John P. Sanderson..... 164, 173

Army Corps, 7th. See *Arkansas, Department of (Union).*

Army Corps, 19th.

Dennis, Elias S., assigned to command of 2d Division of..... 759

Dornblaser, Benjamin, assigned to command of 1st Brigade, 2d Division of 759

Emory, William H., assumes command of 1st and 2d Divisions of..... 34

Guppey, Joshua J., assigned to command of 3d Brigade, 2d Division of.... 759

McGinnis, George F., assigned to command of 3d Brigade, 3d Division of . 802

Organization of..... 759

Reynolds, Joseph J., assigned to command of..... 65

Slack, James R., assigned to command of 2d Brigade, 2d Division of..... 759

Army Transportation. See *Munitions of War.*

Arnold, Richard.

Correspondence with

Banks, Nathaniel P..... 57, 280, 497, 519, 551, 633

Blankenship, William H 663

Canby, Edward R. S..... 280, 848

Davidson, John W 496

Foster, Jacob T 599

Keith, John A..... 57

McNeil, John..... 18

Rawles, Jacob B 647

Mentioned..... 83, 281, 449, 536, 631, 632, 646, 682, 758, 886

Arnold, William. Mentioned 1048

Arrow Rock, Mo. Burning of, by guerrillas, July 20, 1864. Communications from

Brown, Egbert B..... 308, 310

McFerran, James..... 310

Suess, Henry..... 309

Arthur, William. Mentioned..... 25

Arthur, W. R., Steamer. Mentioned..... 430

Asboth, Alexander. Mentioned 229, 380, 646, 973

Ashley Station, Ark. Action at, Aug. 24, 1864. Communication from Christopher C. Andrews 886

Page.
Ashurst, Merrill. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 64, 115
A. S. Ruthven, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Atkinson, Henry M. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 721
Atlanta, Ga. Capture of. Communication from George L. Andrews 683
Attorney-General's Office, U. S. Correspondence with Charles P. Clever .. 111
Augur, Christopher C. Mentioned 680
Austin, Jimmy. Mentioned 754
Avenger, U. S. S. Mentioned 472
Averill, John T.
Correspondence with John Pope 512, 565
Mentioned 512
Avey, Francis M. Mentioned 912
Ayers, William. Mentioned 965
Babcock, Willoughby. Mentioned 46
Bache, George M. Mentioned 37
Back, Henry. Mentioned 211, 700, 709
Backus, William H.
Correspondence with James G. Blunt 720
Mentioned 491, 545, 693, 984
Badger, Algernon S. Mentioned 969
Bagby, Arthur P. Mentioned 1045, 1049, 1050, 1060
Bailey, B. A. Mentioned 45
Bailey, George W. K. Mentioned 968
Bailey, John C.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 597, 655, 807, 960
Mentioned 205, 977
Bailey, Joseph.
Assignment to command 45
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 125, 349, 387
Gordon, George H 350
Lawler, Michael K 350
Mentioned 46, 121, 122, 125, 126, 262, 283, 386, 532, 632, 647, 681, 969
Relieved from command of Engineer Brigade, Department of the Gulf ... 631
Baker, Captain. Mentioned 490
Baker, Captain. (Engineer Department.) Mentioned 451
Baker, A. R. Mentioned 207
Baker, Eugene M. Mentioned 46
Baker, James.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Mentioned 689
Baker, James H.
Correspondence with
Ewing, Thomas, jr 879
Hunter, William T 176, 559
Montgomery, Richardson H 666
Quigg, Matthew 237
Rosecrans, William S 236
Mentioned 224, 505, 636
Baker, John W. Mentioned 974
Baker, Lafayette C. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 435
Baker, William. Correspondence with James McFerran 389
Baker, William P. Correspondence with
Foster, Melville U 913
Pleasonton, Alfred 747, 913, 960

Page.
Balcombe, St. A. D. Mentioned 949
Baldwin, Ephraim C. Mentioned 986
Baldwin, Horace W. Correspondence with William D. McLain 110
Baldwin, Joseph. Mentioned 679
Ball, Jackson.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 89, 99
Mentioned 205
Ballard, Devillo P. Mentioned 634
Ballew, William B. Mentioned 25, 26
Ballinger, John. Mentioned 545
Bancroft, ———.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 92
Mentioned 691
Bancroft, Asa R.
Correspondence with James G. Blunt 707, 896
Mentioned 984
Bancroft, Edwin. Mentioned 979
Bangs, John. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 345
Bankhead, Smith P. Mentioned 1060
Banks, Gardner. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 869
Banks, Nathaniel P.
Correspondence with
Andrews, George L 486, 583, 600, 683
Arnold, Richard 57, 280, 497, 519, 551, 633
Banks, Gardner 869
Benton, William P 47, 382, 472
Bonzano, M. F 565
Bridgman, Eliot 355
Cameron, Robert A 41, 42, 58, 59, 70, 83, 95, 121, 143, 328, 382, 400, 431, 432, 471, 472, 486, 536, 582, 886, 917
Canby, Edward R. S 33, 46, 56, 68, 69, 83, 118, 258, 350, 471, 533, 632, 633, 681, 682, 758, 759, 819, 904
Dagwell, George A 582
Davidson, John W 580
Fiske, William O 432, 451, 472, 498, 519, 582, 648, 744, 769
Hains, Peter C 352, 885
Hamlin, Cyrus 400, 451, 497, 567, 635, 649
Harris, Charles L 520
Herron, Francis J 352, 804, 818, 833, 886
Lawler, Michael K 120, 327, 353
McNeil, John 18, 259, 261, 305, 383, 552
Remington, S. Pierre 567, 582, 600
Reynolds, Joseph J 552, 566, 802
Sherburne, John P 82, 580, 799
Sherman, Thomas W 70, 634, 683, 870, 885
State Department, U. S 142
Sypher, J. Hale 933
Mentioned 58, 65, 70, 95, 258, 264, 352, 371, 429–431, 489, 494, 532, 533, 551, 599, 633, 634, 647, 681, 683, 758, 759, 769, 818, 819, 833, 848, 918, 967, 968, 992, 993, 1066, 1067
Bankson, Henry E. Mentioned 64
Barnes, James. Mentioned 969
Barnes, William C. Mentioned 982

Page

Barr, Andrew J.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 300, 346, 689
Tiffin, Clayton 576
Mentioned 12, 252, 346, 365, 576, 690
Barr, Samuel L. Mentioned 986
Barraldo, Jo. Mentioned 735
Barrett, Clarence T. For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *Edward R. S. Canby.*
Barrett, Theodore H. Mentioned 808, 970
Barstow, ———. Mentioned 804
Bart, Captain. Mentioned 508
Bartlett, Solon A. C.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 480
Rosecrans, William S 203, 248, 274, 368, 377, 425, 461
Mentioned 366, 367, 375, 394, 411, 440, 490, 509, 544, 577, 609, 625, 705
Barton, Captain. Mentioned 869
Bartram, Nelson B.
Correspondence with Thomas W. Sherman 552, 566, 593
Mentioned 970
Bass, Dr. Mentioned 941
Bassett, F. H. Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr 891
Bassett, Jonathan M.
Correspondence with George A. Holloway 178
Mentioned 100, 134
Bassett, Owen A. For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *John M. Thayer.*
Bateman, M. M. Mentioned 356
Bates, Edward. Mentioned 64, 111
For correspondence, etc., see *Attorney-General's Office, U. S.*
Bates, Joseph. Correspondence with Paul O. Hébert 1073
Battle, N. W. Mentioned 1077
Battlirette, Cyril. Mentioned 629
Baumer, William. Mentioned 882, 981
Bax, Adam. Mentioned 975
Bayley, ———. Mentioned 1076
Baylies, Ripley. Correspondence with Frederick Steele 71
Baylor, George W. Mentioned 1067
Bayou City, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Beach, Augustus. Mentioned 431, 972
Beach, Miles. Mentioned 728
Beal, George L. Mentioned 66, 67
Bear, John W. Mentioned 975
Beardsley, Ezra M.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Andrews 355
Mentioned 979
Beatty, John W. Mentioned 82
Beckwith, Edward G. Mentioned 801
Bee, Hamilton P.
Correspondence with John B. Magruder 1070
Mentioned 1063, 1066, 1067
Beebe, Thomas J. Mentioned 978
Beeler, Marion N. Mentioned 666

Page.

Behan, J. Henry.
Correspondence with Jefferson Davis 1022, 1024, 1026
Mentioned 1022
Bell, Clara, Steamer. Mentioned 349
Bell, J. H., Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Bell, Joseph McC. Mentioned 590
Bell, M. L. Mentioned 1075
Beller, Augustus G.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 92
Mentioned 91, 93, 100
Belton, Joseph F.
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1036, 1040
Mentioned 1010
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Sterling Price.*
Benavides, Refugio. Mentioned 1069
Benavides, Santos. Mentioned 989, 995, 1068
Benecke, Louis. Mentioned 526, 527
Benedict, Kirby.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 55, 112
Mentioned 111, 899
Bennett, ———. Mentioned 766
Bennett, Clarence E.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 615
Mentioned 829
Bennett, Joseph F. Mentioned 686
Bent, William W.
Correspondence with Samuel G. Colley 735
Mentioned 734, 735
Benton, J. G. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 366, 367
Benton, Thomas H., jr. Mentioned 978
Benton, William P.
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 47, 382, 472
Canby, Edward R. S 328, 553, 554
Lawler, Michael K 555
McNeil, John 553
Sherman, Thomas W 19, 416, 451, 567, 582, 600
Mentioned 20, 328, 553–555, 711, 973
Bereman, Thomas A. Mentioned 976
Bergmann, Edward H.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 812, 902
Mentioned 811, 812, 902
Bernard, John M. Mentioned 982
Bernhardt, ———. Mentioned 564
Berthoud, Edward L.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 806
Mentioned 407
Berton, Captain. Mentioned 728
Bertram, Henry. Mentioned 83, 592, 848, 969
Beveridge, John L. Mentioned 822, 962, 974
Bied, Walter. Mentioned 972
Bigelow, ———. Mentioned 62
Bigelow, John. Mentioned 45
Bigelow, S. G. Mentioned 45

Page.
Bigger, John M. Correspondence with Byron O. Carr 1096
Big Mouth. (Indian.) Mentioned 484
Birch, ———. Mentioned 109
Birge, Henry W. Mentioned 67
Biscoe, Captain. Mentioned 1002
Black, James W. Mentioned 575
Black, Joseph B. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 252
Black, Thomas G. Correspondence with Cyrus Bussey 212, 331, 371
Blackburn, Joseph C. S. Mentioned 874
Blacker, Allen. Mentioned 790
Blair, Charles W.
Correspondence with
McKean, Thomas J 63, 64, 165, 256, 276, 397, 485, 611, 733, 862, 924, 925, 963
Moonlight, Thomas 165, 491
Wattles, Stephen H 589
Mentioned 63, 265, 492, 511, 611, 732, 749, 789, 924, 982
Blair, Frank P., jr. Mentioned 620, 716
Blair, James D. Mentioned 1050
Blair, William D.
Correspondence with George H. Hall 333, 338
Mentioned 333, 338
Blanchard, Justus W. Mentioned 66
Blankenship, William H. Correspondence with Richard Arnold 663
Bledsoe, H. M. Mentioned 1016
Blinn, Charles D. Mentioned 67
Blocher, William D.
Correspondence with James C. Tappan 1086
Mentioned 1071, 1086, 1094
Blocki, Anton. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Frederick Salomon;* also *Cyrus Bussey.*
Blow, Henry T. Mentioned 654
Blue Earth River, Minn. Raid of hostile Sioux Indians near, Aug. 11, 1864.
Communications from
Minnesota, Governor of 698
Pfaender, William 699
Sibley, Henry H 697, 699–701
Blunt, James G.
Assignment to command 396
Assumes command of District of the Upper Arkansas 529
Correspondence with
Anthony, Scott J 692, 827, 896, 926
Backus, William H 720
Bancroft, Asa R 707, 896
Booth, Henry 659
Charlot, Chapman S 764, 862
Curtis, Samuel R 589, 611, 629, 642, 670, 692, 707, 796
Dodge, James H 625
Ellsworth, Allen 721
McKean, Thomas J 774
Thompson, Shubial P 708
Van Antwerp, Jacob 796
Wynkoop, Edward W 881
Mentioned .. 3, 333, 369, 396, 447, 610, 670, 707, 731–733, 739, 763, 775, 789, 796, 980, 984
Staff. Announcements of 529, 775

Page.
Boardman, George W. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 572, 588
Boardman, Napoleon. Mentioned 717, 977
Boggs, William R. Mentioned 1017, 1029, 1031, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1074, 1075
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *E. Kirby Smith*.
Bonaparte, Napoleon. Mentioned 182
Bond, Frank S. Mentioned 686
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *William S. Rosecrans*.
Bone, John W. Mentioned 1098
Bonebrake, George H. Mentioned 968
Bonham, Isaac. Mentioned 211, 463, 947
Bonneville, Benjamin L. E.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 147
Mentioned 686
Bonsano, M. F. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 565
Boone, Albert G. Mentioned 766
Booth, ———. Mentioned 342
Booth, Henry.
Correspondence with James G. Blunt 659
Mentioned 369, 428, 491, 545, 611, 630, 707, 775, 964
Bostwick, Charles. Mentioned 148
Bottineau, Pierre. Mentioned 195, 514, 546–548, 645
Boudinot, Elias C. Mentioned 1047
Boudrian, Thomas. Mentioned 918
Bouger, John. Mentioned 925
Bourgeois, Francois. Mentioned 918
Bourland, James. Mentioned 1098
Bowen, James. Mentioned 743
Bowen, Thomas M.
Correspondence with John M. Thayer 666
Mentioned 980
Bowen, William R. Mentioned 981
Bowie, George W.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 64, 210, 302, 662, 674
Mentioned 15, 110, 324, 986, 987
Bowler, James M. Mentioned 978
Bowlin, ———. Mentioned 787
Bowlin, William. Mentioned 639, 654, 655, 666
Box, Richard M. Correspondence with John F. Philips 26
Boyd, Edward D.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 267
Ford, James H 131
Mentioned 131, 202
Boyd, George, jr. Mentioned 950
Boyd, J. W. Correspondence with Odon Guitar 596
Boyd, Sempronius H.
Correspondence with
Rosecrans, William S 249
Sanborn, John B 438
Mentioned 315, 655
Boyd, William L. Mentioned 974
Boyle, ———. Mentioned 141
Brackett, ———. Mentioned 617

Page.
Brackett, Alfred B.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 798
Mentioned 988
Brackman, Albert.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 299, 301, 394, 424, 441, 442
Rosecrans, William S 609, 625
Mentioned 441, 527, 976
Braden, James C. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James H. Baker.*
Bradley, Lieutenant. Mentioned 267
Bradley, Jerome. Mentioned 46
Bradley, Moses L. Correspondence with Napoleon B. Buford 197
Bradley, William B. Mentioned 773
Bradshaw, Robert C. Mentioned 133, 163, 541
Brady, Captain. Mentioned 443
Bragg, ———. Mentioned 941
Bragg, Braxton.
Correspondence with
Butler, Thomas 1066
Davis, Jefferson 1022
Lee, Stephen D 1030
Manning, M. C 992
Smith, E. Kirby 1029, 1037
Taylor, Richard 990
War Department, C. S 1031
Mentioned 997, 1000, 1012, 1015, 1022, 1029, 1030, 1051, 1062, 1075, 1080
Branson, David. Mentioned 970
Brashear City, La. Defenses of. Communications from
Andrews, George L 466
Hains, Peter C 352
Brashears, ———. Mentioned 208
Bratton, Thomas B. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Braun, E. E. Mentioned 679
Brayman, Mason. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 620, 664, 726, 769
Bredell, Edward. Mentioned 1029
Breece, George. Mentioned 773
Breese, K. Randolph. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 489
Brewer, John S. Mentioned 981
Brewer, O. H. P. Mentioned 1096
Brewster, William H. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 893
Bridgman, Eliot. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 355
Brining, William. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 236
Brink, ———. Mentioned 101
Brinker, Isaac. Mentioned 941, 1033, 1090
Briscoe, ———. Mentioned 1064
Brisse, ———. Mentioned 937
Bristol, Henry B.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 227, 736
Mentioned 194, 986
Broadhead, James O. Mentioned 559
Brocchus, Perry E. Mentioned 113
Brooks, Iverson L. Mentioned 1071
Brooks, William S. Correspondence with Napoleon B. Buford 384
Brotherton, David H. Mentioned 985

Page.

Brown, Captain. Mentioned 364
Brown, Albert H. Mentioned 968
Brown, Buck. Mentioned 11, 249, 270, 361, 561
Brown, De Witt C. Mentioned 970
Brown, Egbert B.
Correspondence with
Anderson, W 76
Boyd, Edward D 267
Chester, William E 132, 216
Curtis, Samuel R 187, 202, 347
Dale, Douglas 215, 268, 290, 338
Elmer, Edward P 289, 309
Fisk, Clinton B 176, 250, 271, 288
Ford, James H 9, 25, 26, 50, 89, 130, 131, 151, 156, 269, 292, 311, 339, 340
Foster, Melville U 27, 51, 151, 244, 309
Hall, George H 51, 132, 150, 178, 189, 244, 268, 308, 310, 338
McDearmon, Henry E. W 189, 190
McFerran, James 26, 189, 203, 215, 242, 267, 268, 289, 310, 337, 338, 360
Manville, Guy C 269
Matlack, Lucius C 290
Murphy, E. W 244
Park, George S 132
Pharis, Franklin 289
Philips, John F 373
Pleasonton, Alfred 388
Roberts, Preston 189
Rosecrans, William S 25, 50, 61, 74, 77, 86, 128, 129, 148, 149, 176, 177, 186, 187, 201, 202, 241, 242, 290, 308, 309, 335, 336, 359, 360
Steger, James H 130, 215
Suess, Henry 150, 177, 188, 202, 203, 243, 309, 337, 388
Mentioned 8, 9, 24–26, 75, 76, 92, 126, 130, 162, 163, 191, 199, 202, 203, 243, 246, 292, 308, 310, 335, 362, 369, 373, 374, 388, 390, 570, 571, 636, 637, 958
Relieved temporarily from command of District of Central Missouri 373
Brown, Harvey E. Mentioned 811
Brown, Joseph R.
Correspondence with John Clowney 514
Mentioned 463, 464, 514, 616, 617, 628, 629
Brown, Justin E. Mentioned 972
Brown, Lyman W. Mentioned 746, 979
Brown, Nathan W. Mentioned 686
Brown, Oscar M. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 829
Brown, Thomas S. Mentioned 560
Browne, S. E.
Correspondence with
Chivington, John M 845
Colorado, Governor of 810, 843, 844, 864
Mentioned 843–845, 865, 896, 897
Brownsville, Ark. Skirmish near, July 13, 1864. Communications from
Carr, Eugene A 184
Wilson, David H 182
Wood, Oliver 184
Brownsville, Ark., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Gilbert Moyers 772
Bruce, John. Mentioned 973

Page.
Brunnli, ———. Mentioned 311
Bryan, Guy M. Mentioned 1017, 1063, 1066
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *E. Kirby Smith.*
Bryant, ———. Mentioned 903
Brydolf, Fabian. Mentioned 32
Buchanan, W. Jesse. For correspondence as Adjutant, see *Gilbert Moyers.*
Buckmaster, Henry. Mentioned 670
Buckner, Simon B.
Assignment to command 1039
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1064, 1075, 1095
Mentioned 329, 1015, 1039, 1066, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1080, 1081
Buffington, Tug. Mentioned 959
Buford, Napoleon B.
Correspondence with
Bradley, Moses L 197
Brooks, William S 384
Gordon, George H 500
Hunter, Joseph R. C 501
Shelby, Joseph O 991, 996
Steele, Frederick 42
Washburn, Cadwallader C 42, 401
Mentioned 326, 420, 430, 499, 500, 537, 549, 583, 584, 594, 601, 635, 716, 744, 1011
Bulkley, Luzern. Mentioned 879, 975
Bull, ———. Mentioned 804
Bunner, Lafayette. Mentioned 979
Burbridge, John Q. Correspondence with John S. Marmaduke 1065
Burch, Milton.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 11, 249, 608, 638
Mentioned 248, 270, 561, 637–639, 688, 977
Burchard, George W. Mentioned 43
Burdsal, Caleb S. Mentioned 110
Burk, Edward A. Mentioned 1052, 1053
Burke, R. E. Mentioned 1026
Burkett, George A. Mentioned 986
Burlock, Frederick F. For correspondence, see *Eugene A. Carr.*
Burnett, ———. Mentioned 385
Burns, Nathan H. Mentioned 654
Burris, John T.
Correspondence with
Anderson, W 76
Ewing, Thomas, jr 24, 25, 36, 99, 186, 200, 214, 238–240, 266, 308, 405, 420, 505
Mentioned 74, 224, 225, 238–240, 687
Burris, Milton.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 730, 959
Mentioned 51, 75, 76, 338, 389, 607, 958
Burrows, J. H. Mentioned 873
Burt, Benjamin. Mentioned 974
Burton, Augustus W. Mentioned 994
Burton, Lewis S.
Correspondence with John Clowney 546, 548
Mentioned 513, 514, 546, 548, 616, 617, 695–697, 739
Busey, Samuel T. Mentioned 968
Bush, Daniel B., jr. Mentioned 646

Page

Bush, Louis. Mentioned 41, 121, 141, 351, 439
Bushwhackers. See *Guerrillas.*
Bussey, Cyrus.
Assignment to command 384
Assumes command of 1st Division, 7th Army Corps 402
Correspondence with
Black, Thomas G 212, 331, 371
Carr, Eugene A 487, 558, 834, 835, 887, 904
Engelmann, Adolph 835
Ritter, John F 745
Salomon, Frederick 173
Mentioned 181, 384, 538, 740, 978
Butcher, John H. Mentioned 829
Butler, Benjamin F. Mentioned 918
Butler, Thomas.
Correspondence with Braxton Bragg 1066
Mentioned 1036, 1051, 1062, 1075
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Braxton Bragg.*
Butts, Robert L. Mentioned 961
Byington, Dwight. Mentioned 763
Byrne, Harrison H. Mentioned 8
Cabell, E. C.
Correspondence with
Price, Sterling 1081
Snead, Thomas L 1041
Mentioned 1011, 1018, 1019
Cabell, Grattan. Mentioned 1042
Cabell, William L. Mentioned 72, 84, 98, 106, 197, 219, 232, 234, 264, 307, 331, 356, 357, 417, 665, 685, 686, 782, 784, 854, 877, 1015, 1040, 1090
Cahawba, Steamer. Mentioned 799, 802
Cahill, Thomas W. Mentioned 67
Caldwell, Joseph W.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 343, 440
Rosecrans, William S 343
Mentioned 38, 147, 362, 374, 392, 409, 441, 442, 461, 479, 480, 577, 609, 624, 640, 705, 706, 924
California Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 278, 302, 303, 674, 897, 985–987.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 192, 303, 615, 897, 985–987; **5th,** 278, 302, 897, 986, 987.
Callender, Franklin D. Mentioned 176, 686
Calloway, William P. Mentioned 192, 986
Calvert, David A. Mentioned 824
Calvert, John L. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 427, 824
Camden Point, Mo. Action at, July 13, 1864. Communications from
Brown, Egbert B 189
Curtis, Samuel R 187, 191, 199
Rosecrans, William S 187, 197
Willans, John 188
Cameron, Duncan. Mentioned 473
Cameron, Hugh.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn .. 10, 361, 478, 561, 574, 638, 639, 654, 666, 923
Mentioned 422, 608, 976

Page.

Cameron, Robert A.
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 41, 42, 58, 59, 70, 83, 95, 121, 143, 328, 382, 400, 431, 432, 471, 472, 486, 536, 582, 886, 917
Harris, Charles L 328
Sherman, Thomas W 370, 472, 486, 497, 683, 849
Smith, Warren D 59
Speed, Frederic 832
Mentioned 56, 83, 171, 328, 472, 711, 971
Cameron, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 299
Camp, Norman H. Mentioned 229
Campbell, Benjamin B. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Robert A. Cameron.*
Campbell, Hugh J. Mentioned 980
Campbell, J. K. P. Mentioned 998
Campbell, John, Mrs. Mentioned 623
Campbell, Richard. Mentioned 971
Campbell, Scott. Mentioned 629
Campbell, Thomas L. Mentioned 976
Campbell, W. D. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 333
Campbell, William T. Mentioned 980
Campbell, William W. (Captain.) Mentioned 977
Campbell, William W. (Lieutenant.) Mentioned 951
Camp Collins, Colo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with John M. Chivington 695
Canby, Edward R. S.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 953
Andrews, George L 820, 834, 919, 932
Arnold, Richard 280, 848
Bailey, Joseph 125, 349, 387
Banks, Nathaniel P 33, 46, 56, 68, 69, 83, 118, 258, 350, 471, 533, 632, 633, 681, 682, 758, 759, 819, 904
Benton, William P 328, 553, 554
Brayman, Mason 620, 664, 726, 769
Breese, K. Randolph 489
Dana, Napoleon J. T 663, 711, 821, 873
Davidson, John W 449, 591, 680, 740
Drake, George B 551
Earl, Isaac N 196, 741, 884
Farragut, David G 3, 67, 228, 379, 399, 449
Flanders, Benjamin F 710
Foster, James P 518
Gordon, George H 20, 121, 261, 386, 520, 648
Grant, U. S 725
Halleck, Henry W 3, 16, 65, 66, 325, 349, 379, 464, 549, 598, 798, 915, 950
Herron, Francis J 804, 818, 819, 833
Kellogg, William P 533
Lawler, Michael K 95, 105, 120, 554, 832, 887
Lord, George P 884
McAlester, Miles D 229
Marston, Frank W 799, 869
Melville, George S 20

Page.

Canby, Edward R. S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Myer, Albert J 141, 229, 326
Palmer, James S 631
Ramsay, Francis M 400
Reynolds, Joseph J 83, 95, 633, 648, 744, 781, 802, 832
Rosecrans, William S 287, 716
Sawtelle, Charles G 742
Sherman, Thomas W 20, 647
Slocum, Henry W 125, 358, 523
Steele, Frederick 21, 37, 122, 218, 231, 329, 383, 400, 401, 451, 499, 555, 601, 702, 781, 933
Washburn, Cadwallader C 21, 125, 386, 419, 489, 500, 524, 550, 594, 604, 605, 620, 703, 716, 937,
Wilson, John M 257
Mentioned 3, 7, 8, 16, 20, 33, 37, 42, 46, 56, 59, 68, 69, 85, 95, 121, 125, 196, 229, 230, 257, 258, 280, 283, 350, 358, 359, 386, 387, 449, 452, 489, 494, 500, 501, 520, 523, 524, 533, 537, 538, 554, 556, 580, 592, 620, 632, 633, 648, 682, 686, 710, 716, 726, 739, 742, 757, 758, 770, 779, 782, 784, 816, 818–820, 834, 841, 842, 848, 863, 879, 887, 889, 904, 967, 968, 994, 1000, 1012, 1020, 1091
Carey, George W. Mentioned 857, 880, 943, 976
Carleton, James H.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 103, 110, 111, 897, 926
Ashurst, Merrill 64, 115
Benedict, Kirby 55, 112
Bennett, Clarence E 615
Bergmann, Edward H 812, 902
Bowie, George W 64, 210, 302, 662, 674
Bristol, Henry B 227, 736
Brown, Oscar M 829
Carson, Christopher 192, 723
Chivington, John M 753
Clever, Charles P 64
Colorado, Governor of 167
Coult, Theodore A 15, 277
Curtis, Samuel R 615
Davis, Nelson H 324
Davis, Nicholas S 811
Eaton, Ethan W 324, 325
Ellison, Samuel 64, 115
Fort Craig, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at 674
Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at 93, 578
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at 812
Fort Union, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at 811
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at 661
Greene, Henry A 674
Houghton, Joab 64, 117
Interior Department, U. S 709, 898
McFerran, John C 927
McMullen, William 512
Plympton, Peter W. L 93
Rigg, Edwin A 903
Terrazas, Don Luis 15

Page.

Carleton, James H.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Tompkins, R. H 64, 114
Updegraff, Joseph 902
Wheaton, Theodore D 64, 116
Wynkoop, Edward W 902
Mentioned 113–117, 167, 495, 811–813, 902, 985
Carling, Elias B. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 776
Carmichael, Eagleton. Mentioned 384, 873, 979
Carncross, Septimus. Mentioned 257
Carney, Thomas. Mentioned 78, 378, 398, 447, 641, 692, 739, 749, 750, 825–827
For correspondence, etc., see *Kansas, Governor of.*
Carondelet, U. S. S. Mentioned 37
Carothers, Isaac. Mentioned 978
Carpenter, ———. Mentioned 36, 200, 562, 563
Carpenter, Amos. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 562
Carpenter, Lewis E. Mentioned 16
Carr, Byron O. Correspondence with John M. Bigger 1096
Carr, Eugene A.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 7, 72, 73, 96, 106, 107, 122, 123, 143, 174, 182, 183, 197, 220, 221, 285, 286, 306, 329, 355, 356, 385, 402–404, 416, 417, 453, 474, 488, 502, 538, 558, 568, 584, 604, 621, 651, 652, 664, 665, 704, 728, 745, 746, 771, 760, 783, 850, 874, 887–889, 907, 908, 919–921, 935, 953
Bussey, Cyrus 487, 558, 834, 835, 887, 904
Chandler, John L 106
Clark, Charles S 211, 233
Clarkson, Thaddeus S 72, 84
Clayton, Powell 23, 44, 98, 144, 145, 265, 287, 331, 419, 475, 559, 604, 746, 785, 786, 793, 855, 877, 878, 891, 911
Drummond, Willis 263
Dwight, James F 474
Engelmann, Adolph 851–853, 875, 876, 889, 890, 909, 910, 937
Garrett, John A 911
Geiger, Washington F 72, 417, 418, 433, 454
Lynde, Edward 287, 404, 522, 523
Mattson, Hans 174
Mizner, John K 6, 7, 22, 71
Morrison, Andrew B 837, 876
Moyers, Gilbert 772, 835, 836
Rodgers, John 6
Ryan, Abraham H 123, 223, 307, 329, 357, 372, 385, 404, 405, 419, 454, 475, 503, 521, 569, 622, 652, 665, 685, 729, 746, 772, 783, 837
Salomon, Frederick 355
Steele, Frederick 71, 220, 262, 331, 402, 685, 876
Stuart, James 72, 97, 222, 223, 232
West, Joseph R 652, 910, 936
Wilson, David H 97, 182
Wood, Oliver 96, 174, 184, 224, 263, 287, 306, 307, 521, 522
Mentioned 7, 71, 72, 144, 182, 211, 212, 223, 233, 287, 355, 401–404, 418, 487, 522, 523, 538, 558, 584, 595, 651, 664, 702, 741, 760, 785, 834, 835, 837–852, 876, 887, 904, 905, 910, 911, 920, 978
Carr, George P. Mentioned 569, 622
Carr, Gouverneur. Mentioned 67
Carr, John F., Steamer. Mentioned 1044, 1078

Page.

Carrie Jacobs, Steamer. Mentioned 503, 729, 837
Carrington, Henry B. Correspondence with
Illinois, Governor of 717
Rosecrans, William S 622
Carroll County, Mo.
Affairs in, generally. Communication from George Diegel *et al.* 427
Operations of guerrillas in. Communication from George Diegel *et al.* 824
Carrollton, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with John H. Shanklin 690
Carson, Christopher.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 192, 723
Mentioned 227, 899
Carson, John L. Mentioned 723
Carson, William. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 345
Carter, Lieutenant. Mentioned 16
Cary, Thomas S. Mentioned 824
Casey, ——. Mentioned 489
Casper, William. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 730
Cassait, Jacob. Mentioned 9, 560, 977
Cassidy, ——.
Correspondence with Governor of Colorado 614
Mentioned 614
Cassidy, Jacob H. Mentioned 612
Cassimer, Samuel. Mentioned 514, 548
Casteel, T. C. Mentioned 991, 996, 1011
Cater, T. A. Mentioned 1069
Catherwood, Edwin C.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B ... 343, 364, 410, 443, 482, 507, 562, 575, 608, 640, 667, 748, 762, 841
Ford, James H 839
Rosecrans, William S 363, 364
Mentioned 38, 335, 339, 343, 358, 362, 364, 375, 390, 392, 395, 439, 479, 575, 586, 688, 838, 856, 976
Catherwood, William L. Mentioned 505
Celeste, Steamer. Mentioned. 487, 488, 521, 584, 621, 651, 652, 664, 665, 704, 745, 889, 919
Cell, Joseph H. Mentioned 8
Chadwick, J. B. Mentioned 778
Chamberlin, Edwin M. Mentioned 912
Chambers, Emmett B. Mentioned 971
Chambers, John. Mentioned 1048
Chandler, Albert. Mentioned 978
Chandler, John L. Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 106
Chandone, Victor. Mentioned 988
Chapman, Augustus H. Mentioned 853, 887
Chapman, H. B.
Correspondence with Andrew J. Swain 271
Mentioned 297
Chapman, Tamerlane. Mentioned 975
Chapman, Thomas P. Mentioned 987
Chapman, William. Mentioned 813
Charlot, Chapman S.
Correspondence with
Blunt, James G 764, 862
Chivington, John M 790
Curtis, Samuel R 191, 369, 378, 731, 762, 763, 786, 841, 862, 881, 895
Halleck, Henry W 691

Page.

Charlot, Chapman S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
McKean, Thomas J 413, 732, 826, 827, 842, 862
Mitchell, Robert B 447
Weed, Theodore J 180
Mentioned 733
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Samuel R. Curtis.*
Charter Oak, Steamer. Mentioned 191
Chase, Franklin. Mentioned 142
For correspondence, etc., see *Tampico, Mexico, U. S. Consul-General at.*
Chase, George H.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 810
Mentioned 323, 753
Chase, John W. Mentioned 973
Chase, Salmon P. Mentioned 535
Cheek, Steamer. Mentioned 349
Cherokee, Steamer. Mentioned 209
Cherokee Indians. Re-enlistment of, in the Confederate service. Communications from
Maxey, Samuel B 1012
Spears, John, *et al* 1013
Chester, William E. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown 132, 216
Chever, D. A. For correspondence as Private Secretary, see *Colorado, Governor of.*
Chickering, Thomas E. Mentioned 67, 743
Chippewa Indians. Loyalty of. Communication from John Cook 768
Chitwood, Richard G. Mentioned 149, 190
Chivington, John M.
Correspondence with
Browne, S. E 845
Camp Collins, Colo., Commanding Officer at 695
Carleton, James H 615, 753
Charlot, Chapman S 790
Chase, George H 810
Colorado, Governor of 167, 257, 348, 614, 734, 844
Craig, W 896
Curtis, Samuel R 54, 79, 218, 483, 613, 660, 673, 695, 766, 843, 946
Curtis, Samuel S 809, 828, 843
Cutler, Martin B 627
Gill, A. J 844
Gray, Isaac 766, 797, 810
Kerber, Charles 752
Kuhl, Henry 615
Sanborn, George L 323
Shoup, George L 753
Toombly, W. R 896
War Department, U. S 809
Wilder, William F 797
Mentioned 54, 110, 495, 763, 808, 898, 980, 981
Choteau, Steamer. Mentioned 932
Chouteau, P. Mentioned 81
Christensen, Christian T. Mentioned 7, 20, 283, 758, 883
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Edward R. S. Canby.*
Christmas, H. H. Mentioned 989

Page.

Christopher, James. Mentioned 123
Chrysler, Morgan H. Mentioned 450, 549
Church, ———. Mentioned 71
Churchill, Thomas J.
Assumes temporary command of District of Arkansas 1088
Mentioned 219, 234, 952, 1015, 1043, 1074, 1086
Reassumes command of Division 1070
Claggett, Milton M. Mentioned 977
Clapp, William H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Francis J. Herron*.
Clara Bell, Steamer. Mentioned 349
Clark, Charles J. Mentioned 968
Clark, Charles S.
Correspondence with
Carr, Eugene A 211, 233
Engelmann, Adolph 876
Mentioned 233, 851, 853, 875, 876, 889–891, 937, 979
Clark, Curtis. Mentioned 984
Clark, George W. Mentioned 968
Clark, H. M. Mentioned 1094
Clark, John B., jr.
Correspondence with John S. Marmaduke 1071, 1074–1076
Mentioned 1040, 1074, 1090, 1095
Staff. Announcement of 1095
Clark, John B., sr. Mentioned 1014, 1029
Clark, John G.
Correspondence with Charles S. Lovell 829, 830
Mentioned 143, 829
Clark, John M.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 206
Mentioned 100, 102, 110, 134, 146, 158, 159, 296
Clark, John P. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 333
Clark, Jonas J. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 271, 272, 300
Clark, Thomas P. Mentioned 981
Clark, William H. For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Francis J. Herron*.
Clarke, Charles E. Mentioned 912
Clarke, William T.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 412
Mentioned 273, 657
Clarkson, Thaddeus S.
Correspondence with
Carr, Eugene A 72, 84
Ryan, Abraham H 405
Mentioned 73
Clary, Michael C. Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies 926
Clay, ———. Mentioned 941
Clay County, Mo. Skirmish in, July 4, 1864. Communication from Edward M. Samuel 44
Clayton, Powell.
Correspondence with
Carr, Eugene A 23, 44, 98, 144, 145, 265, 287, 331, 419, 475, 559, 604, 746, 785, 786, 793, 855, 877, 878, 891, 911
Steele, Frederick 43, 48, 97, 107, 144, 145, 264, 356, 357, 386, 419, 433, 665, 686, 784, 785, 854, 877, 878, 911, 921, 936
Mentioned ... 106, 174, 232, 355, 385, 401, 432, 452, 486, 537, 601, 782, 793, 874, 979, 1076

Page.
Clements, Henry. Mentioned 836
Clendenin, J. P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Joseph O. Shelby.*
Cleveland, James S. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 340, 374
Rosecrans, William S 312
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James H. Ford.*
Clever, Charles P.
Correspondence with
Attorney-General's Office, U. S 111
Carleton, James H 64
Mentioned 113
Clinton, Steamer. Mentioned 5
Closson, Henry W. Mentioned 57, 104, 326, 832
Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage. See *Munitions of War.*
Cloud, William F. Mentioned 980, 1072
Clowney, John.
Correspondence with
Brown, Joseph R 514
Burton, Lewis S 546, 548
Gardner, Patrick S 949
Phillips, Henry F 947
Sibley, Henry H 15, 45, 65, 94, 103, 170, 195, 279, 463, 512, 514, 546, 617, 628, 644, 696, 739, 756, 776, 777, 815, 947
Mentioned 210, 211, 278, 279, 348, 548, 616, 617, 695, 696, 814, 948, 949, 988
Clybourn, John H. Mentioned 971
Cobb, Amasa. Mentioned 830
Cobb, John C. Mentioned 305, 306, 969
Cochran, John R. Mentioned 977
Cockrell, Francis M. Mentioned 1016
Cockrell, J. V. Mentioned 289, 309, 339, 476–478
Coff, James. Mentioned 50
Coffee, John T. Mentioned 288, 665, 1036
Coggswell, ———. Mentioned 669
Cohrs, Gustavus. Mentioned 164, 173
Colburn, Ledyard. Mentioned 66
Cole, A. H. Correspondence with C. D. Hill 1052
Cole, Nelson.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 955
Mentioned 686, 955, 974
Coleman, Charles F. Mentioned 522
Coles, Charles J. Correspondence with Adolph Engelmann 875
Colley, Patten.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Mentioned 12, 689, 977
Colley, Samuel G.
Correspondence with
Bent, William W 735
Colorado, Governor of 673, 735
Mentioned 734
Collier, Robert A. Mentioned 912
Collin, Captain. Mentioned 42
Collins, Lieutenant. Mentioned 634, 635
Collins, Garrett L. Mentioned 726, 728

Page.

Collins, William O.
Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell 218
Mentioned 392, 429, 448, 449, 463, 484, 661
Colonel Stell, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Colonay, ———. Mentioned 938
Colorado, Governor of. Correspondence with
Browne, S. E 810, 843, 844, 864
Carleton, James H 167
Cassidy, ——— 614
Chivington, John M 167, 257, 346, 674, 734, 844
Colley, Samuel G 673, 735
Curtis, Samuel R 53, 256, 302, 484, 613, 661, 765, 805
Dole, William P 644
Gerry, Elbridge 843
Mitchell, Robert B 168
Sheldon, A. L 482
War Department, U. S 644, 694, 695, 735, 809, 828
Colorado Territory. Indian hostilities in. Communications from
Chivington, John M 673, 695
Colorado Territory, Governor of 661
Colorado Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* McLain's, 78, 137, 167, 630, 964.
Cavalry—*Companies:* Browne's Militia, 864, 865, 896, 897. *Regiments:* 1st, 55, 110, 323, 483, 491, 545, 692, 735, 753, 765, 827, 829, 895, 981, 984; 2d, 11, 73, 128–131, 160, 204, 246, 250, 252, 292, 309, 437, 490, 765, 773, 775, 793, 894, 896, 897, 927, 960, 975; 3d, 797, 844, 981.
Colton, ———. Mentioned 463
Colton, Gustavus A. Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 398, 578, 751
Commercial, Steamer. Mentioned 84, 143, 585, 782, 783, 953
Comstock, Heman N. Mentioned 722
Condray, Mincher. Mentioned 984
Conduct of the War. Communication from Trusten Polk 1080
Cone, John E. Mentioned 960
Confederate States. Review of condition of military affairs throughout the. Communications from
Bragg, Braxton 1089
Reynolds, Thomas C 1021
Confederate Troops.
Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 15th, 230.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
List of, transferred to east of the Mississippi River. Communication from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, U. S. A 1056
Organization, strength, etc., Trans-Mississippi Department. 1014, 1035, 1037, 1098
Congdon, J. D. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 572
Conkey, Theodore. Mentioned 731, 732, 774
Conley, ———. Mentioned 753
Connecticut Troops.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* 2d, 280, 802, 904, 969.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 1st, 662, 737.
Infantry—*Regiments:* 9th, 67, 352, 633; 12th, 66, 633; 13th, 67, 633.
Conolly, Henry. Mentioned 809
Conrad, ———. Mentioned 749
Conrad, Archelus M. Mentioned 969

Page.
Conrow, A. H. Mentioned 1015
Conyers, ———. Mentioned 595, 787
Cook, A. V. Mentioned 1043
Cook, Henry N. Mentioned 912
Cook, John.
Correspondence with John Pope 342, 768
Mentioned 32
Cook, Samuel H. Mentioned 634
Cook, T. M. C. Mentioned 778
Cooley, J. C. Mentioned 34
Cooper, Douglas H.
Assignment to command 1019
Correspondence with
Reed, R. D 1008
Maxey, Samuel B 1008
Scales, J. A 1008
Shannon, William H 1008
Mentioned 11, 23, 212, 458, 538, 574, 753, 1007, 1019, 1072, 1078, 1086
Cooper, Samuel. Mentioned 1011, 1031, 1059
For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Copeland, Joseph T. Mentioned 806, 977
Cora, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Corless, ———. Mentioned 384
Cornell, Hiram. Mentioned 978
Cornegy, ———. Mentioned 89, 99
Corns, James H. Mentioned 974
Cortina, Juan N. Mentioned 916, 990, 1089
Corwin, C. J. Mentioned 941
Cosgrove, John.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 639, 687, 960
Mentioned 9, 977
Cossitt, Chauncy M. Mentioned 766
Cottet, Jules. Mentioned 997
Cotton.
Capture and disposition of. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby .. 710
Illicit trade in, within Union lines. Communications from George B. Hodge 1064, 1068
Regulations concerning exportation of, etc. Communications from E. Kirby Smith 1062, 1063
Coulston, William H. Mentioned 282
Coult, Theodore A.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 15, 277
Mentioned 302, 674, 987
Coulter, Edward. Mentioned 969
Covington, Elias. Mentioned 794
Cowan, John. Mentioned 353
Cowan, Jonathan H. Correspondence with John W. Davidson 649
Cox, James R. S. Mentioned 971
Cox, Samuel P.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 376
Mentioned 317, 318, 346, 362, 364, 370, 376
Coy, Henry J. Mentioned 573
Craft, Elijah R. For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *Richard Arnold.*

Page

Craig, Fort. See *Fort Craig.*
Craig, James.
Correspondence with
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 296
Shanklin, John H 344
Mentioned 52, 91, 100, 134, 161, 163, 270, 293–295, 339, 494, 542, 967, 977
Craig, W. Correspondence with John M. Chivington 896
Craigie, David J. Mentioned 462
Cramer, Joseph A. Mentioned 673
Crandal, Robert M. Mentioned 986
Crandall, Eli J.
Correspondence with
Davis, C. C 252
Fisk, Clinton B 273, 299, 410, 562
Mentioned 443, 824, 978
Crandall, John R. Mentioned 713
Crane, Horace O. Mentioned 866
Cranor, David.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 509
Mentioned 439, 586, 595, 596, 688, 689, 730
Crawford, William A. Mentioned 786, 854, 877, 1040
Crawford, William H. Mentioned 317
Crebs, John M.
Correspondence with Michael K. Lawler 353
Mentioned 353, 635, 969, 970
Creighton, James H. Mentioned 560
Cremer, Harrison W. Mentioned 809, 981
Creole, Steamer. Mentioned 58
Crittenden, Thomas T.
Correspondence with John V. Du Bois 215
Mentioned 976
Crocker, Marcellus M. Mentioned 789
Crooks, William.
Assignment to command 583
Assumes command of District of Eastern Arkansas 584
Correspondence with
Steele, Frederick 744, 850, 873
Washburn, Cadwallader C 684, 934, 952
Mentioned 583, 584, 635, 714, 979
Staff. Announcement of 584
Crosby, J. Schuyler. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks.*
Cross, John. Mentioned 389
Crouse, George W. Mentioned 253
Crowell, John M. Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies 180
Cummings, Joseph. Mentioned 117
Curran, Sterrit M. Mentioned 790
Currie, Leonard D. H. Mentioned 67
Curry, Elijah S. Mentioned 972
Curtice, Henry J. For correspondence as Post Adjutant, see *William Pfaender.*
Curtis, Julia, Mrs. Mentioned 671
Curtis, Orren A. Mentioned 598, 963

Page.

Curtis, Samuel R.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. ... 140
Atkinson, Henry M. ... 721
Blunt, James G ... 589, 611, 629, 642, 670, 692, 707, 796
Brown, Egbert B. ... 187, 202, 347
Carelton, James H ... 615
Charlot, Chapman S. ... 191, 369, 378, 731, 762, 763, 788, 841, 862, 881, 895
Chivington, John M ... 54, 79, 218, 483, 613, 660, 673, 695, 766, 843, 946
Cleveland, James S ... 340, 374
Colorado, Governor of ... 53, 256, 302, 484, 613, 661, 765, 865
Curtis, Samuel S. ... 127, 321, 322, 445, 588, 720, 763, 808, 826
Davies, Thomas A. ... 166, 209, 256, 323
Drake, Samuel A. ... 137, 165, 179, 256
Durbin, James ... 255
Elder, Peter P ... 944
Everett, Horace ... 626
Everton, Charles E. ... 462
Fisk, Clinton B. ... 14, 77, 92, 101, 133, 159–161, 206, 250, 251, 295, 296, 314, 321, 322, 342, 462, 511, 561, 562, 610, 611, 656, 721
Ford, James H. ... 11, 146, 151–155, 178, 204, 248, 339, 340, 491, 578, 692
Fort Kearny, Nebr., Commanding Officer at ... 644
Gillespie, N. A ... 642, 659, 694, 708
Gove, Greenville L. ... 789
Halleck, Henry W ... 191, 368, 413, 445, 483, 610, 641, 691, 731, 762, 914, 944
Holloway, George A. ... 93, 160, 163, 178
Hunt, Robert H. ... 413
Jennison, Charles R. ... 166, 179, 963
Kansas City, Mo., Commanding Officer at ... 341
Kansas, Governor of ... 27, 445, 641, 825, 826
Lawrence, Kans., Commanding Officer at ... 796
Livingston, Robert R ... 882
Loan, Benjamin F. ... 226, 274
McCahon, J. A ... 256
McDowell, James L ... 136, 179
McKean, Thomas J ... 28, 29, 54, 63, 78, 102, 136, 137, 165, 191, 275, 276, 323, 369, 377, 397, 625, 641, 720, 749, 763, 789, 924, 925, 945
McLain, William D ... 138, 217
Mason, Oliver P. ... 721
Mitchell, Robert B ... 141, 276, 302, 370, 429, 448, 462, 612, 613, 643, 659, 671, 672, 691, 722, 734, 752, 765
Nebraska, Governor of ... 447, 461, 626, 643, 964
Olathe, Kans., Commanding Officer at ... 347
Otis, George K ... 661
Park, George S. ... 136, 159
Parsons, Lewis B. ... 199
Pratt, John ... 672, 673
Price, James A. ... 166
Robinson, George T ... 209, 253, 275, 302, 321
Rosecrans, William S ... 92, 126, 127, 145, 174, 185, 253, 266, 321, 332, 793, 808
Suess, Henry ... 187
Sykes, George ... 895
Thayer, John M ... 73
Troy, John ... 166

Page.

Curtis, Samuel R.—Continued.
Correspondence with
War Department, U. S. ... 691, 856
Wilcox, John A ... 276, 428
Wilson, Thomas J ... 78, 93, 138
Wood, Samuel N ... 643
Mentioned ... 54, 55, 86, 90–92, 100, 133, 137, 146, 152, 156–158, 162, 163, 165, 175, 177, 191, 198, 199, 202, 209, 218, 241, 245–247, 251, 256, 277, 292, 311, 313–315, 341, 363, 376–378, 387, 413, 436, 447, 448, 485, 495, 589, 672, 691, 723, 735, 739, 750, 752, 763, 765, 773, 775, 789, 790, 796, 804, 826, 828, 842, 843, 862, 863, 893, 896, 898, 928, 965, 980, 981, 1054
Curtis, Samuel R., Mrs. Mentioned ... 14, 671
Curtis, Samuel S.
Correspondence with
Chivington, John M ... 809, 828, 843
Curtis, Samuel R ... 127, 321, 322, 445, 588, 720, 763, 808, 826
Fisk, Clinton B ... 315, 445, 462, 828, 862, 893
Ford, James H ... 312
Jennison, Charles R ... 896
Mitchell, Robert B ... 448, 589
Weaver, George J ... 323
Mentioned ... 11, 128, 175, 204, 613
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Samuel R. Curtis*.
Curtiss, Jacob S. Mentioned ... 849
Cutler, Benjamin C. Mentioned ... 167
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *James H. Carleton*.
Cutler, Martin B. Correspondence with John M. Chivington ... 627
Dagwell, George A. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks ... 582
Dakota Territory.
Expedition against Sioux Indians in, July 25–Oct. 8, 1864. Communication from Alfred Sully ... 228
Indian affairs in. Statement of I-ha-o-jan-jan (Indian) ... 464
Dakota Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Battalions*: 1st, 30, 675, 988.
Dale, Douglas.
Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown ... 215, 268, 290, 338
Mentioned ... 268, 289, 292, 336–338
Dale, Kate, Steamer. Mentioned ... 350
Dale, Nicholas H. Mentioned ... 856, 974
Dale, Weekley. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk ... 62
Damon, ———. Mentioned ... 216
Dana, Charles A. Mentioned ... 966
For correspondence as Assistant Secretary, see *War Department, U. S.*
Dana, Napoleon J. T.
Assignment to command ... 592
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S ... 663, 711, 821, 873
Slocum, Henry W ... 556
Mentioned ... 37, 464, 592, 598, 769, 770
Danforth, ———. Mentioned ... 595
Daniels, Don A. Mentioned ... 883
Darling, ———. Mentioned ... 938
Darling, Mrs. Mentioned ... 938

Page

Darrow, Jonathan.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 701
Mentioned 699, 700, 737, 738, 756, 791, 883, 929
Drahiell, George R. Mentioned 1098
David, James B.
Correspondence with John Pratt 693
Mentioned 693, 765
Davidson, John M. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 858
Davidson, John W.
Correspondence with
Arnold, Richard 496
Banks, Nathaniel P 580
Canby, Edward R. S 449, 591, 680, 740
Cowan, Jonathan E 649
Mentioned 37, 45, 82, 401, 538, 681, 800
Staff. Announcement of 46
Davies, Thomas A.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 138
Clary, Michael C 926
Crowell, John M 180
Curtis, Samuel R 166, 209, 256, 323
Lawrence, Kans., Mayor of 926
McKean, Thomas J 414
Treat, L. S 751
Tunison, John 370
Mentioned 28, 54, 302, 495, 508, 763, 788, 862, 980, 982
Staff. Announcement of 462
Davis, ———. Mentioned 394
Davis, Captain. Mentioned 679
Davis, Benjamin F. Mentioned 685
Davis, C. C. Correspondence with Eli J. Crandall 252
Davis, Daniel. Mentioned 773
Davis, Edmund J.
Correspondence with Benjamin S. Roberts 41
Mentioned 5, 40, 41, 327, 499, 799
Davis, Edwin P. Mentioned 66
Davis, Frank. Mentioned 544, 564, 609, 667, 858
Davis, George D. Mentioned 273
Davis, Hasbrouck. Mentioned 143, 472, 486, 800
Davis, Hugh. Mentioned 773
Davis, James H. Mentioned 207, 375, 395, 412, 977
Davis, Jefferson.
Correspondence with
Adams, Wirt 991
Arkansas, Governor of 1054
Behan, J. Henry 1022, 1024, 1026
Bragg, Braxton 1022
Lubbock, Francis R 1005
War Department, C. S 1006, 1022, 1023, 1031, 1055
Mentioned 13, 158, 161, 1006, 1007, 1011, 1015, 1017, 1022, 1023, 1025, 1030–1032, 1034, 1035, 1038, 1049, 1056, 1059, 1074, 1079, 1082–1804
Davis, Nelson H. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 324

Page.

Davis, Nicholas S.
Correspondence with
Carleton, James H 811
Fort Union, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at 828
Mentioned 512
Davis, Samuel B. Mentioned 670
Davis, Werter R. Mentioned 79, 982
Davis, William. Mentioned 936
Day, Henry M. Correspondence with Francis J. Herron 532
Day, Nicholas W. Mentioned 67
Dean, ———. Mentioned 930
Dean, Chauncey C. Mentioned 82, 105
Dearing, J. W. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 333
De Blanc, Alcibiades. Mentioned 1052
De Bolt, Rezin A. Mentioned 427, 669, 942
De Forrest, Cyrus H. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *James H. Carleton.*
Dege, A. E. Mentioned 1035
Delaware Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st,** 802, 833, 904, 969.
De Lisle, ———. Mentioned 813
Demarrar, Joe. Mentioned 530, 531, 678, 679
Dennis, Elias S.
Assignment to command 759
Correspondence with
Guppey, Joshua J 781
Herron, Francis J 816, 849
Lawler, Michael K 498, 600, 781, 816
Slocum, Henry W 434
Mentioned 5, 16, 434, 473, 744, 759, 760, 815, 817, 819, 820, 834, 919, 932, 952, 968
Denny, Alexander F.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 748, 895
McNair, Charles A 368
Mentioned 479, 625, 963
Des Anges, Robert. Mentioned 354
De Smith, Marquis. Mentioned 794
Deus, Charles. Mentioned 812, 985
Devendorf, Henry C. Mentioned 974
Devine, Thomas J. Mentioned 1017
De Witt, W. H. Mentioned 316
Diana, Steamer. Mentioned 434, 1078
Dick, Adolph. Mentioned 653
Dickerson, Eli. Mentioned 981
Dickinson, Andrew G. Mentioned 989
Dickson, R. Mentioned 991
Diegel, George. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 427, 824
Dietrich, Henry.
Correspondence with John McNeil 939
Mentioned 939
Dietz, Henry F. Mentioned 974
Dill, Daniel J.
Correspondence with Henry F. Phillips 948
Mentioned 948
Dimon, Charles A. R. Mentioned 813
Dix, Steamer. Mentioned 209

Page.
Dix, John A. Mentioned 67
Dobbin, Archibald S.
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 994, 1002, 1010, 1034, 1050, 1067
Mentioned 42, 356, 401, 434, 453, 501, 502, 521, 594, 601, 604, 635, 702, 704, 745, 836, 837, 869, 873, 874, 934, 991, 1001, 1002, 1036, 1051
Dockery, Thomas P. Mentioned 219, 234, 1075, 1076
Dodge, Isaac C. Mentioned 860
Dodge, James H.
Correspondence with
Blunt, James G 625
McKean, Thomas J 378
Mentioned 369, 984
Dolan, Michael. Mentioned 532
Dole, George. Mentioned 980
Dole, William P.
Correspondence with
Colorado, Governor of 644
Steck, Michael 899, 901
Mentioned 898, 899, 901, 902
Doleman, John A. Mentioned 977
Donaldson, Hugh S.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 493, 868
Mentioned 305, 579, 679
Donelson, Charles. Mentioned 754
Doniphan, John. Mentioned 246
Donnie, Mark. Mentioned 645
Donovan, Edward. Mentioned 979
Dorman, Louis. Mentioned 431
Dornblaser, Benjamin.
Assignment to command 759
Mentioned 759, 760, 815, 817, 952, 968
Dorsey, Caleb. Mentioned 996
Dougherty, John. Mentioned 426
Doughty, Elijah N. Mentioned 925
Douglas, H. T. Mentioned 1031, 1041
Douglass, Joseph B.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 44, 319, 411, 440, 461, 480, 509, 576, 624, 640, 656, 667, 705, 706, 857, 858, 924, 943, 962
Leonard, Reeves 914, 963
Rosecrans, William S 375, 394, 411, 422, 440, 479, 480, 509, 527, 528, 544, 564, 609, 610, 667, 880, 943, 962
Mentioned 38, 60, 61, 109, 158, 274, 301, 308, 319, 335, 362, 363, 366, 368, 374, 393, 412, 422, 425, 440, 479, 481, 482, 494, 508, 510, 527, 560, 688, 690, 691, 705, 881, 942, 967, 978
Douglass, T. S. Mentioned 1035
Dove, Steamer. Mentioned 197
Downing, ———. Mentioned 689
Downing, Jacob. Mentioned 614
Downing, William. Mentioned 207, 296
Doyal, H. R. Mentioned 383, 649
Drake, George B.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 551
Mentioned 683

For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks.*

Page.

Drake, Samuel A.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R. 127, 165, 179, 256
Park, George S. 137
Mentioned 369, 862
Draper, Daniel M.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 44, 77, 312, 345, 490, 507, 526, 527
Holloway, George A. 110
Mentioned 38, 93, 100, 156, 158, 161, 163, 178, 179, 190, 245, 246, 250, 251, 269, 292, 296, 340, 341, 390, 479, 480, 490, 509, 544, 625
Drayton, Thomas F.
Correspondence with John S. Ford 1069, 1088
Mentioned 1001, 1014, 1098
Dresher, Valentine. Mentioned 985
Drienbon, Mrs. Mentioned 101
Drooping Wind. (Indian.) Mentioned 531, 590
Drouillard, James P.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 891
Mentioned 544, 686
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Drumhiller, William. Mentioned 977
Drummond, Willis. Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 263
Dryden, John D. S.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 345
Mentioned 392
Dubois, E. Leon. Mentioned 985
Du Bois, John V.
Correspondence with
Crittenden, Thomas T. 215
Hilliard, Hiram 200
Rosecrans, William S 571, 636
Mentioned 8, 215, 335, 570, 585, 686
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Dudley, E. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 316
Dudley, Nathan A. M. Mentioned 45, 66, 82, 105
Duff, James. Mentioned 1070, 1071, 1098
Duff, William L. Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 29
Pope, John 29
Sibley, Henry H 38
Duncan, Joseph W. Mentioned 1095
Duncan, Thomas.
Correspondence with John Pope 512, 579
Mentioned 512, 619
Dunlap, W. W. Mentioned 1099
Dunn, Clark. Mentioned 984
Du Peri, Charles. Mentioned 142, 143
Durbin, James. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 255
Durgin, George W., jr. Mentioned 681
Durwan, Pierre. Mentioned 629
Dutton, Harvey J. Mentioned 971

Page.

Dwight, Charles C.
Correspondence with
Lawler, Michael K 186
Roberts, Benjamin S 47
Mentioned 67, 105, 330
Dwight, James F. Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 474
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Eugene A. Carr.*
Dwight, William. Mentioned 34, 40, 647, 967
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Nathaniel P. Banks.*
Dwyer, Charles E.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 367
Mentioned 376
Dwyer, Joseph E. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas F. Drayton.*
Dyer, Clarence H. Mentioned 433, 951
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Eugene A. Carr.*
Dyer, Isaac. Mentioned 66
Dyer, Joel H. Mentioned 766
Eads, David K. Mentioned 51
Eads, James D. Mentioned 823
Eames, ———. Mentioned 194
Earickson, Richard. Mentioned 657
Earl, Isaac N.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 196, 741, 884
Mentioned 742
Early, ———. Correspondence with Alfred M. Lay 940
Early, Jubal A. Mentioned 1000, 1012, 1016, 1029
Early, Peter, sr. Mentioned 426
Eaton, Ethan W.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 324, 325
Mentioned 986
Eaton, Lucien. Mentioned 687
Eayre, George S. Mentioned 984
Eberman, Reuben J.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 301
Mentioned 424, 526, 541, 748
Edgerton, Alonzo J. Mentioned 970
Edington, Elijah. Mentioned 978
Edington, John A. Mentioned 378, 428, 589
Edwards, James W.
Correspondence with Hiram M. Hiller 956
Mentioned 308, 975
Edwards, John. Mentioned 980
Edwards, John N. Mentioned 1073
Eitzen, Charles D. Mentioned 176
Eldin, James A. Mentioned 828
For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Elder, Peter P. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 944
Eldridge, Israel H. Mentioned 976
Elgin, Gustavus A. Mentioned 1095
Ellet, Alfred W. Mentioned 497, 535, 536, 557, 712, 713, 742
Elliott, Isaac H. Mentioned 971
Elliott, W. H. Mentioned 989
Ellis, Mrs. Mentioned 476, 606
Ellis, George M. Mentioned 962

Page.

Ellison, ———. Mentioned 212
Ellison, James. Mentioned 730
Ellison, Samuel. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 64, 115
Ellsworth, ———. Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 747
Ellsworth, Allen.
Correspondence with James G. Blunt 721
Mentioned 545, 630
Elmer, Edward P.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 289, 309
Ford, James H 857, 939, 940
Pleasonton, Alfred 525, 959
Mentioned 131, 939, 960
Emerson, Charles. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks.*
Emery, Frederic W. Mentioned 46
Emilie, Steamer. Mentioned 79, 154, 166, 175, 178, 208, 341, 457, 751
Emory, William H.
Assumes command of 1st and 2d Divisions, 19th Army Corps 34
Correspondence with Joseph J. Reynolds 5, 17, 58
Mentioned 5, 17
Staff. Announcement of 34
Empress, Steamer.
Defense of. Congratulatory Orders. Rosecrans 773
Mentioned 583, 773, 784, 1085
Engelmann, Adolph.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 852, 890, 891
Bussey, Cyrus 835
Carr, Eugene A 851–853, 875, 876, 889, 890, 909, 910, 937
Clark, Charles S 876
Coles, Charles J 875
West, Joseph R 875
Mentioned 741, 834–836, 978
English, ———. Mentioned 109
English, Ed. Mentioned 754
Ennis, John. Mentioned 970
Eno, Frank. Mentioned 408, 686
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Enos, Herbert M. Mentioned 512
Ensign, Edgar T. Mentioned 417, 434, 453, 502
Epperson, Richard. Mentioned 143
Era No. 3, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Erskine, Albert. Mentioned 979
Ervin, ———. Mentioned 77
Erwin, William H. Mentioned 595
Estes, ———. Mentioned 945
Eubanks, Ambrose C. Mentioned 415
Evans, Captain. Mentioned 861
Evans, E. P. Mentioned 698, 700
Evans, Frank D. Mentioned 706
Evans, John. Mentioned 276, 277, 302, 695, 739, 793, 843–845
For correspondence, etc., see *Colorado, Governor of.*
Evans, William H. Mentioned 981
Evening Star, Steamer. Mentioned 236, 237, 341

Page.
Evens, Isaac F. Correspondence with James H. Ford 216, 761
Everett, Charles. Mentioned 952, 973
Everett, Horace. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 626
Everton, Charles E.
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 462
Mentioned 984
Ewing, Ash. Mentioned 941
Ewing, Henry. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John S. Marmaduke.*
Ewing, Hugh, jr. Mentioned 61
Ewing, James A.
Correspondence with Hiram M. Hiller 595, 838
Mentioned 99, 266, 974
Ewing, Thomas, jr.
Correspondence with
Adams, O. N 860
Baker, James H 879
Bassett, F. H 891
Burris, John T 24, 25, 36, 99, 186, 200, 214, 238–240, 266, 308, 405, 420, 505
Hiller, Hiram M 8, 787, 855, 922, 956
Hunter, William T 74, 99
McNeil, John 892, 912
Porter, David D 49
Rosecrans, William S 147, 238, 239, 955
Thomson, James C 225
Tyler, John F 24, 148, 213, 224, 240, 241, 267, 288, 372, 420, 437, 492, 636, 653
West, Elias P 455
Wilson, James 786, 794, 838, 855, 892
Mentioned 126, 225, 359, 571, 687, 772, 805, 880, 974
Exact, Steamer. Mentioned 58
Pagan, James F.
Assignment to command 1090
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 1025
Mentioned 6, 37, 95, 96, 98, 106, 144, 145, 197, 219, 234, 264, 356, 372, 417, 419, 433, 434, 451, 452, 455, 474, 549, 665, 850, 854, 869, 936, 1015, 1036, 1040–1042, 1090, 1094
Fairchild, Steamer. Mentioned 434, 713
Fanny Ogden, Steamer. Mentioned 90, 146, 152, 154, 175, 177, 178, 198, 199, 247, 267, 309, 336, 338, 359, 360, 388, 389, 788, 840, 957, 958
Faringhy, Louis O. Mentioned 986
Farr, Alpha B. Mentioned 67
Farragut, David G.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 3, 67, 228, 379, 399, 449
Mentioned 229, 549, 784, 798
Farrar, Bernard G.
Correspondence with Martin R. M. Wallace 726
Mentioned 726, 727
Farrington, Seth C. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Joseph J. Reynolds.*
Faust, J. W. Mentioned 1033
Fawn, U. S. S. Mentioned 935
Fayetteville, Ark. Expedition from Cassville, Mo., to, Aug. 23–28, 1864, and skirmish (24th) at Gerald Mountain, Ark. Communication from Hugh Cameron 923
Feagans, William H. Mentioned 301
Felsenthal, Louis. Mentioned 915, 986

Page.
Ferguson, Isaac H. Mentioned 975
Ferguson, Richard L.
Correspondence with Henry Neill 267
Mentioned 289, 309, 310
Fessler, John. Mentioned 653, 975
Ffrench, William. Mentioned 987
Fickle, Miss. Mentioned 76
Field, George B. Mentioned 770
Fillebrown, Henry C. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Christopher C. Andrews.*
Fillmore, John S. Mentioned 765, 767
Fillport, ——. Mentioned 859
Fillport, Barton. Mentioned 859
Fillport, David. Mentioned 859
Finkler, William. Mentioned 258
Fischer, Major. Mentioned 847
Fish, Stillman O. Mentioned 431, 972
Fishback, William H. M.
Correspondence with
Kansas, Governor of 750
McKean, Thomas J 446
Mentioned 749
Fisher, J. J. Mentioned 1088–1090
Fisk, Clinton B.
Appeal of, to loyal men of Northwest Missouri 294
Correspondence with
Baker, James 300
Bancroft, —— 92
Bangs, John 345
Barr, Andrew J 300, 346, 689
Bartlett, Solon A. C 480
Beller, Augustus G 92
Black, Joseph E 252
Brackman, Albert 299, 301, 394, 424, 441, 442
Bratton, Thomas B 300
Brewster, William H 693
Brown, Egbert B 176, 250, 271, 288
Caldwell, Joseph W 343, 440
Calvert, John L 427, 634
Cameron, Mo., Commanding Officer at 289
Carpenter, Amos 562
Carson, William 345
Casper, William 730
Catherwood, Edwin C 343, 364, 410, 443, 482, 507, 562, 575, 608, 640, 667, 748, 762, 841
Clark, John M 206
Clark, Jonas J 271, 272, 300
Clarke, William T 412
Colley, Patten 360
Cox, Samuel P 376
Crandall, Eli J 273, 299, 410, 562
Cranor, David 509
Curtis, Samuel R 14, 77, 92, 101, 133, 159–161, 206, 250, 251, 295, 296, 314, 321, 322, 342, 462, 511, 561, 562, 610, 611, 656, 731

Page.

Fiak, Clinton B.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel S 315, 445, 826, 862, 893
Dale, Weekley 62
Denny, Alexander F 748, 895
Diegel, George 427, 824
Douglass, Joseph B 44, 319,
411, 440, 461, 480, 509, 576, 624, 640, 656, 667, 705, 706, 857, 858, 924, 943, 962
Draper, Daniel M 44, 77, 312, 345, 490, 507, 526, 527
Dryden, John D. S 345
Dudley, E 316
Ford, James H 90, 251, 269, 312, 340
Foster, G. W 252
French, Edwin 730
Fuller, John R 62
Gilbert, David 427, 824
Glaze, Henry S 396
Goode, Robert F. H 300
Graham, I. H 427, 824
Hayward, John T. K 345, 366, 396, 423, 424, 441, 481, 507, 508, 543, 598
Hill, Jonathan 427, 824
Hilliard, Hiram 586, 595, 596, 688, 689, 730, 787, 794, 824
Holcomb, Ethan A 564
Holloway, George A 91, 100, 109, 133, 134, 161–163, 190, 206, 730, 748, 774
Hynes, Dennis J 439, 857
Johnston, Robert D 296
Josephs, Peter A 317
Kelsey, John 252
Krekel, Arnold 346
Leabo, Jacob A 300
Lemar, James T 300
Leonard, Reeves 226, 298, 640, 840, 880
Lewis, Benjamin W 298, 656, 658, 795
Lewis, Benjamin W., & Bros 272, 690
Lewis, William G 320
Loin, W. W 345
Loomis, J 444
McDermott, John 460, 774
McFerran, James 289
McGinnis, Strother H 62
McIlwrath, William 297
McKown, Isaac 300
Macon, Mo., Telegraph Operator at 376
Matlack, Lucius C. 272, 273, 298, 344, 345, 365, 366, 377, 395, 490, 508, 527, 808, 840
Miller, Seamen 318
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 363
Missouri, Governor of 11, 52, 316, 394
Moberly, William E 788, 825
Moore, Samuel J 135
Morrill, Henry L 823, 824
Noblett, G. W 273, 299
Packard, Charles E 317, 364
Park, George S 13, 101, 807

Page.

Fisk, Clinton B.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Plattsburg, Mo., Commanding Officer at 299
Pleasonton, Alfred 421, 439, 923
Poe, Benjamin F 316, 562
Price, W. A 444
Real, Martin T 300
Reid, W. A 706
Reybern, A. K 252
Riley, J. M 316
Rolston, William F 300
Rosecrans, William S 27, 38, 51, 60, 61, 90, 100, 109, 127, 133, 158, 216, 217, 226, 249, 250, 270, 293–295, 312–314, 340–342, 362, 363, 374, 392, 408, 409, 422, 439, 459, 478, 479, 490, 525, 526, 541–543, 574, 575, 586, 667, 688, 705, 718, 719, 747, 762, 773, 787, 839, 880, 942, 961, 962
Shanklin, John H 318, 343, 429, 442, 460, 483, 577, 586, 667, 668, 689, 690
Sleeper, E. A 689
Smith, Edward K 319
Smith, George 253, 298, 299, 317, 318
Stanley, Joseph 894
Swain, Andrew J 271, 297, 319, 365, 442, 443, 482, 483, 545
Switzler, William F 510
Tiffin, Clayton 12, 300, 575
Truax, Joseph 346
Tunison, John 461, 481, 508
Turney, John W 316
Whitmer, David P 12, 300
Williams, John F 52, 136, 178
Wilson, Thomas J 91
Mentioned 52, 62, 93, 110, 127, 129, 133, 146, 152, 153, 155, 157, 163, 173, 175, 177, 179, 185, 187, 190, 198, 208, 213, 241, 246, 274, 292, 296, 308, 311, 312, 315, 316, 321–323, 332, 339, 340, 344, 368, 374, 387, 388, 390, 391, 393, 394, 410, 412, 414, 425, 440, 480, 506, 526, 560, 572, 576, 585, 605, 610, 669, 730, 762, 787, 794, 894, 943, 962, 976
Fisk, Clinton B., Mrs. Mentioned 762
Fisk, Franklin. Mentioned 728
Fisk, James L.
Correspondence with Henry F. Phillips 948
Mentioned 30, 210, 278-280, 463, 518, 617, 697, 777, 791, 947-949
Fiske, William O.
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 432, 451, 472, 498, 519, 582, 648, 744, 769
Mentioned 432
Fitz, Andrew G. Mentioned 799
Fitzgerald, ———. Mentioned 638
Fitzgerald, William J. Mentioned 14, 79, 136, 199, 251, 256, 445, 794
Five Lodges. (Indian.) Mentioned 616
Flanagan, Thomas. Mentioned 965
Flanagin, Harris. Mentioned 1048, 1056
For correspondence, etc., see *Arkansas, Governor of.*
Flanders, Benjamin F. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 710
Flents, William. Mentioned 975
Fleah, M. M. Mentioned 941
Fleshler, Henry. Mentioned 330
Fletcher, Thomas C. Mentioned 838

Page.

Florida Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 1st, 800, 973; 2d, 974.
Fonda, John G. Mentioned 19, 646, 799, 800, 970
Foote, Adrian. Mentioned 801
Foote, Henry E. Mentioned 404, 416
Forbes, James H. Mentioned 943
Forbes, William. Mentioned 747, 748
Ford, ———. Mentioned 472, 807
Ford, B. D. Correspondence with Douglas H. Cooper 1008
Ford, George W. Mentioned 199, 200
Ford, James H.
Correspondence with
Boyd, Edward D 131
Brown, Egbert B 9, 25, 26, 50, 89, 130, 131, 151, 156, 269, 292, 311, 339, 340
Catherwood, Edwin C 839
Curtis, Samuel R 11, 146, 151–155, 178, 204, 248, 339, 340, 491, 578, 692
Curtis, Samuel S 312
Elmer, Edward P 857, 939, 940
Evens, Isaac F 216, 761
Fisk, Clinton B 90, 251, 269, 312, 340
Holloway, George A 155–157
McFerran, James 247
McKean, Thomas J 491
Manville, Guy C 269
Moonlight, Thomas 446, 914
Moses, Thomas, jr 131
Pleasonton, Alfred 391, 407, 408, 437, 477, 489, 573, 597, 607, 622, 623, 637, 760, 761, 823, 913, 939
Plumb, Preston B 939
Robinson, Alexander 437, 438
Rosecrans, William S 203, 204, 245–247, 290, 292, 311, 339, 374, 390, 391
Smith, J. Nelson 131
Stark, William H 457
Wise, William 130
Mentioned 11, 73, 74, 89, 92, 108, 127–130, 145, 146, 149–151, 158, 160, 162, 163, 174–177, 179, 185–191, 198, 199, 202–206, 236, 241, 243, 250, 251, 268, 270, 273, 275, 296, 311–313, 315, 319, 321, 323, 333, 336, 340–342, 345, 359, 360, 363, 374, 375, 377, 387, 388, 392, 406, 413, 421, 439, 476–478, 484, 572, 578, 585, 622, 623, 839, 841, 957, 958, 960, 975
Ford, John S.
Correspondence with
Drayton, Thomas F 1069, 1088
Magruder, John B 989, 990, 994, 1001
Veron, A 1089
Mentioned 990, 1014, 1026, 1069
Ford, Lewis A. Mentioned 101, 102, 127, 133, 136, 138, 439
Forney, John H.
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1062
Mentioned 1062, 1063
Forrest, Nathan B. Mentioned 37, 229, 230, 386, 417, 489, 550, 583, 594, 635, 650, 703, 716, 742, 878, 906, 1016
Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter. Defenses of. Communication from C. Powell Adams 529

Page.

Fort Craig, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 674
Fort Kearny, Nebr., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 644
Pratt, John 644
Fort Morgan, Ala. Surrender of, Aug. 23, 1864. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 832
Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 93, 578
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 812
Fort Union, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with
Carleton, James H 811
Davis, Nicholas S 828
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 661
Foster, Elkanah S. Mentioned 978
Foster, G. W. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 252
Foster, Jacob T.
Correspondence with Richard Arnold 599
Mentioned 431, 681
Foster, James P. (Lieutenant-Colonel.) Mentioned 67
Foster, James P. (U. S. Navy.).
Correspondence with.
Canby, Edward R. S 518
Roberts, Benjamin S 17
Mentioned 489, 887
Foster, John A. Mentioned 67
Foster, Melville U.
Correspondence with
Baker, William P 913
Brown, Egbert B 27, 51, 151, 244, 309
Pleasonton, Alfred 507, 597, 747, 823, 856, 913, 959
Mentioned 24, 268, 269, 289, 309, 913, 940
Foust, Joseph. Mentioned 972
Fouts, William D. Mentioned 962
Fowkes, William E. Mentioned 424
Fox, George W. Mentioned 968
Fraley, John W. Mentioned 998
Francis, John. Mentioned 589
Francis, Lyon S. Mentioned 669
Franklin, William B. Mentioned 496
Freeburn, Archibald B. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 10
Freeman, Thomas R.
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 1024, 1051, 1073
Mentioned 372, 373, 420, 458, 665, 772, 786, 787, 799, 891, 892, 912, 960, 961, 1036
French, ———. Mentioned 735
French, Albert H. Mentioned 987
French, Edwin. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 730
French, George R. Mentioned 771
French, Peter. Mentioned 34
Fresnier, Narcesse. Mentioned 734
Freudenberg, Charles G. Mentioned 988
Frink, Edwin B. Mentioned 987

Page.

Frisbie, Henry N.
Correspondence with Michael K. Lawler 803
Mentioned 970
Fritz, Emil. Mentioned 986
Frost, Captain. Mentioned 598
Frost, Charles H. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Cyrus Bussey*.
Fry, James B. Mentioned 897, 980
Fuchs, Frederick W. Mentioned 976
Fullbright, Daniel. Mentioned 458
Fuller, Allen C. For correspondence, etc., see *Illinois, Adjutant-General of*.
Fuller, Irving W. Mentioned 985
Fuller, John R. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 62
Fuller, William P. Mentioned 925
Fulton, David C. Mentioned 988
Funston, Edward H. Mentioned 972
Gallagher, George A.
Correspondence with James C. Tappan 1032
Mentioned 1032, 1033, 1090
Galloway, Charles. Mentioned 270
Galveston, Tex. Defense of. Communication from John B. Magruder 994
Gamble, Hamilton R. Mentioned 164, 987
Gamble, John W. Mentioned 415
Gamble, Thomas T. Mentioned 581, 743
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John P. Sherburne*.
Gannett, Isaac. Correspondence with
Rosecrans, William S 412
Sanderson, John P 975, 995, 412, 413
Gano, Richard M. Mentioned 538, 574, 1009, 1044, 1078, 1096
Gardiner, C. B. Mentioned 989
Gardner, Franklin.
Assignment to duty 1049
Mentioned 1049
Gardner, O. A. A. Mentioned 415
Gardner, Patrick S.
Correspondence with John Clowney 949
Mentioned 514, 547, 548, 947
Garland, Augustus H. Correspondence with War Department, C. S. 1042, 1048
Garland, Samuel. Mentioned 1007
Garrett, John A.
Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 911
Mentioned 889, 909, 910, 937, 978
Garrison, ——. Mentioned 987
Garth, Samuel A. Mentioned 975
Garza, Eugenio. Mentioned 1089
Gaskill, Charles B. Mentioned 973
Gates, Elijah. Mentioned 1016
Gates, Marvin M. Mentioned 729
Gatlen, Captain. Mentioned 730
Ganse, Lucian C.
Assignment to command 997
Correspondence with James C. Tappan 1096
Mentioned 997, 1071, 1086, 1095
Gazes[?], ——. Mentioned 909, 310

Page.

Geiger, Washington F.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 222, 296, 371, 453, 488, 568, 889
Carr, Eugene A 72, 417, 418, 433, 454
Mentioned 7, 22, 23, 122, 183, 221, 285, 385, 403, 404, 419, 475, 488, 521, 522, 584, 741, 746, 850, 853, 875, 887, 888, 907, 909–911, 979
Geisser, Frank. Mentioned 565
Geoffroy, Louis de. Mentioned 916
George, ———. Mentioned 486
George, Nannie. Mentioned 476
Gerhardt, John W. Mentioned 969
Gerry, Elbridge.
Correspondence with Governor of Colorado 843
Mentioned 843, 864
Gerster, Anton.
Correspondence with William Hoelcke 805
Mentioned 805
Getty, Thomas M. Mentioned 628
Gibbs[?], Colonel. Mentioned 600
Gilbert, Captain. Mentioned 721
Gilbert, David. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 427, 824
Gill, A. J.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 844
Mentioned 797, 843
Gill, Nelson G. Mentioned 971
Gillespie, N. A.
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 642, 659, 694, 708
Mentioned 731
Gillette, Lee P. Mentioned 981
Gillpatrick, John H. Mentioned 980
Glade, Julius. Mentioned 977
Glasgow, Steamer. Mentioned 209
Glaze, Henry S.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 396
Mentioned 109
Glenney, Daniel W. Mentioned 1064
Gober, Daniel. Mentioned 142
Godely, Captain. Mentioned 639, 655
Goelzer, Augustus. Mentioned 971
Gonzales, Nesario. Mentioned 578, 579
Good, Chaplin. Mentioned 1098
Good, Tilghman H. Mentioned 66
Goode, Lieutenant. Mentioned 949
Goode, Philip H. Mentioned 971
Goode, Robert P. H. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Goodwin, John W.
Correspondence with John Tunison 191
Mentioned 79, 140, 301, 982
Goodykoontz, Hamilton W. Mentioned 286, 356, 521, 558
Gordon, B. Frank. Mentioned 1034
Gordon, Cyrus. Mentioned 762, 774, 787, 788, 794, 807, 824
Gordon, George H.
Correspondence with
Bailey, Joseph 350
Buford, Napoleon B 500

Page.
Gordon, George H.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S..... 20, 121, 261, 386, 520, 648
Steele, Frederick 283, 821
Mentioned..... 22, 37, 105, 121, 122, 125, 126, 283, 284, 349, 350, 383, 386, 387, 400, 489, 500, 501, 524, 549, 550, 556, 583, 594, 601, 604, 605, 648, 703, 821, 951, 969
Gorgas, Josiah. Mentioned..... 1007, 1056
For correspondence, etc., see *Ordnance Department, C. S. A.*
Gorham, Samuel A. Mentioned 986
Gorman, James. Mentioned..... 278, 302
Goslee, Thomas. Mentioned 773
Gouldsberry, Simon. Mentioned 323
Gove, Greenville L.
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis..... 789
Mentioned..... 981
Grace, Mrs. Mentioned 784
Grace, John R.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C..... 835, 909
Steele, Frederick..... 232, 904
Mentioned..... 6, 143, 400, 401, 889, 905, 908, 935
Graham, Fred. Mentioned 563
Graham, I. H. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk..... 427, 824
Granger, Gordon. Mentioned..... 37, 326, 449, 466, 549, 566, 592, 593, 631, 632, 648, 681, 682, 710, 757, 779, 799, 802, 832, 848
Grant, Hiram P. Mentioned..... 979
Grant, U. S.
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 725
Duff, William L..... 29
Halleck, Henry W 3, 619, 680, 710, 739
Pope, John 662, 675
Mentioned 29, 37, 97, 106, 111, 112, 169, 264, 356, 386, 464, 662, 676, 686, 725, 736, 737, 754, 755, 883, 1012, 1027
Grass, Daniel. Mentioned 979
Graton, John R. Mentioned 980
Gravely, Joseph J.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 688
Mentioned..... 226, 360, 638
Graves, Phineas. Mentioned 979
Graves, Samuel B. Mentioned 910
For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *Eugene A. Carr.*
Graves, William H.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Andrews 488, 908
Mentioned..... 741, 905, 906, 908–910, 920, 921, 935, 979
Gray, Edmund B. Mentioned 978
Gray, Elijah J. Mentioned..... 971
Gray, Isaac.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 766, 797, 810
Mentioned..... 735, 797, 981
Gray, John B. Mentioned..... 409, 436, 526, 539
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Missouri, Adjutant-General of.*
Gray, John F. S. Mentioned 350
Greathouse, Frank M. Mentioned 265

Page

Green, Clark H. Mentioned 169, 755
Green, Louis F.
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 397
Mentioned 398, 984
Green, Thomas. Mentioned 982, 1045
Green, William D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Frederick Steele.*
Greene, Charles C. Mentioned 1021
Greene, Colton.
Correspondence with D. G. Hicks 1097
Mentioned 356, 1028, 1040, 1065
Greene, Henry A.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 674
Mentioned 615, 674, 985
Greene, Oliver D.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 717, 729
Mentioned 85, 100, 269, 345, 506, 570, 623, 686, 955
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Greene, William A. Mentioned 815, 817, 968
Greene, William H. Mentioned 246
Greer, ——. Mentioned 289, 309
Greer, James E. Mentioned 751
Greer, Samuel W. Mentioned 963
Gregg, Frank. Mentioned 149, 150, 176, 178, 189, 190
Gregg, Nathan P. Mentioned 994
Grey Eagle, Steamer. Mentioned 349
Grey, Joseph. Mentioned 925
Grier, David P. Mentioned 968
Grier, William N. Mentioned 619
Griesbach, Martin. Mentioned 606
Griffin, Captain. Mentioned 489
Griffin, Thomas H. Mentioned 981
Griffin, William H. Mentioned 1092
Griggs, Loren. Mentioned 64
Grill, John F. Mentioned 968
Grimes, E. B. Mentioned 912
Grimes, John. Mentioned 575
Groomer, David. Mentioned 51
Grove, William P. Mentioned 784, 854
Grover, Cuvier. Mentioned 17, 18, 34, 35, 40, 65–67, 647, 967
Guerrillas.
Military status claimed by certain. Communication from Clinton B. Fisk .. 719
Movements, operations, and depredations of. Communications from
Armstrong, J. J 164
Ball, Jackson 99
Barr, Andrew J 576
Bartlett, Solon A. C 425
Bassett, Jonathan M 178
Black, Joseph E., *et al* 252
Blair, Charles W 924
Brackman, Albert 424, 609
Bratton, Thomas B 300
Brown, Egbert B 8, 186, 188, 189, 289, 290, 336, 347, 388
Burch, Milton 249
Burris, John T 25

Page.

Guerrillas—Continued.
Movements, operations, and depredations of. Communications from
Carleton, James H 103
Carpenter, Amos 562
Casper, William 730
Cassidy, —— 614
Catherwood, Edwin C 608, 762, 839, 841
Chapman, H. B 271
Clark, John M 206
Clark, Jonas J 271, 300
Curtis, Samuel R 101, 126, 127, 133, 136, 137, 145
Davies, Thomas A 138
Davis, C. C 252
Dietrich, Henry 939
Douglass, Joseph B 411, 479, 527
Draper, Daniel M 77
Dryden, John D. S., *et al* 345
Ellsworth, —— 747
Eubanks, Ambrose C 415
Ewing, Thomas, jr 99, 241
Fisk, Clinton B 109, 158, 299, 362, 422, 439, 460, 608, 689, 747, 840
Ford, James H 204, 245, 246, 251, 573, 623, 913, 939
Foster, Melville U 309
Gamble, John W 415
Garnett, Isaac 375, 395
Glaze, Henry S 396
Guitar, Odon 421
Guthers, W. G 893
Hall, George H 178, 310, 388
Hayward, John T. K 345, 423, 543
Head, James D., *et al* 235
Hiller, Hiram M 787, 855
Hilliard, Hiram 688, 787
Holcomb, Ethan A 564
Holloway, George A 91, 100, 110, 133, 134, 159
Hunter, William T 99
Johnston, Robert D 296
King, Austin A 387
Leonard, Reeves 880
Lewis, Benjamin W., & Bros 272
Loudell, C., *et al* 609
McFerran, James 217
McGinnis, Strother H., *et al* 62
McKean, Thomas J 862
McNeil, John 938
Meyer, William 1077
Moore, Samuel J 135
Murphy, Richard 606
Packard, Charles E 317
Park, George S 101, 132, 134, 136, 137
Pleasonton, Alfred 730
Roberts, Preston 189
Rosecrans, William S 126, 234, 509, 839, 938

Pages.

Guerrillas—Continued.
Movements, operations, and depredations of. Communications from
Shoup, George L. 753
Smith, George 253, 317
Suess, Henry 188, 337, 541, 653, 718
Tiffin, Clayton 12
Totten, James 185
Tunison, John 191
Williams, George 859
Williams, John F 52
Wilson, James 855
Wirt, Samuel M 392
Wolfe, John S 540
Operations against. Communication from John M. Chivington 752
Orders in relation to treatment of. Communication from William S. Rosecrans 204
Organization of a force for the suppression of. Communication from Clinton B. Fisk 719
Proposed action touching. Communication from Thomas A. Davies 139
Guess, Tusy. Mentioned 1048
Guitar, Odon.
Assignment to command 266
Correspondence with
Boyd, J. W 596
Rosecrans, William S 148, 186, 200, 201, 215, 373, 421
Whybark, Levi E 372
Mentioned 225, 266, 393, 411, 822, 894
Relinquishes command of District of Rolla 912
Gulf, Department of the. (Union.)
Affairs in, generally. Communication from Michael K. Lawler 354
Amnesty to refugees and deserters. Communication from Thomas W. Sherman 281
Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, District of, created 581
Changes in organizations serving in. Communication from Nathaniel P. Banks 381
Dennis, Elias S., assigned to command of 2d Division, 19th Army Corps 759
Disloyalty of citizens of La Fourche Parish, in. Communication from Robert A. Cameron 683
Emory, William H., assumes command of 1st and 2d Divisions, 19th Army Corps 34
Herron, Francis J., assigned to command of District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson 581
Lawler, Michael K., assigned to command of forces at Morganza, La 47
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Andrews, George L. 834, 932
Arnold, Richard 497, 519, 551
Bailey, Joseph 350
Banks, Nathaniel P 16, 34, 56, 57, 68, 70, 82, 171, 261, 281, 352, 415, 430, 536, 581, 592, 599, 632, 646, 711, 758, 769, 801, 848, 917, 951
Benton, William P 47
Cameron, Robert A 59, 95, 328, 370, 582
Canby, Edward R. S 46, 56, 68, 94
Dennis, Elias S 781, 817

Page.

Gulf, Department of the. (Union)—Continued.
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Emory, William H 5
Fiske, William O 472, 582, 744
Gordon, George H 350, 648, 821
Hains, Peter C 885
Herron, Francis J 352, 683, 816, 818, 820, 834
Lawler, Michael K 105, 121, 327, 353, 415, 555, 648, 744, 781
McNeil, John 18, 259, 261, 383
Reynolds, Joseph J 5, 95, 105, 354, 451, 473, 552, 566, 648, 711, 781, 802, 815, 816, 832, 932, 952
Roberts, Benjamin S 17, 18, 35, 40
Sherburne, John P 82, 799
Sherman, Thomas W 497, 552, 593, 769, 885
Slocum, Henry W 434
Ullmann, Daniel 473, 537
Murder of certain Union men at Bayou des Allemands, La., October, 1862. Communication from Robert H. Cameron 917
Nickerson, Franklin S., relieved from duty in 326
Operations in. Communications from
Andrews, George L 932
Benton, William P 382, 600
Cameron, Robert A 70, 486
Hamlin, Cyrus 400
Herron, Francis J 886
Lawler, Michael K 41, 634
Remington, S. Pierre 567
Reynolds, Joseph J 919
Sherman, Thomas W 472
Ullmann, Daniel 354
Wallace, Martin R. M 726
Orders, series 1864—*Banks:* **Aug. 11**, 646.
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*Arnold:* **July 28**, 431.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Banks:* **No. 82**, 16; **No. 88**, 118; **No. 89**, 94; **No. 95**, 211; **No. 101**, 380; **No. 106**, 518; **No. 108**, 566; **No. 112**, 800; **No. 113**, 801; **No. 115**, 848; **No. 117**, 904; **No. 118**, 885; **Nos. 120, 121**, 951. *Bertram:* **No. 1**, 83. *Dennis:* **No. 2**, 817. *Emory:* **No. 1**, 34. *Sherman:* **No. 20**, 47; **No. 21**, 281; **No. 27**, 780.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Banks:* **No. 174**, 16; **No. 175**, 34; **No. 178**, 57; **No. 179**, 69; **No. 180**, 82; **No. 183**, 120; **No. 185**, 171; **No. 190**, 231; **No. 191**, 261; **No. 192**, 281; **No. 194**, 327; **No. 195**, 352; **No. 197**, 381; **No. 199**, 415; **No. 201**, 430; **No. 202**, 466; **No. 206**, 536; **No. 207**, 551; **No. 209**, 581; **No. 210**, 592; **No. 211**, 599; **No. 214**, 646; **No. 216**, 682; **No. 217**, 702; **No. 218**, 711; **No. 219**, 725; **No. 220**, 743; **No. 222**, 769; **No. 223**, 780; **No. 225**, 801; **No. 228**, 848; **No. 230**, 886; **No. 232**, 917; **No. 234**, 951. *Dennis:* **No. 4**, 817. *Emory:* **No. 156**, 5. *Lawler:* **No. 38**, 744; **No. 39**, 759; **No. 165**, 95; **No. 166**, 121. *Reynolds:* **No. 4**, 17; **No. 5**, 35; **No. 178**, 759; **No. 180**, 802. *Roberts:* **No. 157**, 17; **No. 161**, 47.
Organization of 19th Army Corps in. Communication from Joseph J. Reynolds 759

Page.

Gulf, Department of the. (Union)—Continued.
Recruitment, organization, etc., of colored troops in. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 848
Banks, Nathaniel P 118, 120, 350, 518
Canby, Edward R. S 118
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Benton, William P 19, 382, 472, 553, 554
Brayman, Mason 664, 769
Cameron, Robert A 41, 42, 121, 382, 460, 432, 471
Crebs, John M 353
Dagwell, George A 582
Fiske, William O 451, 519
Gordon, George H 261
Harris, Charles L 520
Herron, Francis J 804
Lawler, Michael K 327, 353, 381, 423, 498
Myer, Albert J 141
Reynolds, Joseph J 327, 353
Sherman, Thomas W 451
Smith, Andrew J 716
Reynolds, Joseph J., assigned to command of 19th Army Corps 65
Transfer of troops from, to Fort Monroe, Va. Communications from Edward R. S. Canby 3, 16, 65
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
July 15, 1864 ..... 259, 260
July 22, 1864 327
July 31, 1864 494
Aug. 18, 1864 759
Aug. 22, 1864 799
Aug. 31, 1864 967-974
Gunboat No. 1. Mentioned 1064
Gunboat No. 6. Mentioned 953
Gunboat No. 30. Mentioned 6, 22, 889, 908
Gunboat No. 37. Mentioned 6, 22
Gunboat No. 41. See *Nijanza, U. S. S.*
Gunboat No. 43. Mentioned 468
Gunboat No. 49. Mentioned 468
Guppey, Joshua J.
Assignment to command 759
Correspondence with Elias S. Dennis 781
Mentioned 759, 760, 781, 799, 952, 969
Gurney, Asa L. Mentioned 635, 969
Gusten, ———. Mentioned 562
Guthers, W. G. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 893
Guthrie, Captain. Mentioned 308, 595, 787
Gwin, Lucy, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Hadley, Julius L. Mentioned 978
Hagadorn, Moses C. Mentioned 970
Hagewisch, A. Mentioned 713
Haines, Peter. Mentioned 426
Hains, Peter C.
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 352, 885
Mentioned 969

Page.
Haldeman, John. Mentioned 659
Hall, George H.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 51, 132, 150, 178, 189, 244, 268, 308, 310, 338
Blair, William D 333, 338
Parke, Joseph 525
Pleasonton, Alfred 388, 407
Mentioned 50, 242, 268, 308, 309, 333, 395
Hall, John W. Mentioned 79
Hall, Willard P. Mentioned 27, 60, 61, 90, 91, 102, 159, 190, 270, 294, 315, 409, 436, 437, 540, 586
For correspondence, etc., see *Missouri, Governor of.*
Hall, William A. Mentioned 226, 273, 393, 479
Halleck, Franklin B. Mentioned 497
Halleck, Henry W.
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 3, 16, 65, 66, 325, 349, 379, 464, 549, 598, 798, 915, 950
Charlot, Chapman S 691
Curtis, Samuel R 191, 368, 413, 445, 483, 610, 641, 691, 731, 762, 914, 944
Grant, U. S 3, 619, 680, 710, 739
Pope, John 627, 723, 736, 754, 928
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 779
Rosecrans, William S 60, 84, 85, 773, 804
Steele, Frederick 499
Strong, James C 184
Mentioned 60, 85, 98, 123, 232, 452, 731, 739, 779, 883
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *U. S. Grant;* see also *War Department, U. S.*
Hamilton, Colonel. Mentioned 326
Hamilton, Charles. Mentioned 974
Hamlen, Charles H. J. Mentioned 970
Hamlin, Cyrus.
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 400, 451, 497, 567, 635, 649
Mentioned 970
Hammer, Elisha. Mentioned 984
Hampton, George S. Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 625
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas J. McKean.*
Hancock, William. Mentioned 559
Hand, Edwin C. Mentioned 971
Hanna, Septimus J. Mentioned 963
Hannahs, Harrison. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Thomas Ewing, jr.*
Hardeman, William P. Mentioned 498, 549, 1045, 1049
Hardesty, ———. Mentioned 1014, 1016, 1018, 1041, 1042, 1062
Harding, Chester, jr. Mentioned 409, 525, 526, 541
Harding, D. G. Mentioned 457
Hardy, David L. Mentioned 614, 827, 829
Hardy, William R. Mentioned 1073, 1095
Harges, Thomas J. Mentioned 918
Harlan, James. Mentioned 249
Harms, Charles A. Mentioned 487
Harris, ———. Mentioned 946
Harris, Captain. Mentioned 861
Harris, A. J. Mentioned 861

Page.

Harris, Charles L.
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 520
Cameron, Robert A 328
Sherman, Thomas W 711, 743
Mentioned 143, 468, 971
Harris, Levinus. Mentioned 980
Harris, Thomas.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 846, 946
Mentioned 929, 930
Harrison, Isaac P.
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1039, 1064
Mentioned 1040, 1050, 1064, 1080, 1094
Harrison, M. La Rue.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 270
Mentioned 11, 361, 574, 639, 666, 980
Harrover, Benjamin F. Mentioned 967
Harrower, Benjamin S. Mentioned 969
Hart, D. G. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 459
Hart, Kate, Steamer. Mentioned 664, 686, 888, 905, 908–910, 919–921, 935
Hart, Thomas. Mentioned 884
Hartville, Mo. Skirmish at, Aug. 11, 1864. Communication from John B. Sanborn 687
Hartwell, Charles A.
Correspondence with Joseph J. Reynolds 58
Mentioned 972
Haskell, Daniel B. Mentioned 987
Haskins, Samuel. Mentioned 10
Hatch, Edwin A. C. Mentioned 304, 348
Hatch, Stanley. Mentioned 864, 865
Hatch, William A. Mentioned 973
Hatcher, Robert A. Mentioned 1015
Hatts, John S. Mentioned 111
Havens, Turner. Mentioned 873
Hawes, James M.
Correspondence with
Magruder, George A., jr 1043
Magruder, John B 994
Mentioned 1035
Hawhe, Arthur J. Mentioned 972
Hawkins, George W. Mentioned 981
Hawkins, Thomas J. Mentioned 976
Hawley, Charles C. Mentioned 809
Hawthorn, Alexander T. Mentioned 145, 1043
Hayoroft, S. M. Mentioned 669
Hays, ———. Mentioned 693
Hays, Captain. Mentioned 330
Hays, Rev. Mentioned 227
Hays, Benjamin F. Mentioned 57
Hays, Harry. Mentioned 1000
Hays, John C. Mentioned 968
Hayward, John T. K.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 345, 366, 396, 423, 424, 441, 481, 507, 508, 543, 598
Rosecrans, William S 24, 409, 410, 423
Mentioned 363, 392, 422, 480

Page.
Head, James D. Correspondence with
Rosecrans, William S 235, 236
Williams, John F 209
Head, Lafayette. Mentioned 257
Heath, Herman H.
Correspondence with T. C. Kelsey 623
Mentioned 227, 376
Hebard, William. Mentioned 691, 808, 880
Hébert, Paul O.
Correspondence with
Bates, Joseph 1073
Magruder, John B 994
Smith, E. Kirby 1081
Mentioned 1039, 1059, 1068
Heckman, Charles A. Mentioned 757
Hedge, Jo. Mentioned 595
Heintzelman, Samuel P.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 85
Mentioned 84, 455
Helliwell, Albert. Mentioned 378, 796
Helm, Charles J. Correspondence with John B. Magruder 1020, 1021
Helm, George W. Mentioned 996
Hemingway, L. O. Mentioned 306, 486
Hendrick, John W. Mentioned 974
Henry, James A. Mentioned 12
Herder, John N. Mentioned 50, 975
Herman, H. M. Mentioned 376
Herrick, Chaplain. Mentioned 197
Herron, Francis J.
Assignment to command 581
Correspondence with
Andrews, George L 819, 820, 834
Banks, Nathaniel P 352, 804, 818, 833, 886
Canby, Edward R. S 804, 818, 819, 833
Day, Henry M 532
Dennis, Elias S 816, 849
Landram, William J 725
Lawler, Michael K 816
Lee, Albert L 780
Reynolds, Joseph J 932
Sherman, Thomas W 683
Mentioned 46, 119, 532, 581, 591, 598, 646, 680, 683, 801, 815, 819, 832, 849, 886, 973, 990, 1069
Herron, William. Mentioned 14
Herther, ———. Mentioned 859
Hickey, Michael. Mentioned 996
Hickman, ———. Mentioned 846
Hicks, D. G. Correspondence with Colton Greene 1097
Hickson, Joseph. Mentioned 563
Higdon, William H. Mentioned 985
Higgins, Edwin L. Mentioned 971
Highlander, Steamer. Mentioned 353
Hildebrand, ———. Mentioned 241, 267
Hildebrand, Henry. Mentioned 505, 955, 977
Hill, C. D. Correspondence with A. H. Cole 1052

Page.
Hill, Edgar P. Mentioned 969
Hill, James G. Mentioned 969
Hill, John E. Mentioned 767
Hill, Jonathan. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 427, 824
Hill, Mary, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Hill, Reuben A. Mentioned 915
Hiller, Hiram M.
Correspondence with
Edwards, James W 956
Ewing, James A 596, 838
Ewing, Thomas, jr 8, 787, 855, 922, 956
Sells, Lewis 891
Shibley, Samuel 8
Mentioned 405, 687
Hilliard, Hiram.
Correspondence with
Du Bois, John V 260
Fisk, Clinton B 586, 595, 596, 688, 689, 730, 787, 794, 824
Mentioned 762, 774, 976
Hillis, William. Mentioned 426
Hindman, Thomas C.
Correspondence with War Department, C. S 1031
Mentioned 1031, 1042
Hinkle, Anthony. Mentioned 357, 521, 685, 729
Hinton, Richard J. Mentioned 529
Hipple, Samuel. Correspondence with William Myers 822, 838
Hitchcock, Frederick L. Mentioned 973
Hobson, William P. Mentioned 444
Hocker, John D. Mentioned 568
Hodge, George B.
Address of, to citizens of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana 1084
Mentioned 1084, 1088
Hoelcke, William.
Correspondence with
Gerster, Anton 805
Rosecrans, William S 805
Mentioned 687
Hoffmann, George. Mentioned 974
Hogg, Henry C. Mentioned 973
Holcomb, Ethan A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 564
Holcomb, Pythagoras E. Mentioned 382
Holder, Jim. Mentioned 794
Holder, John. Mentioned 794
Holder, Mansel. Mentioned 794
Holderman, ———. Mentioned 753
Hole-in-the-Day. (Indian.) Mentioned 531, 579, 591, 662, 663, 831, 949
Holland, Colley B. Mentioned 494, 967, 977
Hollis, ———. Mentioned 1087
Hollister, Miles. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 531, 590
Holloway, Captain. Mentioned 293
Holloway, George A.
Correspondence with
Bassett, Jonathan M 178
Curtis, Samuel R 93, 160, 163, 178
Draper, Daniel M 110

Page.
Holloway, George A.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 91, 100, 109, 133, 134, 161–163, 190, 206, 730, 748, 774
Ford, James H 155–157
Rosecrans, William S 133, 159
Mentioned 77, 154, 155, 160, 174, 190, 208
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Clinton B. Fisk.*
Holly, Charles F. Mentioned 26
Holmstedt, Ernest W. Mentioned 972
Holtzclaw, Clifton D.
Correspondence with Joseph Stanley 894, 895
Mentioned 109, 252, 272, 394, 424, 440, 490, 526, 564, 640, 657, 668, 669, 704, 705, 719, 774, 795, 808, 839, 860, 880
Hood, John B. Mentioned 555, 650, 686, 934, 1022, 1029–1031
Hook, Albert C. Mentioned 970
Hooker, Joseph. Mentioned 533, 686
Hooper, Benjamin S. Mentioned 1095
Hopper, Town. Mentioned 10
Horsel, Anthony. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 236
Hotchkiss, Walter S. Mentioned 969
Hough, Mrs. Mentioned 941
Hough, ———. Correspondence with Alfred M. Lay 941
Hough, ———. Mentioned 521
Houghton, Joab. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 64, 117
Houts, Thomas W.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 457
Mentioned 89, 149, 151, 177, 188
Howard, Oliver O. Mentioned 716
Howard, R. A. Mentioned 1004, 1021
Howgate, Henry W. Mentioned 803
Howell, Caruts & Co. Mentioned 238
Howland, George W. Mentioned 979
Hoyt, George H.
Correspondence with
McKean, Thomas J 370, 397, 399, 414
Moonlight, Thomas 578, 589, 598, 658, 733, 749
Mentioned 528, 598, 750
Hubbard, E. S. Mentioned 321
Hubbard, Thomas H. Mentioned 66
Hubbard, Walter D. Mentioned 961
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John B. Sanborn.*
Hubbell, James B. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 485
Hudnutt, Joseph O. Mentioned 969
Hudson, Edward McK.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 855
Mentioned 686, 938
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Hudson, Gilbert J.
Correspondence with Gilbert Moyers 851
Mentioned 853
Hudson, John G. Mentioned 934
Hueston, ———. Mentioned 659
Hughes, ———. Mentioned 598
Hughes, Eli. Mentioned 639

Page.
Hughes, Robert J. Mentioned 1093
Hulett, Ambrose W. Mentioned 1097
Hull, Colonel. Mentioned 596
Hulse, Richard M. Mentioned 25, 406
Human, William C. Mentioned 638
Humfreville, Jacob L. Mentioned 965
Hunt, Charles L. Mentioned 717
Hunt, Robert H.
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 413
Mentioned 28, 54
Hunt, Thomas J. Mentioned 1096
Hunt, William, jr. Mentioned 972
Hunter, De Witt C. Mentioned 1036, 1054
Hunter, Joseph R. C.
Correspondence with Napoleon B. Buford 501
Mentioned 500, 501
Hunter, Samuel A. Mentioned 976
Hunter, Sherod. Mentioned 1098
Hunter, William T.
Correspondence with
Baker, James H 176, 559
Ewing, Thomas, jr 74, 99
Mentioned 236, 974
Huntoon, Joel. Mentioned 984
Huntress, U. S. S. Mentioned 238
Huntsville, Mo. Attack on, July 15, 1864. Communications from
Fisk, Clinton B 216
Head, James D 209
Samuel, W. R 209
Williams, John F 209
Hurd, Tyrus I. Mentioned 982
Hurlbut, Stephen A. Mentioned 37, 878
Hurt, John M.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Andrews 183
Mentioned 793, 979
Hurtt, Con. Mentioned 859
Hurtt, Lon. Mentioned 859
Hyllested, Waldemar. Mentioned 1088–1090
Hynes, Dennis J.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 439, 857
Rosecrans, William S 319
Mentioned 235, 274, 313, 314, 320, 366, 462, 508
Hynson, H. C. Mentioned 1065
Iatan, Steamer. Mentioned 272
I-ha-o-jan-jan. (Indian.) Mentioned 464
Illinois, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with Frederick Steele 36
Illinois, Governor of. Correspondence with
Carrington, Henry B 717
Rosecrans, William S 455, 505, 539, 717
Illinois Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Cooley's**, 682, 972; **Vaughn's**,* 36, 263, 741, 978.
Regiments: **2d** (*Batteries*), **A**, 280, 281, 519, 536, 886, 972; **E**, 83, 260, 519, 536, 970; **L**, 434, 556.

* Sometimes called Battery A, 3d Illinois.

Page.

Illinois Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 260, 580, 646, 799, 970; **3d**, 36, 432; **4th**, 726–728; **5th**, 556, 557; **10th**, 6, 7, 36, 73, 107, 181, 182, 184, 222, 223, 384, 404, 405, 503, 559, 569, 741, 836, 837, 852, 853, 875, 876, 979, 1010; **11th**, 556, 557; **12th**, 260, 370, 371, 800, 971; **13th**, 36, 181, 475, 741, 979; **15th**, 36, 430, 714, 978, 979; **17th**, 49, 147, 185, 198, 241, 243, 250, 322, 333, 339, 342, 366, 440, 490, 505, 508, 586, 656, 690, 705, 795, 808, 822, 880, 924, 961–963, 974, 976.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **Alton**, 729, 977. *Regiments:* **8th**, **11th**, 434, 556, 631, 648, 759, 817, 968; **18th**, 36, 262, 741, 770, 979; **24th**, 632; **28th**, **29th**, 631, 759, 952; **33d**, 260, 370, 468, 848, 971; **37th**, 759, 968; **43d**, 36, 232, 401, 741, 978; **46th**, 434, 556, 631, 648, 759, 817, 968; **54th**, 36, 741, 746, 852, 853, 890, 954, 979; **61st**, 36, 97, 488, 702, 704, 741, 746, 979; **62d**, 36, 665, 703, 741, 979; **72d**, 556; **76th**, 434, 556, 631, 648, 759, 817, 968; **77th**, 566, 648, 759, 968; **87th**, 82, 663, 799, 832, 952, 969; **91st**, 848; **94th**, 592, 593, 848, 969; **97th**, 66, 68, 70, 260, 682, 759, 968; **99th**, 66, 68, 70, 682, 759, 968; **106th**, 36, 183, 741, 771, 772, 783, 786, 793, 836, 877, 979; **118th**, 47, 260, 580, 646, 799, 970; **124th**, 556; **126th**, 36, 306, 741, 771, 783, 786, 793, 877, 979; **130th**, 759, 968; **135th**, 24, 61, 74, 126, 148, 186, 201, 242, 338, 636, 729, 773, 974, 975; **138th**, 28, 79, 140, 731–733, 826, 982–984; **143d**, 420, 715, 850, 979; **145th**, 74, 126, 128, 148, 201, 806, 822, 975, 977.

Indians in Department of Kansas. Operations against. See *Kansas, Department of. Operations in.*

Indian Territory.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Maxey, Samuel B 1072, 1095
Scott, S. S 1078
Smith, E. Kirby 1082
Operations in. Communications from
Scales, J. A 1097
Shannon, William H 1086

Indian Territory, District of.
Address of Stand Watie 1046
Inspection of affairs in. Communication from E. E. Portlock, jr 997
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Ford, B. D 1008
Maxey, Samuel B 1008

Indian Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cherokee—*Regiments:* **2d**, 458.

Indian Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st Home Guards**, 980; **2d Home Guards**, 570, 980; **3d Home Guards**, 980.

Indiana Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 57, 83, 94, 260, 280, 327, 370, 468, 632, 973; **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 802, 904, 969; **B**, **F**, 646, 647; **G**, 802, 904, 969; **I**, 971; **K**, 646, 886; **L**, 280, 281, 646, 647; **M**, 646, 647.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 802, 904, 969; **2d**, 702.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 69, 231, 232, 433, 665, 703, 741, 784, 953, 979.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 66, 68, 70, 473, 552; **11th**, 66, 68, 70, 83, 94, 260, 552; **16th**, 281, 352, 800, 886, 971; **18th**, 725; **24th**, 260, 711, 744, 759, 802, 968; **26th**, 370, 848, 971; **34th**, 260, 848, 972; **43d**, 232, 741, 978; **46th**, 972; **47th**, 56, 57, 66, 68, 555, 682, 759, 817, 968; **50th**, 232, 741, 978; **60th**, 371, 848, 971; **67th**, 566, 648, 759, 968; **69th**, 759, 968.

Ingle, George. Mentioned 844

Ingraham, Timothy. Mentioned 67

Page.
Inaley, Merritt H. Mentioned 255, 275, 789, 863
Interoourse. See *Trade and Intercourse.*
Interior Department, U. S. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 709, 898
Iowa, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 757
Iowa Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 978; **4th**, 260, 371, 971.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 176, 213, 234, 250, 288, 308, 313, 320, 335, 358, 410, 412, 439, 440, 443, 452, 460, 461, 474, 479, 480, 482, 490, 527, 544, 551, 556, 576, 586, 656, 667, 690, 702, 741, 771, 788, 942, 943, 961, 962, 976, 978; **3d**, 59; **6th**, 30, 675, 676, 988; **7th**, 30, 192, 218, 277, 347, 399, 449, 462, 545, 612, 630, 675, 734, 764, 796, 965, 981, 982, 984, 988; **9th**, 7, 22, 183, 221, 222, 284, 285, 417, 433, 434, 488, 704, 853, 979.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **18th**, 980, 1008; **19th**, 632, 646, 848, 973; **20th**, 592, 593, 848, 969; **21st**, 66, 68, 70, 682, 759, 968; **22d**, 66, 552; **23d**, 759, 968; **24th**, **28th**, 56, 57, 66, 68, 552; **29th**, 384, 405, 503, 741, 746, 834, 837, 911, 978; **33d**, 741, 978; **34th**, 566, 648, 759, 968; **36th**, 741, 978; **38th**, 592, 593, 848, 969; **40th**, 741, 834, 937, 978; **47th**, 715, 716, 850, 979.
Irving, A. Duer. Mentioned 231
Island City, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Ives, Francis M. Mentioned 35, 47
Ives, Joseph C. Mentioned 1006
Izetta, S. B., Steamer. Mentioned 795
Jackaway, Ben. Mentioned 454
Jackman, Ben. Mentioned 521, 522
Jackman, Sidney D.
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 1053
Mentioned 63, 92, 157, 158, 270, 332, 372, 375, 503, 652, 1036, 1051
Jackman, Thomas R. Mentioned 475
Jackson, ———. Mentioned 924
Jackson, Lieutenant. Mentioned 860
Jackson, Bill. Mentioned 424, 564
Jackson, William. Mentioned 978
Jackson, Zaremba.
Correspondence with John Pratt 694
Mentioned 961
Jacobs, Annie, Steamer. Mentioned 784
Jacobs, Carrie, Steamer. Mentioned 503, 729, 837
Jacobs, Edward A. Mentioned 491, 545, 984
Jacoby, Lawrence. Mentioned 431
James, ———. Mentioned 704
James, M. Lee. Mentioned 297
James River, Dak. Ter. Expedition up the, July 25–Aug. 1, 1864. Communication from Lewis S. Burton 546
Jandon, B. A. Mentioned 1065
Jayhawkers. See *Guerrillas.*
Jefferson, Captain. Mentioned 565
Jenkins, ———. Mentioned 595
Jenkins, Wilton A. Mentioned 357
Jenks, James D. Mentioned 474
Jennison, Charles R.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 166, 179, 963
Curtis, Samuel S 896
McKean, Thomas J 528, 529, 545, 808, 862
Mentioned 79, 256, 296, 301, 302, 318, 414, 511, 983

Page.
J. H. Bell, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
John F. Carr, Steamer. Mentioned 1044, 1078
Johnson, ———. Correspondence with John McNeil 553
Johnson, ———. (Confederate.) Mentioned 224, 239
Johnson, ———. (Union.) Mentioned 760
Johnson, Colonel. Mentioned 717
Johnson, Benjamin S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *James C. Tappan.*
Johnson, Curtis. Mentioned 265, 983
Johnson, Edward S. Mentioned 258
Johnson, Martin. Mentioned 565
Johnson, Oliver P. Mentioned 974
Johnson, Robert S. Mentioned 986
Johnson, Robert W. Mentioned 1041
Johnson, Theodore D.
Correspondence with Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A. 779
Mentioned 46, 779
Johnson, Waldo P. Mentioned 1015, 1029
Johnston, Joseph E. Mentioned 69, 884, 941, 1012, 1015, 1029, 1030
Johnston, Robert D.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 296
Mentioned 166, 207
Jones, ———. Mentioned 826
Jones, A. C. Correspondence with William Meyer 1077
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Paul O. Hébert.*
Jones, Elcon. Mentioned 1095
Jones, G. M. Mentioned 486
Jones, James M. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 236
Jones, John. Mentioned 988
Jones, John J. Mentioned 968
Jones, John T. Mentioned 514, 548
Jones, O. G. Mentioned 1098
Jones, Peter. Mentioned 975
Jones, Robert B. Mentioned 972
Jones, Samuel B. Mentioned 973
Jones, Simon. Mentioned 467, 536, 711, 971
Jones, William. Mentioned 792, 793
Josephine, Steamer. Mentioned 592, 593
Josephs, Peter A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 317
Joy, Lewis D. Mentioned 984
Judd, George E. Mentioned 988
Judson, William R. Mentioned 38, 980
Julian, Stephen H. Mentioned 978
Jumper, John. Mentioned 1097
Kahm, Mrs. Mentioned 101
Kaiser, John B.
Correspondence with
Muller, George 476
Murphy, Richard 606
Mentioned 975
Kallman, Herrman. Correspondence with John F. Tyler 359
Kansas, Department of.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Chivington, John M 613
Curtis, Samuel R 483, 484

Page.

Kansas, Department of—Continued.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Gray, Isaac ... 797
Kansas, Governor of ... 750
Blunt, James G.
Assigned to command of District of the Upper Arkansas ... 396
Assumes command of District of the Upper Arkansas ... 529
Conference with friendly Indian tribes in. Communication from Peter P. Elder ... 944
Enlistment of troops in. Communication from Samuel R. Curtis ... 27
Indian hostilities in. Communications from
Anthony, Scott J ... 837, 926
Atkinson, Henry M ... 721
Bent, William W ... 735
Blunt, James G ... 642, 720, 721, 896
Booth, Henry ... 659
Browne, S. E ... 844, 845, 864
Chase, George H ... 810
Chivington, John M ... 54, 766
Colley, Samuel G ... 735
Colorado, Governor of ... 256, 257, 348, 765
Curtis, Samuel R ... 53, 368, 378, 413, 629, 641, 643, 644, 796, 825, 826, 914
Everett, Horace ... 626
French, Edwin ... 730
Gerry, Elbridge ... 843
Gillespie, N. A ... 642
Gray, Isaac ... 766
Gill, A. J ... 844
Mason, Oliver P ... 721
Mitchell, Robert B ... 370, 428, 612, 722, 752, 765
Nebraska, Governor of ... 447, 626
O'Brien, George M ... 752
Pratt, John ... 672, 828
Shoup, George L ... 753
Wilcox, John A ... 276, 277
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Brackett, Alfred B ... 798
Charlot, Chapman S ... 731, 732, 763, 826
Chivington, John M ... 946
Curtis, Samuel R ... 161, 165, 248, 250, 302, 322, 377, 413, 428, 445, 491, 545, 659, 763, 789, 793, 882, 964
Curtis, Samuel S ... 720
Davies, Thomas A ... 79, 414
Everton, Charles E ... 462
Lovell, Charles S ... 529
McKean, Thomas J ... 28, 369, 370, 378, 397–399, 446, 720, 733, 749, 751, 774, 789
Mitchell, Robert B ... 192, 399, 429, 734, 965
Moonlight, Thomas ... 598, 733, 751, 764, 964
Pratt, John ... 790, 796, 809
Operations in. Communications from
Blair, Charles W ... 64, 611
Browne, S. E ... 843
Chivington, John M ... 673, 809
Colley, Samuel G ... 673

Page.

Kansas, Department of—Continued.
Operations in. Communications from
Curtis, Samuel R..... 217, 445, 762
Dodge, James H..... 378
Jennison, Charles R..... 808
McKean, Thomas J..... 63
Mitchell, Robert B..... 276, 462, 691
Moonlight, Thomas..... 925, 945
Sanborn, George L..... 323
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*McKean:* **Aug. 1**, 511.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Curtis:* **No. 34**, 28; **No. 36**, 78; **No. 41**, 396. *Blunt:* **No. 1**, 529; **No. 2**, 775. *Davies:* **No. 9**, 462; **No. 11**, 612. *Fishback:* **No. 17**, 750. *McKean:* **No. 19**, 511. *Mitchell:* **No. 23**, 448.
Orders, General Field, series 1864—*Curtis:* **No. 1**, 428.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Blunt:* **No. 9**, 775. *Davies:* **No. 55**, 54; **No. 57**, 79; **No. 59**, 140; **No. 65**, 301; **No. 87**, 751. *McKean:* **No. 78**, 414; **Nos. 86, 87**, 528. *Mitchell:* **No. 64**, 277; **No. 66**, 192. *Moonlight:* **No. 8**, 751.
Orders, Special Field, series 1864—*Curtis:* **No. 1**, 369; **No. 3**, 491; **No. 4**, 545. *Mitchell:* **No. 6**, 882; **No. 10**, 965.
Overland Stage Route. Threatened Indian attack on. Communications from
Colorado, Governor of..... 661, 809
Curtis, Samuel R..... 661, 691
Halleck, Henry W..... 691
Otis, George K..... 661
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Blair, Charles W..... 63, 485
Curtis, Samuel R..... 11, 275, 925
Davies, Thomas A..... 926
Lane, James H..... 333
McKean, Thomas J..... 397, 414, 641, 720, 945
Moonlight, Thomas..... 925
Sykes, George..... 925
South Kansas, District of, sub-districted..... 511
Union Troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
July 31, 1864..... 495
Aug. 31, 1864..... 980–984
Upper Arkansas, District of the, created and limits defined..... 396
Kansas, Governor of. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R..... 27, 445, 641, 825, 826
Fishback, William H. M..... 750
McKean, Thomas J..... 732, 945
Rosecrans, William S..... 922
Sykes, George..... 945
Kansas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **2d**, 980, 982; **3d**, 980.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 980, 1008; **5th**, 232, 397, 433, 665, 703, 741, 763, 945, 979, 983, 984; **6th**, 574, 666, 763, 980, 1008; **7th**, 550, 879; **9th**, 23, 123, 233, 285, 287, 307, 331, 504, 836, 853, 876, 889, 979, 1008; **11th**, 54, 378, 397, 491, 511, 528, 529, 545, 612, 658, 731, 764, 945, 964, 981, 983, 984; **14th**, 108, 980, 1008; **15th**, 28, 399, 414, 437, 438, 492, 511, 528, 529, 598, 749, 982–984; **16th**, 79, 137, 140, 841, 863, 982, 983.

Page.

Kansas Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Infantry—*Companies:* **Leavenworth Fencibles**, 256. *Regiments:* **1st**, 434, 556, 631, 648, 817, 968; **1st** (*Colored*), 980, 1008; **2d** (*Colored*), 332, 980; **5th Militia**, 398, 446, 578, 751; **6th Militia**, 378, 398, 446, 578; **10th**, 763, 975; **12th**, 980, 984, 1008; **13th**, 980, 1008; **13th Militia**, 398, 446, 578, 732, 751; **14th Militia**, 428, 545; **15th Militia**, 428, 545; **17th**, 707, 763, 796, 841, 863, 982–984; **17th Militia**, 707.
Miscellaneous—*Regiments:* **Miami County Militia**, 751.
Kansas City, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 341
Kate, Schooner. Mentioned 70
Kate Dale, Steamer. Mentioned 360
Kate Hart, Steamer. Mentioned 664, 686, 888, 905, 908–910, 919–921, 935
Kate Kinney, Steamer. Mentioned 255
Kearny, Fort. See *Fort Kearny.*
Kearny, William. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Thomas F. Drayton.*
Keeler, Julius A.
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 398
Mentioned 397, 578, 749, 750, 945
Kehoe, Miles. Mentioned 978
Kelly, Daniel J. Mentioned 932
Keith, John A. Correspondence with Richard Arnold 57
Kelling, Henry. Mentioned 975
Kellogg, William P. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 533
Kelly, George W.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 540, 597
Mentioned 525, 597, 637, 822, 976
Kelly, John H. Mentioned 968
Kelly, Louis D. Mentioned 377, 427
Kelsey, John. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 252
Kelsey, T. C. Correspondence with Herman H. Heath 623
Kemble, James R. Mentioned 78
Kemp, Northrup R. Mentioned 986
Kemper, William B. Mentioned 44, 45, 62, 77, 78, 91, 100, 164
Kendall, John. Mentioned 962
Kennedy, D. R. Mentioned 303, 724
Kennedy, Judson J. Mentioned 981
Kennedy, Milton. Mentioned 968
Kennedy, William B. Mentioned 987
Kennett, Steamer. Mentioned 5
Kent, Loren. Mentioned 258
Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Engineers—*Companies:* **Patterson's**, 969.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 759, 968; **19th**, 260, 848, 973; **22d**, 759, 968.
Kenyon, Nathaniel C. Mentioned 968
Kerber, Charles.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 752
Mentioned 981
Kern, ———. Mentioned 807
Kerr, George W. Mentioned 1095
Kershner, Philip. Mentioned 968
Kessinger, William. Correspondence with James McFerran 51

Page.

Ketchum, William S.
Correspondence with
Pope, John 30
Sibley, Henry H 79
Mentioned 627
Keyser, William A.
Correspondence with John P. Sanderson 237, 238
Mentioned 236–238
Kielmansegge, Eugene von. Mentioned 973
Killborn, Curtis W.
Correspondence with James S. Palmer 631
Mentioned 552
Kimball, Horace H. Mentioned 972
Kimball, James M. Mentioned 728
Kimball, William K. Mentioned 67
King, ———. Mentioned 497, 498
King, Captain. Mentioned 995
King, Major. Mentioned 1076
King, Austin A., jr.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 387
Mentioned 841
King, Enoch. Mentioned 773
King, Frank. Mentioned 476
King, Patrick B. Mentioned 385
Kinkade, William A. Mentioned 51
Kinkard, Captain. Mentioned 598
Kinney, Kate, Steamer. Mentioned 255
Kinsey, William B. Mentioned 744, 969
Kirby, Byron. Mentioned 968
Kirk, Captain. Mentioned 728
Kitchen, Solomon G. Mentioned 8, 24, 36, 214, 458, 522
Kittredge, Charles W. Mentioned 401
Kittredge, William T. Mentioned 420
Kizer, Fernando C. Mentioned 982
Klatt, John. Mentioned 94, 645
Klein, Moses. Mentioned 979
Knapp, Ebenezer. Mentioned 367, 376
Knapp, Joseph G. Mentioned 55, 64, 111–117
Knowles, Daniel C. Mentioned 982
Koehne, Henry L. Mentioned 982
Krage, Otto. Mentioned 565
Krekel, Arnold.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 346
Mentioned 540
Krez, Conrad. Mentioned 978
Kuhl, Henry. Correspondence with John M. Chivington 615
Kuhn, William E. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Elias S. Dennis.*
Kutzner, Edward A. Mentioned 423, 424, 526, 541
Labadie, Lorenzo. Mentioned 193
Lacey, John F. Mentioned 416
Lackey, George W. Mentioned 128, 806, 822, 977
Lacour, Gilbert. Mentioned 1077
Lafferty, Edward. Mentioned 24
La Framboise, Joseph. Mentioned 725

Page.

Lair, George. Mentioned 441
Laird, William J. Mentioned 963
Lake, Lizzie, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Lamport, Thomas. Mentioned 984
Lamy, Bishop. Mentioned 709
Lancaster, Albert G. Mentioned 423, 481
Land, George W. Mentioned 969
Landon, Carter Warren. Mentioned 458
Landon, James Green. Mentioned 458
Landram, William J.
Correspondence with Francis J. Herron 725
Mentioned 799, 800, 970
Lane, Captain. Mentioned 70
Lane, James H.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 333
Mentioned 3, 301, 322, 669, 750
Lane, Joseph. Mentioned 53
Lane, Walker P. Mentioned 1045, 1049
Lang, Joseph P. Mentioned 143
Latham, Francis W. Mentioned 995
Latham, Frank W. Correspondence with John B. Magruder 990
Lauer, Henry W. Mentioned 986
Laurant, Clement G. Mentioned 912
Lawler, Edward. Mentioned 981
Lawler, Michael K.
Assignment to command 47
Correspondence with
Bailey, Joseph 350
Banks, Nathaniel P 120, 327, 353
Benton, William P 555
Canby, Edward R. S 95, 105, 120, 554, 832, 887
Crebs, John M 353
Dennis, Elias S 498, 600, 781, 816
Dwight, Charles C 106
Frisbie, Henry N 803
Herron, Francis J 816
Lee, Albert L 41
Levy, William M 105
McNeil, John 553
Myer, Albert J 498
Reynolds, Joseph J 105, 327, 353, 354, 381, 382, 415, 431, 450, 451, 473, 555, 634, 647, 648, 815, 816, 873, 886, 919, 932, 952
Roberts, Benjamin S 18, 35
Ullmann, Daniel 354, 473, 537
Mentioned 17, 47, 120, 349, 354, 386, 473, 496, 553, 554, 581, 582, 593, 600, 663, 664, 802, 816, 833, 970
Lawrence, Kans. Defenses of.
Communications from
McLain, William D 347
Robinson, George T 253
Sketch 254
Lawrence, Kans., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 796
Lawrence, Kans., Mayor of. Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies 926

Page.
Lawrence, R. J. Mentioned 1086, 1087
Lawther, Robert R. Mentioned 941
Lay, Alfred M. Correspondence with
Early, ——— 940
Hough, ——— 941
Lay, Benjamin D. Mentioned 664
Lazear, Bazel F.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 477, 560, 607, 637, 822, 958
Mentioned 477, 478, 560, 572, 596, 607, 760, 761, 795, 856, 957, 958, 975
Leabo, Jacob A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Leavenworth, Kans., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 914
Le Blanc, Thomas. Mentioned 493
Le Clair, Francis. Mentioned 586
Le Clairé, Frank Mentioned 629
Lee, ———. Mentioned 1071
Lee, Albert L.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 434
Herron, Francis J 780
Lawler, Michael K 41
Mentioned 58, 95, 120, 121, 261, 283, 416, 417, 419, 452, 453, 488, 591, 592, 598, 646, 648, 799, 800, 821, 970
Lee, Fitzhugh. Mentioned 97, 106
Lee, Robert E. Mentioned 69, 113, 941, 1016, 1029
Lee, R. W. Mentioned 1075
Lee, Stephen D.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 1030
Liddell, St. John R 1030, 1031
Polignac, Camille J 1031
Smith, E. Kirby 1030, 1031
Taylor, Richard 1031
Walker, John G 994, 1030, 1031
Mentioned 650, 991, 997, 1000, 1005, 1009, 1016, 1030
Leeper, William T. Mentioned 372
Le Fever, William C. Mentioned 225
Le Flore, Campbell.
Correspondence with War Department, C. S 1009
Mentioned 1007, 1009, 1079
Lemar, James T. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Lembke, James F. Mentioned 384
Lennon, John A. Mentioned 212, 741
Lennox, Bill. Mentioned 938, 939
Leonard, Andrew. Mentioned 728
Leonard, Reeves.
Correspondence with
Douglass, Joseph B 914, 963
Fisk, Clinton B 226, 298, 640, 840, 880
Mentioned 272, 298, 299, 344, 345, 365, 377, 395, 427, 490, 625, 795, 839, 840, 924, 943, 962, 976
Levering, John. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Joseph J. Reynolds.*
Levi, ———. Mentioned 229

Page.

Levy, William M.
Correspondence with
Lawler, Michael K 105
Roberts, Benjamin S 35
Mentioned 47
Lewis, ———. Mentioned 721
Lewis, Dr. Mentioned 109
Lewis, Benjamin W.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 298, 656, 658, 795
Mentioned 656
Lewis, Benjamin W., & Bros. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 272, 690
Lewis, Edward J. Mentioned 971
Lewis, James T. Mentioned 590
For correspondence, etc., see *Wisconsin, Governor of.*
Lewis, James W. Mentioned 656
Lewis, William G. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 320
Lewis, William H. Mentioned 925
L'Hommedieu, Stephen S., jr. Mentioned 968
Liddell, St. John R. Correspondence with Stephen D. Lee 1030, 1031
Lincoln, Ensign. Mentioned 885
Lincoln, Abraham.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 234, 502, 602, 703
Rosecrans, William S 570
Steele, Frederick 486
Mentioned 39, 80, 112, 117, 210, 235, 249, 282, 304, 315, 328, 357, 363, 379, 457, 489, 557, 580, 602, 603, 684, 775, 830, 917
Proclamation of 602
Lindsay, John. Mentioned 976
Lindsay, John G. Mentioned 165
Lippincott, Charles E. Mentioned 143
Lisenby, John W. Mentioned 122, 728
List, Sally, Steamer. Mentioned 919, 920, 953
Litherland, Eben C. For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *Christopher C. Andrews.*
Little Crow. (Indian.) Mentioned 493, 677, 930
Little Mountain. (Indian.) Mentioned 735
Little Six. (Indian,) Mentioned 930, 931
Livingston, Robert R.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 882
Mitchell, Robert B 485
Pratt, John 790
Mentioned 428, 447, 448, 461, 672, 673, 982
Lizzie Lake, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Loan, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 226, 274
Rosecrans, William S 208, 217, 526
Mentioned 315, 316, 894
Loebnitz, H. B. Correspondence with J. C. Stafford 1078
Lofland, John. Mentioned 978
Logan, John L. Correspondence with James C. Tappan 1090
Logan, Newton A. Mentioned 971

Page.
Logan, Thomas. Mentioned 970
Loin, W. W. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 345
Lone Star, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Longstreet, James. Mentioned 1012
Loomis, J. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 444
Looscan, Michael. Mentioned 1096
Lord, George P. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 884
Loring, Horace G. Mentioned 529, 775
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James G. Blunt.*
Loudell, C., et al. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 609
Louisiana. Affairs in, generally. Communication from Nathaniel P. Banks. 869
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **9th,** 141, 600. *Regiments:* **2d,** 382, 1050; **4th,** 1050; **7th,*** 432, 471; **Powers',†** 884.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **9th,** 600. *Regiments:* **Crescent,** 471.
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf,** 968. *Regiments:* **1st,** 82, 260, 799, 832, 847, 932, 969; **2d,** 19, 82, 260, 466, 580, 646, 681, 799, 847, 932.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 370, 497, 647, 759, 832, 904, 917, 971; **1st New Orleans,** 552, 702, 970, 972; **2d,** 70, 259, 820, 834, 848, 973; **2d New Orleans,** 552, 702.
Love, George M. Mentioned 66
Love, James. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 236
Love, Joseph R. Mentioned 458
Love, Wesley. Mentioned 981
Lovejoy, Frank. Mentioned 685
Lovejoy, George F. Mentioned 622
Lovell, Charles S.
Correspondence with
Clark, John G 829, 830
Merrill, Curtis R 865
Pope, John 512, 529, 590, 829, 865
Mentioned 512
Lovell, Julius.
Correspondence with George L. Andrews 820
Mentioned 820
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Lovenskiold, Colonel. Mentioned 995
Lowe, Samuel A. Mentioned 728
Lowry, Lewis. Mentioned 123
Lubbock, Francis R. Correspondence with Jefferson Davis 1005
Lucy Gwin, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Lusta, M. Mentioned 930
Lynde, Edward.
Correspondence with
Carr, Eugene A 287, 404, 522, 523
Pomeroy, James M 330
Mentioned 23, 233
Lyon, Caleb. Mentioned 739
Lyon, Wendell P. Mentioned 985
Lyon, William T. Mentioned 971

*Also called 4th Cavalry.
†Composed of Louisiana and Mississippi troops.

Page.

McAdams, Samuel G. Mentioned 975

McAlester, Miles D.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 229
Mentioned 196, 228

McAnnelly, L. H. Mentioned 473, 549, 933

McArthur, W. J. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Joseph O. Shelby*.

McBride, Harry. Mentioned 750

McCabe, Henry. Mentioned 639

McCahon, J. A. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 256

McCaleb, Hubert A. Mentioned 726, 727, 770

McCall, Joseph B. Mentioned 925

McCargo, John M. Mentioned 1032, 1033

McCarthy, Tom. Mentioned 159

McClanahan, William S. Mentioned 983

McClellan, George B. Mentioned 294, 502

McClellan, William. Mentioned 790

McClure, James R. Mentioned 369, 612, 670, 707

McClurg, Joseph W. Mentioned 315

McColley, Nathaniel. Mentioned 946

McCombs, ———. Mentioned 454

McCook, Alexander McD. Mentioned 37

McCormack, William. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 858

McCormick, James R. Mentioned 892

McCoy, A. C. Mentioned 42, 43, 330, 991, 996

McCracken, Marcus W. Correspondence with Samuel H. Melcher 74

McCray, Thomas H.
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 1045
Mentioned 248, 329, 330, 357, 458, 475, 503, 520–522, 537, 538, 558, 568, 594, 601, 602, 604, 621, 652, 686, 702, 703, 728, 729, 745, 772, 782, 1001, 1010, 1025, 1034, 1036, 1051

McCullah, William F. Mentioned 638

McCulloch, Henry E.
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1081
Mentioned 357, 1009, 1060, 1081, 1098

McCulloch, Robert. Mentioned 1016

McCullough, George W. Mentioned 562, 563, 977

McCully, Mike. Mentioned 730

McDaniel, Washington. Mentioned 1046

McDearmon, Henry E. W. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown 189, 190

McDermott, George. Mentioned 986

McDermott, John.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 460, 774
Mentioned 641, 690, 774, 788, 823, 824, 860

McDonald, Orlando G. Mentioned 317, 318

McDowell, James L.
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 136, 179
Mentioned 763

Mace, Morgan. Mentioned 977

McElhanon, Andrew C. C. Mentioned 977

McElroy, Robert. Mentioned 405, 794, 975

McFadden, Captain. Mentioned 1091

McFadden, Joseph. Mentioned 864, 965

McFarland, A. Mentioned 1098

McFarland, John S. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 572, 588

Page.
McFaul, John C. Mentioned 773
McFerran, James.
Correspondence with
Anderson, W 76
Baker, William 389
Brown, Egbert B 26, 189, 203, 215, 242, 267, 268, 289, 310, 337, 338, 360
Fisk, Clinton B 289
Ford, James H 247
Kessinger, William 51
Pleasonton, Alfred 389, 456, 477, 478, 506, 560, 585, 596, 607
Rosecrans, William S 217, 243
Mentioned 75, 111, 150, 202, 213, 226, 242, 272, 273, 297, 337, 359, 407, 421, 457, 460, 477, 637
McFerran, John C.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 927
Mentioned 709, 902, 926
McGee, Captain. Mentioned 869
McGhee, James. Mentioned 1002
McGinnis, Captain. Mentioned 840
McGinnis, George F.
Assignment to command 802
Mentioned 94, 95, 759, 802, 815, 919, 968
McGinnis, Strother H. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 62
McGivney, John. Mentioned 869
McGowan, Mrs. Mentioned 476
McGrade, Frank. Mentioned 679, 791, 792, 815, 867, 868, 882
McGuire, P. M. Mentioned 742
McGunnegle, George K., jr. Mentioned 46
McHenry, Jack. Mentioned 941
McHenry, Jim. Mentioned 941
McIlwrath, William.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 297
Shanklin, John H 668
Mentioned 668
Mack, Albert G. Mentioned 973
Mack, Charles. Mentioned 698
McKay, Dennis C. Mentioned 505
McKean, Thomas J.
Correspondence with
Blair, Charles W 63, 64, 165, 256, 276, 397, 485, 611, 733, 862, 924, 925, 963
Blunt, James G 774
Charlot, Chapman S 413, 732, 826, 827, 842, 862
Colton, Gustavus A 398, 578, 751
Curtis, Samuel R 28, 29, 54, 63, 78, 102, 136, 137, 165, 191, 275, 276, 323, 369, 377, 397, 625, 641, 720, 749, 763, 789, 924, 925, 945
Davies, Thomas A 414
Dodge, James H 378
Fishback, William H. M 446
Ford, James H 491
Green, Louis F 397
Hampton, George S 625
Hoyt, George H 370, 397, 399, 414
Jennison, Charles R 528, 529, 545, 808, 862
Kansas, Governor of 732, 945

Page.

McKean, Thomas J.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Keeler, Julius A ... 398
McLain, William D ... 166, 347
Moonlight, Thomas ... 397, 492, 750
Mound City, Kans., Commanding Officer at ... 378
Snoddy, James D ... 398
Sykes, George ... 925
Thompson, John L ... 399
Mentioned ... 166, 185, 266, 347, 495, 528, 589, 731, 733, 750, 751, 757, 762, 763, 789, 796, 841, 862, 863, 881, 895, 963, 980, 982

McKenny, Thomas I. Mentioned ... 763
Mackenzie, Alexander. Mentioned ... 283
Mackey, Thomas J.
Correspondence with John S. Marmaduke ... 1074
Mentioned ... 1090
McKinley, John P. Mentioned ... 968
McKinsey, James. Mentioned ... 394, 424
Mackle, Joseph. Mentioned ... 301, 302
McKowen, John C. Mentioned ... 884
McKown, Isaac.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk ... 300
Mentioned ... 12
McKusick, ———. Mentioned ... 479, 490
McKusick, Jonathan E. Mentioned ... 45, 94, 104, 171, 548, 645, 696
McLaflin, Edward. Mentioned ... 973
McLain, William D.
Correspondence with
Baldwin, Horace W ... 110
Curtis, Samuel R ... 138, 217
McKean, Thomas J ... 166, 347
Mentioned ... 78, 102, 983
McLanahan, Hedgeman T. Mentioned ... 442
McLaren, Robert N. Mentioned ... 988
McLaughlin, John A. Mentioned ... 968
Maclean, Lauchlan A. Mentioned ... 1018, 1019, 1042, 1090
McLeod, James M. Mentioned ... 1052
McManary, ———. Mentioned ... 425
McMillan, James W. Mentioned ... 67
McMullen, William.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton ... 512
Mentioned ... 753
MacMurray, Junius W. Mentioned ... 977
McNair, Charles A.
Correspondence with Alexander F. Denny ... 368
Mentioned ... 690, 691
McNair, John. Mentioned ... 925
McNally, Christopher H. Mentioned ... 435
McNassar, James. Mentioned ... 843, 865
McNeil, John.
Assumes command of District of Rolla ... 912
Correspondence with
Arnold, Richard ... 18
Banks, Nathaniel P ... 18, 259, 261, 305, 383, 552
Benton, William P ... 553

Page.
McNeil, John—Continued.
Correspondence with
Dietrich, Henry 939
Ewing, Thomas, jr 892, 912
Johnson, ——— 553
Lawler, Michael K 553
Rosecrans, William S 938, 939, 956
Mentioned 249, 258, 281, 379, 466, 536, 551, 583, 822, 912, 975
Staff. Announcement of 912
McNulta, John. Mentioned 969
Macon, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 376
Macon, Mo., Telegraph Operator at. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk .. 376
McPheeters, William M. Mentioned 1018, 1019, 1065, 1090
McPherson, James B. Mentioned 257, 533, 686, 712, 1030
McQueen, Alexander G. Mentioned 46
McRae, Philip. Mentioned 976
McRay, Charles. Mentioned 827
McReynolds, Samuel H. B. Mentioned 586
McRoberts, John W.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 333
Mentioned 415
McSwine, Tom. Mentioned 1073, 1086
Madison, George T. Mentioned 1067
Magness, Colonel. Mentioned 1024
Magruder, George A., jr. Correspondence with James M. Hawes 1043
Magruder, John B.
Assignment to command 1039
Correspondence with
Anderson, T. Scott 1060
Bee, Hamilton P 1070
Ford, John S 989, 990, 994, 1001
Hawes, James M 994
Hébert, Paul O 994
Helm, Charles J 1020, 1021
Latham, Frank W 990
Smith, E. Kirby 1025, 1039, 1059, 1091
Farewell address of, to soldiers of Texas 1068
Mentioned 329, 353, 549, 781, 782, 784, 934, 936, 950, 989, 995, 1001, 1006, 1017, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1034, 1039, 1043, 1044, 1081, 1087, 1097
Resigns command of District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona 1068
Maine Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 551.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 95, 260, 352, 371, 450, 757, 800, 973.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th**, 67, 633; **13th**, 66, 633; **14th**, 67, 633; **15th**, **29th**, **30th**, 66, 633.
Major, James P. Mentioned 473, 549, 1049, 1050, 1075
Majors, ———. Mentioned 544, 667
Majors, John B. Mentioned 977
Malmros, Oscar. For correspondence, etc., see *Minnesota, Adjutant-General of.*
Maloney, Maurice. Mentioned 972
Malven, Daniel S. Mentioned 775
Manly, John H. Mentioned 1035

Page.
Manning, Elbridge G. Mentioned 912
Manning, M. C. Correspondence with Braxton Bragg 992
Mansanarez, José A.
Correspondence with Michael Steck 900
Mentioned 900
Manter, Francis H. Mentioned 1055
Manuelito, ———. Mentioned 324, 325
Manville, Guy C.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 269
Ford, James H 269
Mentioned 131, 185, 188
Maps and Sketches. See *Sketches.*
Marchbanks, Bob. Mentioned 63, 86, 92, 165, 924
Marcy, Randolph B. Mentioned 86, 97, 107, 231, 401
Marine Department, C. S., Houston, Tex. List of vessels employed by. Communication from J. C. Stafford 1078
Mariner, Steamer. Mentioned 42, 43, 992, 996
Marland, William. Mentioned 969
Marmaduke, John S.
Assignment to command 1090
Correspondence with
Burbridge, John Q 1065
Clark, John B., jr 1071, 1074–1076
Mackey, Thomas J 1074
Mentioned 6, 37, 43, 44, 48, 96, 98, 106, 144, 182, 183, 219, 234, 356, 357, 372, 435, 455, 459, 549, 665, 836, 854, 861, 869, 877, 922, 936, 940, 952, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1028, 1040, 1041, 1065, 1076, 1090, 1094
Marr, James. Mentioned 979
Marsh, Benjamin F., jr. Mentioned 970
Marsh, Charles J. Mentioned 979
Marsh, Thomas. Mentioned 562
Marshall, C. Mentioned 844
Marshall, Levi G. Mentioned 982
Marston, B. W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Douglas H. Cooper.*
Marston, Frank W.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 799, 869
Mentioned 231, 565, 740
Martha, U. S. Schooner. Mentioned 565
Martin, H. T. Mentioned 1013
Martin, J. L. Mentioned 1047
Martin, John W. Mentioned 296
Martin, W. G. Mentioned 849
Martin, William A. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Christopher C. Andrews.*
Mary Hill, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Maryland Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 3d, 5, 66, 70, 261, 566, 648, 682, 759, 968.
Mason, Alexander H. Mentioned 1038
Mason, Daniel W. Mentioned 454
Mason, Oliver P.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 721
Pratt, John 796, 809
Mentioned 984

Page.

Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries;* **2d** (*B*), 551, 802, 903, 969; **4th** (*D*), 551, 802, 903, 972; **6th** (*F*), 972; **7th** (*G*), 35, 95, 121, 802, 903, 968; **12th**, 551, 973; **13th**, 970; **15th**, 802, 903, 969.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 67, 633, 743.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **26th**, 67, 633; **30th**, 66, 633; **31st**, 381, 972; **38th**, 67, 633.

Mather, Andrew E. Mentioned 970
Mathews, ———. Mentioned 763
Matlack, Lucius C.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 290
Fisk, Clinton B 272, 273, 298, 344, 345, 365, 366, 377, 395, 490, 508, 527, 808, 840
Rosecrans, William S 344
Mentioned 298, 391, 429, 657, 690, 691, 718, 795, 963, 976
Matthews, Henry M. Mentioned 976
Matthews, Oliver. Mentioned 47, 780
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas W. Sherman.*
Mattson, Hans.
Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 174
Mentioned 979
Maury, Dabney H.
Correspondence with Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 1080
Mentioned 1016, 1018, 1042
Maxey, Samuel B.
Correspondence with
Cooper, Douglas H 1008
Portlock, E. E., jr 997
Price, Sterling 1008
Smith, E. Kirby 1000, 1007, 1072, 1082, 1095
Mentioned 23, 458, 1007, 1008, 1012, 1034, 1078, 1079, 1081, 1092
May, Reuben. Mentioned 968
Maynard, Joseph S. Mentioned 614
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John M. Chivington.*
Mayo, Charles F. Mentioned 963
Maza-ka-té-manneé, Paul. Mentioned 515, 629
Mead, Charles V. Mentioned 133
Meade, George G. Mentioned 686
Means, Major. Mentioned 941
Meatyard, Thomas C. Mentioned 584
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Napoleon B. Buford.*
Meeker, Edwin I. Mentioned 749
Meeker, Stephen M. Mentioned 979
Meem, John G., jr. Mentioned 1041
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *E. Kirby Smith.*
Meigs, Montgomery C. Mentioned 231, 928
Melcher, Samuel H. Correspondence with Marcus W. McCracken 74
Meline, James F. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John Pope.*
Meller, Samuel W. Mentioned 442, 443
Melton, James A.
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 157
Mentioned 10
Melton, Samuel W. Mentioned 996

Page.

Melville, George S. Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 20
Washburn, Cadwallader C 7
Meredith, John D. Mentioned 423, 441, 543, 544, 978
Merriam, Henry C. Mentioned 970
Merriam, John L. Mentioned 986, 987
Merrill, Curtis R.
Correspondence with
Lovell, Charles S 865
Smith, E. D 866
Mentioned 865
Merrill, Lewis.
Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell 217
Mentioned 176
Merrill, Thomas B. Mentioned 883
Merriman, Harvey H. Mentioned 728
Merritt, Charles H. Mentioned 925
Merritt, Robert B.
Correspondence with Benjamin S. Roberts 18
Mentioned 67
Metcalf, Joseph H. Mentioned 326
Metz, Edward B. Mentioned 983
Mexico.
American citizens reported to have joined Cortina's band in. Communication from State Department, U. S 916
Movements and disposition of French troops in. Communications from
State Department, U. S 142
Tampico, Mexico, U. S. Consul-General at 142
Meyer, William. Correspondence with A. C. Jones 1077
Mhoon, J. J. Mentioned 1018, 1019, 1042
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st,*** 631, 648, 758.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*) **G**, 972.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 220, 284–286, 385, 402, 404, 416, 418, 488, 568, 745, 771, 783, 836, 851, 853, 876, 979.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th**, 741, 979.
Military Complications. Communications from
Garland, Augustus H 1042
Lewis, Benjamin W., & Bros 690
Shelby, Joseph O 1001
Smith, E. Kirby 1062, 1063
Walker, John G 1066
Milks, Henry B. Mentioned 241, 975
Millard, ———. Mentioned 626
Millard, Andrew J. Mentioned 929, 988
Miller, Steamer. Mentioned 784
Miller, ———. (Confederate.) Mentioned 107
Miller, ———. (Union.) Mentioned 486
Miller, Adoniram J. Mentioned 79
Miller, A. K. Mentioned 839, 840, 880
Miller, George. Mentioned 941
Miller, Herman. Mentioned 565
Miller, Jacob. Mentioned 973

*Also called 6th Michigan.

Page.
Miller, Jesse S. Mentioned 971
Miller, Lewis P. Mentioned 564
Miller, Seamen. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 318
Miller, Stephen. Mentioned 697, 700, 724, 736, 814
For correspondence, etc., see *Minnesota, Governor of.*
Miller, William C. Mentioned 307
Mills, Madison. Mentioned 686
Mills, R., & D. G. Mentioned 1078
Miner, Charles W. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Eugene A. Carr.*
Miner, Nelson. Mentioned 988
Minnehaha, Steamer. Mentioned 389
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with
Sibley, Henry H 846
Smith, Benjamin F 846
Minnesota, Governor of. Correspondence with
Sibley, Henry H 698, 699, 723, 950
Smith, Benjamin F 698
Minnesota Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d,** 30, 548, 988.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Brackett's,** 30, 699, 701, 738, 798, 988; **Hatch's,** 30, 31, 303–305, 498, 530, 531, 675, 768, 868, 931, 950, 966, 988. *Regiments:* **2d,** 15, 30, 31, 45, 210, 278–280, 463, 514, 548, 675, 699–701, 724, 736–738, 791–793, 814, 815, 882, 883, 929, 947–949, 966, 988.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d,** 665, 703, 704, 741, 784, 979; **6th,** 501, 714, 715, 755, 979; **8th,** 30, 676, 736, 737, 988; **11th,** 768, 831.
Minor, ———. Mentioned 595
Mississippi, Steamer. Mentioned 58
Mississippi and Alabama, Department of. Reported movements and disposition of Union troops in. Communication from E. Kirby Smith 1005
Mississippi River. Attempt to transfer troops to the east bank of the, July 22–Aug. 22, 1864. Communications from
Bragg, Braxton 1030
Butler, Thomas 1066
Canby, Edward R. S 798
Dana, Napoleon J. T 821
Davis, Jefferson 991
Grant, U. S 710, 725
Lee, Stephen D 1031
Richey, J. D., *et al* 849
Smith, E. Kirby 1005, 1037
Missouri.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Agnew, James C 426
Boyd, Sempronius H 249
Early, Peter, sr 426
Palmer, Benjamin, *et al* 858
Switzler, Theodore A 86
Wirt, Samuel M 425
Militia. Calls for, etc. Communications from
Fisk, Clinton B 293, 294, 299
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 296
Rosecrans, William S 294
Recruitment, organization, etc., of Union troops in. Communications from
Fisk, Clinton B 90, 363, 392
Rosecrans, William S 408, 409, 435, 571

Page.

Missouri, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with
Craig, James ... 296
Fisk, Clinton B ... 363
Sanborn, John B ... 892
Sturgeon, Isaac H ... 539
War Department, U. S ... 937, 954
Missouri, Department of the. (Union.)
Action in relation to Paw Paw Militia in. Communications from William S. Rosecrans ... 175, 459
Address of William S. Rosecrans to the citizens of Northwest Missouri ... 205
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Brown, Egbert B ... 290
Douglass, Joseph B ... 509
Fisk, Clinton B ... 542, 706
Lewis, Benjamin W ... 656
McIlwrath, William ... 668
Missouri, Governor of ... 393, 394
Rosecrans, William S ... 716
Shanklin, John H ... 586
Whitaker, Charles H ... 315
Brown, Egbert B., relieved temporarily from command of District of Central Missouri ... 373
Burning of steamers at Saint Louis. Communication from Lewis B. Parsons ... 209
Central Missouri, District of, resub-districted ... 421
Guitar, Odon.
Assigned to command of District of Rolla ... 266
Relinquishes command of District of Rolla ... 912
McNeil, John, assumes command of District of Rolla ... 912
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Bartlett, Solon A. C ... 248
Benton, J. G ... 367
Brackman, Albert ... 441
Brown, Egbert B ... 129, 151, 176, 177, 187, 202, 203, 242, 336, 338, 359
Burris, John T ... 36, 239, 308, 420
Caldwell, Joseph W ... 343
Catherwood, Edwin C ... 410, 482
Cleveland, James S ... 340
Craig, James ... 344
Curtis, Samuel R ... 206
Douglass, Joseph B ... 411, 576, 624, 705, 706
Elmer, Edward P ... 309
Ewing, Thomas, jr ... 186, 214, 240, 505, 636, 786, 838, 955
Fisk, Clinton B ... 158, 162, 163, 206, 295, 312, 313, 319, 343, 364–366, 374, 377, 395, 409, 412, 421, 439, 442, 527, 656, 688, 690, 961
Ford, James H. 26, 130, 131, 152, 153, 155, 156, 178, 216, 292, 339, 390, 407, 437, 692
Guitar, Odon ... 856
Hall, George H ... 189, 407
Halleck, Henry W ... 773
Hayward, John T. K ... 409, 410
Hilliard, Hiram ... 688
Holloway, George A ... 178
Lazear, Bazel F ... 822
McFerran, James ... 208, 338, 389

Pages.

Missouri, Department of the. (Union)—Continued.
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Matlack, Lucius C 344, 345, 377, 395
Pleasonton, Alfred 389, 406, 408, 437, 760, 822
Rosecrans, William S 49, 61, 74, 126, 149, 175, 185, 186, 201, 203, 213, 242, 287, 290, 308, 313, 319, 335, 339, 343, 358, 362, 390, 392, 406, 440, 506, 524, 588, 717, 729, 804, 806, 822, 956, 962
Sanborn, John B 9, 637–639, 666
Shanklin, John H 318, 429
Suess, Henry 177, 202
Swain, Andrew J 442, 482
Thomas, Lorenzo 198
Totten, James 175
Tyler, John F 653
Operations in. Communications from
Baker, William P 747, 960
Box, Richard M 26
Brown, Egbert B. 25–27, 89, 129, 130, 149, 150, 243, 244, 268, 269, 289, 310, 360, 373
Burris, John T 405
Catherwood, Edwin C 364, 562, 575, 640, 748
Chester, William E 216
Douglass, Joseph B 528, 609
Draper, Daniel M 44, 526
Elmer, Edward P 857
Ewing, Thomas, jr 147, 239, 240, 892
Ferguson, Richard L 267
Fisk, Clinton B 38, 160, 226, 249, 269–271, 312, 313, 317, 341, 346, 362–364, 409, 440, 443, 479, 509, 543, 545, 586, 839
Ford, James H 247, 292, 374, 390, 391, 597, 637
Guitar, Odon 148
Hayward, John T. K 423, 481
Hiller, Hiram M 595
Hilliard, Hiram 586, 595, 824
Hunter, William T 559
Kallman, ——— 359
Leonard, Reeves 640, 914, 963
McFerran, James 310
McIlwrath, William 297
Matlack, Lucius C 365, 490, 808
Miller, Seamen 318
Moberly, William E 788
Morrill, Henry L 823
Pleasonton, Alfred 477, 525, 540, 747, 856, 957–959
Rizer, Robert O 89
Rosecrans, William S 128, 147, 241, 243, 247, 250, 274, 359, 363, 366, 368, 394, 572, 667, 943
Sanborn, John B 10, 11, 89, 149, 205, 541, 560, 608, 637, 638, 655, 807
Swain, Andrew J 365
Totten, James 73, 85
Tunison, John 370
Tyler, John F 148, 267, 492
Whitmer, David P 12
Wilson, James 794

Page.

Missouri, Department of the. (Union)—Continued.
Orders, General, series 1863—*Schofield:* **No. 114**, 147.
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Rosecrans:* **Aug. 5**, 571. *Sanborn:* **Aug. 9**, 623.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Rosecrans:* **No. 114**, 128; **No. 116**, 147; **No. 119**, 199; **No. 128**, 334; **No. 134**, 435; **No. 139**, 571; **No. 140**, 584; **No. 142**, 605; **No. 144**, 686; **No. 150**, 772; **No. 152**, 773; **No. 158**, 954. *Guitar:* **No. 25**, 225; **No. 32**, 912. *McNeil:* **No. 33**, 912. *Pleasonton:* **No. 40**, 373; **No. 41**, 421; **No. 42**, 456; **No. 51**, 923. *Sanborn:* **No. 62**, 761. *Sigel:* **No. 26**, 225.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Rosecrans:* **No. 156**, 837; **No. 184**, 49; **No. 186**, 74; **No. 191**, 175; **No. 193**, 185; **No. 195**, 213; **No. 196**, 224; **No. 198**, 266; **No. 201**, 335; **No. 202**, 358; **No. 212**, 524; **No. 216**, 585; **No. 225**, 717; **No. 226**, 729; **No. 232**, 806; **No. 233**, 822. *Brown:* **No. 141**, 8; **No. 145**, 150; **No. 150**, 242; **No. 154**, 336. *Ewing:* **No. 139**, 50; **No. 158**, 505; **No. 163**, 636; **No. 166**, 687; **No. 180**, 955. *Guitar:* **No. 98**, 128; **No. 101**, 201; **No. 121**, 856. *Hall:* **No. 67**, 225. *Pleasonton:* **No. 157**, 407; **No. 161**, 477; **No. 162**, 506; **No. 164**, 540; **No. 167**, 607; **No. 180**, 822. *Sanborn:* **No. 176**, 9; **No. 189**, 265; **No. 191**, 225; **No. 196**, 360; **No. 200**, 421; **No. 207**, 541; **No. 208**, 560; **No. 213**, 637.
Orders relating to boat-burners in. Communication from William S. Rosecrans 199
Pleasonton, Alfred.
Assigned to temporary command of District of Central Missouri 335
Assumes temporary command of District of Central Missouri 373
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Bassett, F. H 891
Boardman, George W 572, 588
Brown, Egbert B 50, 187, 242, 250, 271
Curtis, Samuel R 146, 340, 342
Douglass, Joseph B 422, 656, 667, 880, 943, 962
Draper, Daniel M 345
Ewing, Thomas, jr 892
Fisk, Clinton B 272, 312, 342, 374, 443
Ford, James H 90, 152, 340, 477
Foster, Melville U 507
Guitar, Odon 373
Hall, George H 244
Harding, David G 458
Hiller, Hiram M 787, 855, 891, 956
Holloway, George A 774
Landon, Carter W 458
Landon, James G 458
McDermott, John 774
McDowell, James L 179
McFarland, John S 572, 588
McFerran, James 242, 243, 477
Matlack, Lucius C 273, 344
Park, George S 159
Pleasonton, Alfred 476, 478, 914

Page.

Missouri, Department of the. (Union)—Continued.
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Rosecrans, William S 311, 332, 653, 892, 922
Sanborn, John B 190, 248, 270, 561, 940, 961
Sigel, Albert 288
Totten, James 146
Troy, John 166
Tyler, John F 213, 224, 420, 437
Wilson, James 786
Sigel, Albert.
Assigned to temporary command of District of Rolla 225
Assumes temporary command of District of Rolla 225
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
July 31, 1864 494
Aug. 31, 1864 ..... 967, 974–978
Missouri, Governor of. Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 11, 52, 316, 394
Whitaker, Charles H 315, 393
Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Harris'**, 1065.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **1st** (*Indian Brigade*), 1054; **14th** (*Wood's*), 1090; **Schnable's**, 270, 1053. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Elliott's*), 1046; **1st** (*Gates'*), 1057; **2d** (*McCulloch's*), 1057; **3d** (*Greene's*), 1057; **4th** (*Burbridge's*), 1057; **5th** (*Gordon's*), 994, 1036; **6th**, 1057; **7th** (*Kitchen's*), 1057; **8th** (*Jeffers'*), 1057; **10th** (*Lawther's*), 940; **15th** (*Reves'*), 239; **Coffee's**, 1054; **Freeman's**, 270; **Pristoe's**, 270; **Jackman's**, 222, 270, 458.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th**, 1057; **8th** (*Mitchell's*), 1057; **9th** (*Musser's*), 1057; **10th** (*Moore's*), 1057; **11th** (*Burns'*), 1057; **12th** (*Ponder's*), 1057; **16th** (*Lewis'*), 1057.
Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 519, 536, 599, 972; **B**, 972; **E**, 551; **F**, 519, 536, 599, 972; **K**, 384, 405, 503, 746, 837, 911, 979; **L**, 977; **2d**, 955, 974, 975; **2d** (*Batteries*), **B**, 975; **C**, 162, 976; **D**, 741, 979; **E**, 263, 741, 978; **H, I, K**, 978; **L**, 130, 337, 976; **M**, 717, 729, 977.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **1st Mississippi Marine Brigade**, 712. *Regiments:* **1st**, 56, 176, 266, 287, 405, 420, 452, 474, 556, 741, 921, 936, 937, 978; **1st State Militia**, 24, 75, 76, 150, 187, 336, 337, 457, 477, 572, 607, 760, 975; **2d**, 7, 401, 402, 741, 876, 979; **2d State Militia**, 186, 200, 405, 406, 505, 974, 975; **3d**, 173, 331, 558, 559, 741, 978; **3d State Militia**, 186, 203, 248, 274, 366, 367, 405, 411, 440, 480, 481, 509, 527, 559, 577, 656, 808, 924, 943, 974–976; **4th State Militia**, 338, 389, 407, 525, 822, 958, 976; **5th State Militia** 214, 974, 975; **6th**, 261, 288, 430, 524, 580, 592, 600, 646, 681, 799, 970, 975; **6th State Militia**, 206, 293, 313, 334, 364, 439, 443, 482, 976, 977; **7th**, 741, 921, 979; **7th State Militia**, 24, 129, 130, 149–151, 177, 186–189, 202, 203, 243, 267–269, 289, 290, 309, 336–338, 389, 856, 976; **8th**, 183, 197, 221, 285, 306, 433, 488, 568, 741, 853, 979; **8th State Militia**, 9, 293, 560, 638, 639, 976, 977; **9th State Militia**, 38, 77, 100, 135, 164, 215, 226, 245, 246, 292, 299, 366, 367, 411, 479, 490, 509, 577, 603, 609, 625, 656, 688, 705, 839, 840, 858, 924, 943, 944, 956, 975, 976; **10th**, 183; **11th**, 103, 183, 220, 221, 284, 285, 424, 433, 474, 488, 558, 568, 746, 853, 979; **12th**, 550; **13th**, 334, 609, 954, 975.

Page.

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union)—Continued.
Infantry*—*Companies:* **Cochran's Enrolled Militia,** 977; **Harsel's Enrolled Militia,** 482; **Jones' Enrolled Militia,** 482; **Majors' Enrolled Militia,** 162, 163, 977; **Tacke's Enrolled Militia,** 974. *Regiments:* **Newman's Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 407; **1st Mississippi Marine Brigade,** 712; **1st State Militia,** 974, 975; **4th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 12, 429, 460, 482, 483, 575, 576, 977; **6th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 293, 638, 639, 687, 892, 940, 977; **7th,** 434, 556, 631, 648, 759, 817, 968; **7th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 293, 892, 977; **8th Enrolled Militia,** 505; **9th Enrolled Militia,** 479; **10th Enrolled Militia,** 505, 955, 977; **11th Enrolled Militia,** 50; **30th,** 434, 556, 631, 648, 759, 817, 968; **30th Enrolled Militia,** 318, 343, 344; **33d Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 273, 300, 301, 482, 977; **34th Enrolled Militia,** 176; **35th,** 715, 979; **35th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 564, 788, 978; **38th Enrolled Militia,** 422; **40th,** 974, 975; **41st,** 974; **43d, 44th,** 541; **45th,** 807; **46th,** 624; **46th Enrolled Militia,** 625; **47th,** 892; **48th,** 975; **49th,** 747, 748; **49th Enrolled Militia,** 11; **50th Enrolled Militia,** 426; **51st Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 13, 300, 824, 977; **52d Enrolled Militia,** 807; **53d Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 423, 543, 978; **57th Enrolled Militia,** 320; **61st Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 978; **62d Enrolled Militia,** 301; **66th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 442, 978; **67th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 978; **68th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 977; **69th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 978; **70th Enrolled Militia,** 858; **81st Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 162, 163, 312, 314, 977; **82d Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 13, 62, 134, 146, 159, 163, 164, 206–208, 255, 296, 439, 445, 977; **87th Provisional Enrolled Militia,** 134, 977; **89th Enrolled Militia,** 341; 977.
Miscellaneous—*Companies:* **Linn County Enrolled Militia,** 978; **Mississippi County Enrolled Militia,** 977.

Mitchell, Charles B. Mentioned 1041
Mitchell, Gavin. Mentioned 828
Mitchell, G. C. Mentioned 91
Mitchell, George. Mentioned 869
Mitchell, Greenville M. Mentioned 851–853, 979
Mitchell, John G. Mentioned 49, 238, 239
Mitchell, Jonathan C. Mentioned 796
Mitchell, Robert B.
Correspondence with
Charlot, Chapman S 447
Collins, William O 218
Colorado, Governor of 168
Curtis, Samuel R 141, 276, 302, 370, 429, 448, 462, 612, 613, 643, 659, 671, 672, 691, 722, 734, 752, 765
Curtis, Samuel S 448, 589
Livingston, Robert R 485
Merrill, Lewis 217
Nebraska, Governor of 734, 863
O'Brien, George M 752
Pratt, John 613, 672, 673, 693, 708, 722, 765, 775, 790, 796, 809, 828, 842, 864, 965
Summers, Samuel W 347, 399
Wilcox, John A 277, 428, 448
Mentioned 53, 167, 218, 276, 277, 302, 447, 448, 461, 484, 485, 495, 613, 626, 671, 644, 672, 673, 691, 693, 694, 731, 734, 762, 790, 863, 882, 950, 966, 980, 981

* Some of the Provisional and Enrolled Militia served as cavalry.

Page.
Mitchell, Thomas J. Mentioned 978
Mitekaunish. (Indian.) Mentioned 32
Mix, Charles E. Mentioned 31
Mix, Charles H.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 171
Mentioned 303, 304, 449
Mixner, John K.
Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 6, 7, 22, 71
Mentioned 97
Moberly, William E.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 788, 825
Mentioned 345, 443, 562, 564, 824, 825
Mobile, Ala.
Co-operation of Army with Navy in operations against. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 229
Military movement against, suspended. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 3
Reported threatened attack on. Communications from Stephen D. Lee. 994, 1030
Mobley, Richard D. Mentioned 983
Moer, Samuel H. Mentioned 722
Moffitt, ——. Mentioned 659
Mohrstadt, John C. Mentioned 715
Molden, Robert. Mentioned 728
Molineux, Edward L. Mentioned 67
Molloy, John. Mentioned 773
Moncure, Henry. Mentioned 901
Monroe, James. Mentioned 961
Montell, C. M. Mentioned 1095
Montgomery, A. S. Mentioned 46
Montgomery, Bacon. Mentioned 970
Montgomery, Richardson H.
Correspondence with James H. Baker 666
Mentioned 786
Montgomery, Samuel. Mentioned 359, 975
Montgomery, William C. F. Mentioned 978
Montoya, Donaciano. Mentioned 986
Mooers, John. Mentioned 883
Moonlight, Thomas.
Correspondence with
Anderson, Martin 598
Blair, Charles W 165, 491
Ford, James H 446, 914
Hoyt, George H 578, 589, 598, 658, 733, 749
McKean, Thomas J 397, 492, 750
Pearce, Henry 658, 764, 925, 964
Plumb, Preston B 925, 945, 964
Mentioned 136, 165, 414, 511, 528, 750, 983
Moore, Calvin S. Mentioned 977
Moore, Columbus. Mentioned 971
Moore, Franklin. Mentioned 382
Moore, Frederick W. Mentioned 759, 968
Moore, James P. Mentioned 201

Page.
Moore, J. L. Mentioned 1088
Moore, John C. Mentioned 1095
Moore, John H. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 656
Moore, Jonathan B.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 921
Steele, Frederick 935
Washburn, Cadwallader C 953
Mentioned 583, 684, 905, 919, 935, 953
Moore, Samuel J.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 135
Mentioned 135
Moore, Webster P. Mentioned 970
Moore, William G. Mentioned 757
Morey, ———. Mentioned 795
Morey, Benjamin F. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Edward R. S. Canby.*
Morey, Frank. Mentioned 970
Morgan, Captain. Mentioned 169
Morgan, A. S. Mentioned 1068
Morgan, William H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Cadwallader C. Washburn.*
Morgan, Fort. See *Fort Morgan.*
Morgan's Ferry Road, near Morganza, La. Skirmish on the, July 28, 1864.
Communication from Michael K. Lawler 450
Morin, Jesse. Mentioned 207
Morrill, Ashley C.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 949
Mentioned 591
Morrill, Henry L. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 823, 824
Morrison, Andrew B.
Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 857, 876
Mentioned 979
Morrison, Pitcairn. Mentioned 974
Morrison, Robert G. Mentioned 972
Morrison, R. T. Mentioned 1090
Morse, A. P. Mentioned 105
Morse, Horace F. Mentioned 972
Morsey, Frederick. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 377
Morton, Oliver P. Mentioned 27
Mosaic, U. S. S. Mentioned 713
Mosely, Captain. Mentioned 330
Moses, Isaac. Mentioned 581
Moses, Thomas, jr.
Correspondence with James H. Ford 131
Mentioned 26, 130, 246, 292, 597, 623
Mossman, J. W. Mentioned 625
Mound City, Kans., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 378
Mower, Joseph A. Mentioned 933, 937, 950
Mowry, Sylvester. Mentioned 662, 674

Page.
Moyers, Gilbert.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 418
Carr, Eugene A 772, 835, 836
Hudson, Gilbert J 851
Mentioned 771, 783, 851, 979
Mudgett, William S. Mentioned 970
Muller, George. Correspondence with John B. Kaiser 476
Mullin, Loudon. Mentioned 809
Mullins, Pat. Mentioned 311, 336
Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 358
Andrews, Christopher C 220, 664
Anthony, Scott J 692
Arnold, Richard 280, 647, 663
Baker, William 389
Banks, Nathaniel P 16, 647, 682
Bigger, John M 1096
Blunt, James G 611
Brown, Egbert B 311, 339
Canby, Edward R. S 230, 682
Carleton, James H 674, 811
Carr, Eugene A 402, 404, 503, 878, 919, 920
Charlot, Chapman S 790, 862
Chivington, John M 809
Clowney, John 45
Cole, Nelson 955
Colorado, Governor of 694, 809
Curtis, Samuel R 314, 321, 323, 332, 340, 342, 369, 659, 695, 944
Curtis, Samuel S 312, 315, 322
Davies, Thomas A 751
Eberman, Reuben J 301
Engelmann, Adolph 909
Ewing, Thomas, jr 955
Fisk, Clinton B 314, 315, 321, 322, 341, 342, 346, 362, 424
Ford, James H 311
Ford, John S 989
Gannett, Isaac 412
Hayward, John T. K 396
Helm, Charles J 1021
Iowa, Governor of 757
Keyser, William A 237
Lubbock, Francis R 1005
Magruder, George A., jr 1043, 1044
Magruder, John B 990
Maxey, Samuel B 1000, 1007
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 937
Mitchell, Robert B 217, 673
Morsey, Frederick 377
Nebraska, Governor of 671
Ordnance Department, C. S. A 1009, 1058, 1059
Parke, Joseph 525
Pfaender, William 882
Phillips, William A 123

Page.

Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc.—Continued. Communications from
Pleasonton, Alfred 525
Pratt, John 613, 672, 722, 765, 842, 965
Price, Thomas H 1019
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 779
Robinson, George T 209
Rosecrans, William S 314, 321, 391, 422
Ryan, Abraham H 503
Salomon, Frederick 262
Sanborn, John B 361
Shanklin, John H 343
Shelby, Joseph O 991
Sheldon, A. L 492
Sibley, Henry H 32, 103, 776
Smith, E. Kirby 1037, 1049, 1053, 1059
Smith, George 318
Speed, Frederic 663
Totten, James 127
War Department, C. S 1006, 1031
War Department, U. S 198, 694, 757, 828
Wilson, John M 257
Munns, Brice P. Mentioned 968
Muntzel, Albert. Mentioned 975
Murdock, Henry C. Mentioned 584, 935
Murphy, Edward B. Mentioned 277, 734, 762, 765, 982
Murphy, E. W.
Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown 244
Mentioned 237
Murphy, George W. Mentioned 225
Murphy, Isaac. Mentioned 503
Murphy, Lawrence G. Mentioned 986
Murphy, Richard. Correspondence with John B. Kaiser 606
Murrah, Pendleton. For correspondence, etc., see *Texas, Governor of.*
Murray, ———. Mentioned 323
Myer, Albert J.
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 141, 229, 326
Lawler, Michael K 498
Mentioned 228, 231, 466, 565
Myers, Frederick. Mentioned 813
Myers, William.
Correspondence with Samuel Hipple 822, 838
Mentioned 435, 686
Myrick, ———. Mentioned 792
Nash, John H. Mentioned 101, 127, 133, 136, 138, 207
Nathusius, Otto. Mentioned 1035
Navy, U. S. Co-operation of, with Army. Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 399
Farragut, David G 379
Foster, James P 518
Phelps, S. Ledyard 283
Nebraska, Steamer. Mentioned 353, 555
Nebraska. Indian hostilities in. Communications from
Curtis, Samuel R 672, 720
Mitchell, Robert B 671-673

Page.

Nebraska. Indian hostilities in—Continued. Communications from
Nebraska, Governor of 671
Pratt, John 694
Summers, Samuel W 673
Nebraska, Governor of. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 447, 461, 626, 643, 964
Mitchell, Robert B 734, 863
Pratt, John 693, 863
War Department, U. S 671, 694
Nebraska Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **1st**, 277, 448, 864, 981. *Companies:* **Stufft's Scouts**, 988. *Regiments:* **1st**, 7, 107, 122, 123, 284, 285, 428, 447, 448, 461, 483, 485, 487, 612, 626, 643, 672, 673, 746, 783, 790, 853, 882, 965, 979, 981, 982; **2d**, 428.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 760, 765; **1st Militia**, 965.
Miscellaneous—**Falls City Militia**, 796, 965; **Nebraska City Militia**, 965.
Neill, Henry.
Correspondence with Richard L. Ferguson 267
Mentioned 24, 26, 27, 89, 189, 242, 337
Nelson, Anderson D. Mentioned 282
Nevada, Steamer. Mentioned 919, 921, 935, 953
New, John H. Mentioned 1000
Newhall, William H. Mentioned 16
New Hampshire Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 381, 970; **14th**, 67, 633.
Newman, Richard B. Mentioned 807
New Mexico, Department of.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Carleton, James H 168, 227, 897, 898
Grant, U. S 169
Civil and military complications in. Communications from
Ashurst, Merrill 115
Benedict, Kirby 112
Carleton, James H 111
Clever, Charles P 111
Ellison, Samuel 115
Houghton, Joab 117
Tompkins, R. H 114
Wheaton, Theodore D 116
Indian affairs in. Communications from
Eaton, Ethan W 324, 325
Carleton, James H 167, 898
Carson, Christopher 192
Mansanarez, José A 900
Mitchell, Robert B 168
Steck, Michael 899, 901
Indian hostilities in. Communications from
Carleton, James H 512, 578, 661, 674, 723, 812, 926
Davis, Nicholas S 828
McFerran, John C 927
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from James H. Carleton 277, 302, 811, 902, 915
Operations against Indians in. Communication from James H. Carleton . 324
Orders, General, series 1864—*Carleton:* **No. 22**, 168. *Rigg:* **No. 4**, 903.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Carleton:* **No. 28**, 379; **No. 34**, 915.

Page.

New Mexico, Department of—Continued.
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
July 31, 1864 ... 495
Aug. 31, 1864 ... 985–987
New Mexico Troops. Mentioned
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 93, 193, 897, 985, 986.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 278, 915, 985–987.
New Orleans, La. Defenses of. Communications from
Banks, Nathaniel P ... 350
Davidson, John W ... 449
Sherman, Thomas W ... 870
Newsom, Lieutenant. Mentioned ... 1070
Newson, Thomas M. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley ... 662
Newspaper Correspondents. Action touching. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A ... 778
Canby, Edward R. S ... 778
Newsum & Co. Mentioned ... 238
Newton, Thomas. Mentioned ... 972
New York Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **2d**, 680.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **18th**, 260, 973; **21st**, 18, 35, 802, 903, 969; **25th**, 370, 468, 971; **26th**, 35, 95, 121, 802, 904, 968.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d** (*Veteran*), 82, 260, 663, 664, 799, 832, 969; **11th**, 82, 281, 352, 498, 600, 646, 683, 799, 800, 970, 971; **14th**, 260, 580, 646, 757, 799, 970, 973; **18th**, 328, 370, 371, 467, 468, 532, 800, 971.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **75th**, 67, 381, 633; **90th**, 17, 66, 633; **91st**, 381, 551, 872, 972; **110th**, 974; **114th**, **116th**, 66, 633; **128th**, **131st**, **133d**, 67, 633; **153d**, 66, 633; **156th**, **159th**, **160th**, 67, 633; **161st**, 632, 648, 744, 759, 781, 799, 802, 931, 952, 969; **162d**, **165th**, **173d**, 66, 633; **175th**, **176th**, 67, 633.
Nicholls, Francis T.
Assignment to command ... 1028, 1034
Mentioned ... 1026, 1028, 1034
Nichols, C. H. Mentioned ... 458
Nichols, Charles P. Mentioned ... 987
Nichols, David H. Mentioned ... 797
Nichols, E. B. Mentioned ... 1063
Nichols, Stuteley S. Mentioned ... 528
Nickerson, Franklin S. Relieved from duty in Department of the Gulf ... 326
Nields, Benjamin. Mentioned ... 57, 105, 969, 970
Nijansa, U. S. S. Mentioned ... 468
Noblett, G. W.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk ... 273, 299
Mentioned ... 689
Noel, Perry G. Mentioned ... 982
Nolan, Mat. Mentioned ... 989, 1069
Noland, Sergeant. Mentioned ... 13
Noland, George W. Mentioned ... 91, 93
Norris, ———. Mentioned ... 133
Norris, Judge. Mentioned ... 1028
Norris, John. Mentioned ... 567
Northern Arkansas.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from Joseph O. Shelby. 994, 1002, 1010, 1034
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from Joseph O. Shelby ... 1024, 1025, 1050, 1051, 1053, 1067, 1073

Page.
Northerner, Steamer. Mentioned 209
Northrop, William H. Mentioned 694, 965
Northwest, Department of the.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Adams, C. Powell 678
Brown, Joseph R 514
Burton, Lewis S 546
Clowney, John 195, 512, 514, 696
Halleck, Henry W 739
Hubbell, James B 485
Pfaender, William 791
Pope, John 754
Sibley, Henry H 194, 303, 348, 616, 617, 776-778, 814, 946
Smith, Benjamin F 846
Enforcement of draft in. Communications from
Duncan, Thomas 579
Pope, John 590
Indian affairs in. Communications from
Donaldson, Hugh S 493, 868
Hollister, Miles 531
Sibley, Henry H 38, 676
Sully, Alfred 767
Indian hostilities in. Communications from
Adams, C. Powell 930
Kennedy, D. R 725
Minnesota, Governor of 950
Newson, Thomas M 662
Pfaender, William 679, 709, 724, 815, 929
Sibley, Henry H 724, 738, 739, 755, 756, 790, 845, 867, 928, 929, 966
Slaughter, Robert F 792
Smith, Benjamin F 698
Sully, Alfred 695
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Grant, U. S 662, 680
Halleck, Henry W 680
Pfaender, William 210
Phillips, Henry F 947
Pope, John 30, 627, 628, 675, 723, 736, 737, 790, 805, 813, 831, 931
Sibley, Henry H 591, 768, 815
Ten Broeck, Edward P 618
War Department, U. S 32
Orders, General, series 1864—*Pope:* **No. 26**, 628.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Pope:* **No. 120**, 590; **Nos. 129, 130**, 813. *Clowney:* **No. 16**, 548; **No. 19**, 947. *Sibley:* **No. 176**, 629.
Recruitment and enlistment of troops in. Communications from
Lovell, Charles S 829, 830
Pope, John 928
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
July 2, 1864 30
July 31, 1864 496
Aug. 31, 1864 ..... 987, 988
Norton, Judge. Mentioned 208
Norton, Charles L. Mentioned 970
Norton, N. L. Mentioned 1015

Page.

Norton, Orloff. Mentioned 982
Norville, William N. Mentioned 46
Nott, Charles C. Mentioned 67
Noyes, Edward J. Mentioned 532
Nulton, Jerome B. Mentioned 521
Nye, William B. Mentioned 973
O'Brien, George M.
Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell 752
Mentioned 734
O'Brien, Thomas. Mentioned 565
Ogden, Fanny, Steamer. Mentioned 90, 146, 152, 154, 175, 177, 178, 198, 199, 247, 267, 309, 336, 338, 359, 360, 388, 389, 788, 840, 957, 958
Ohio Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **2d**, 82, 519, 536, 599, 972; **5th**, 741, 851, 979; **7th**, **8th**, 557; **11th**, 741, 979; **16th**, 519, 536, 599, 972; **17th**, 280, 281, 631, 802, 904, 969; **25th**, 262, 741, 978; **26th**, 556.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **11th**, 429, 720, 734, 763, 946, 965, 981, 982.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **16th**, 759, 968; **22d**, 97, 122, 232, 741, 875, 979; **42d**, 759, 968; **43d**, 232; **56th**, 56, 57, 59, 972; **58th**, 556, 557; **77th**, 741, 978; **83d**, 759, 968; **96th**, 566, 648, 759, 968; **114th**, 759, 968; **120th**, 759, 817, 968.
Olathe, Kans., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 347
Oldham, W. S., jr. Mentioned 1072
Olin, Rollin C. Mentioned 195, 724
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry H. Sibley.*
Oliver, Theodore. Mentioned 837
Olmstead, Frank. Mentioned 735
Omaha, Steamer. Mentioned 840
O'Neil, ———. Mentioned 384
Ordnance Department, C. S. A. Correspondence with
Price, Thomas H 1009
War Department, C. S 1059
Organization, Strength, etc.
Confederate Troops 1014, 1035, 1097, 1098
Union Troops 30, 36, 259, 260, 327, 494–496, 741, 759, 799, 967–968
Orton, Richard H. Mentioned 987
Otero, Manuel Antonio. Mentioned 103
Otis, George K. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 661
Overton, George A. J. Mentioned 65
Owen, Richard B. Mentioned 1096
Owens, Berry. Mentioned 788
Oxendine, ———. Mentioned 476
Pace, Captain. Mentioned 940
Packard, Charles E. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 317, 364
Page, ———. Mentioned 595
Page, John D. Mentioned 12, 252
Palmer, ———. Mentioned 913
Palmer, Benjamin. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 858
Palmer, James S. Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 631
Killborn, Curtis W 631
Palmer, Milo B. Mentioned 988
Panola, Steamer. Mentioned 42
Pardee, Don A. Mentioned 968

Page.
Parisseau, Hubert. Mentioned 629
Park, George S.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 132
Curtis, Samuel R 136, 159
Drake, Samuel A 137
Fisk, Clinton B 13, 101, 807
Rosecrans, William S 134
Mentioned 133, 138, 159, 255
Parke, Joseph.
Correspondence with
Hall, George H 525
Pleasonton, Alfred 525, 560, 704
Mentioned 244, 308, 310, 333, 338, 914, 959
Parker, A. M. Mentioned 674
Parker, Charles. Mentioned 377
Parker, Livingston G. Mentioned 984
Parker, Warren. Mentioned 562
Parker, Wilson L.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 372
Mentioned 189
Parks, Robert C. Mentioned 1008
Parsons, James. Mentioned 187, 191
Parsons, John R. Mentioned 971
Parsons, Lewis B.
Correspondence wi
Allen, Robert 209
Curtis, Samuel R 199
Mentioned 185, 686
Parsons, Mosby M. Mentioned 372, 1015, 1042
Parsons, William H. Mentioned 849, 869, 1050
Partin, William. Mentioned 977
Paschal, George W. Mentioned 969
Patrick, ———. Mentioned 353
Patroon, Steamer. Mentioned 592, 593
Pattee, John. Mentioned 988
Patterson, ———. Mentioned 109
Patterson, William F. Mentioned 969
Paxson, O. W. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 308
Pay, ———. Mentioned 699
Payne, Eugene B. Mentioned 968
Peabody, Albert F. Mentioned 46
Peak, Joseph. Mentioned 177, 188, 389
Pearce, Henry.
Correspondence with Thomas Moonlight 658, 764, 925, 964
Mentioned 964, 983
Pearsall, Uri B. Mentioned 803, 969
Pearson, Timothy. Mentioned 969
Peck, Hartwell. Mentioned 357
Peck, Henry W. Mentioned 971
Pelouze, Louis H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *War Department, U. S.*
Pemberton, John C. Mentioned 1016
Pendleton, Andrew. Mentioned 773

Page.
Penick, William R. Mentioned 894
Pennington, S. F. Mentioned 1026
Pennsylvania Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* 47th, 66, 633.
Percy, Colonel. Mentioned 332
Perea, Francisco. Mentioned 111, 512, 899
Perkins, ———. Mentioned 234
Perkins, Caleb. Mentioned 52, 298, 332, 375, 394, 440, 544, 564, 577, 609, 667, 719, 747, 774, 788, 858, 880, 962
Perkins, G. W. Mentioned 626
Perkins, William N. Mentioned 507, 562
Per Lee, Samuel R. Mentioned 66
Perrine, William W. Mentioned 973
Pfaender, William.
Correspondence with
Sibley, Henry H 32, 103, 194, 210, 278, 303, 679, 699, 700, 709, 724, 737, 738, 756, 791, 815, 831, 867, 882, 929, 946, 966
Slaughter, Robert F 792
Mentioned 94, 679, 699, 701, 723, 814, 831, 845, 847, 867, 988
Pfiager, H. W. Mentioned 1016
Pharis, Franklin.
Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown 289
Mentioned 747
Phelps, John B. Mentioned 422, 977
Phelps, John P. Mentioned 972
Phelps, S. Ledyard.
Correspondence with Frederick Steele 37, 95, 283
Mentioned 261, 283, 419
Philips, John F.
Correspondence with
Box, Richard M 26
Brown, Egbert B 373
Mentioned 130, 336, 337, 389, 506, 540
Phillips, Captain. Mentioned 271
Phillips, Henry F.
Correspondence with
Clowney, John 947
Dill, Daniel J 948
Fisk, James L 948
Mentioned 463, 947
Phillips, Joseph H. Mentioned 808, 983
Phillips, William A.
Correspondence with
Anderson, Henry S 265
Steele, Frederick 123
Thayer, John M 107, 108, 307, 332
Mentioned 123, 476
Relieved of command of the Indian Brigade, Department of Arkansas 476
Phul, Francis von. Mentioned 1095
Piatt, Benjamin M. Mentioned 686
Pickler, J. F. Mentioned 63, 92, 249, 270, 361, 561, 666, 924, 1087
Pierce, Leonard, jr. Mentioned 533
Pierson, S. F. Mentioned 1024
Pigot[?], General. Mentioned 230

Page.

Pike, Steamer. Mentioned 6
Pike, Edward C. Mentioned 50, 494, 505, 955, 967, 977
Pile, William A. Mentioned 249, 359
Pilot Knob, Mo. Defenses of. Communications from
Gerster, Anton 805
Hoelcke, William 805
Stickney, Amos 652
Pindall, P. J. Mentioned 1065
Pine, James A. Mentioned 979
Pitney, ———. Mentioned 860
Plattsburg, Mo. Attack on, July 21, 1864. Communications from
Fisk, Clinton B 341
Poe, Benjamin F 341
Thrailkill, John 341
Plattsburg, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 299
Pleasonton, Alfred.
Assignment to command 335
Assumes temporary command of District of Central Missouri 373
Correspondence with
Baker, William P 747, 913, 960
Berthoud, Edward L 806
Brown, Egbert B 388
Burris, Milton 730, 959
Ellsworth, ——— 747
Elmer, Edward P 525, 959
Fisk, Clinton B 421, 439, 923
Ford, James H 391, 407, 408, 437, 477, 489, 573, 597, 607, 622, 623, 637, 760, 761, 823, 913, 939
Foster, Melville U 507, 597, 747, 823, 856, 913, 959
Hall, George H 388, 407
Houts, Thomas W 457
Kelly, George W 540, 597
Lazear, Bazel F 477, 560, 607, 637, 822, 958
Leavenworth, Kans., Commanding Officer at 914
McFerran, James 389, 456, 477, 478, 506, 560, 585, 596, 607
Parke, Joseph 525, 560, 704
Roe, Robert S 960
Rosecrans, William S 960
388, 406, 476, 506, 572, 573, 585, 607, 609, 622, 653, 704, 773, 795, 957, 958
Suess, Henry 541, 653, 654, 687, 704, 718, 795, 838, 856
Sykes, George 958
Thompson, M. A 525
West, Theodore H 585
Wolfe, John S 540, 718, 959
Mentioned 335, 360, 362, 373, 387, 390, 391, 439, 457, 477, 526, 527, 540, 570, 572, 588, 608, 641, 657, 718, 805, 808, 823, 913, 925, 926, 975
Plumb, Preston B.
Correspondence with
Ford, James H 939
Moonlight, Thomas 925, 945, 964
Mentioned 63, 528, 957, 960
Plumb, William. Mentioned 977

Page.

Plympton, Peter W. L.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 93
Mentioned 379
Poe, Amos. Mentioned 426
Poe, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 316, 562
Thrailkill, John 341
Mentioned 317, 318, 341, 977
Polar Star, Steamer. Mentioned 40
Polignac, Camille J.
Correspondence with Stephen D. Lee 1031
Mentioned 121, 141, 382, 471, 473, 498, 549, 849, 869, 1030, 1035, 1037
Polk, ———. Mentioned 595
Polk, John W. Mentioned 1042
Polk, John W., Mrs. Mentioned 1029, 1042, 1062
Polk, Trusten. Correspondence with Thomas L. Snead 1028, 1060
Pollard, George L. Mentioned 1029
Pollock, Captain. Mentioned 767
Pollock, Samuel M. Mentioned 988
Pollock, Thomas. Mentioned 753
Pomeroy, James M.
Correspondence with Edward Lynde 330
Mentioned 287
Pomeroy, Samuel C. Mentioned 751
Pond, James B. Mentioned 982
Pope, Henry H. Mentioned 971
Pope, John.
Correspondence with
Averill, John T 512, 565
Cook, John 348, 768
Duff, William L 29
Duncan, Thomas 512, 579
Grant, U. S 662, 675
Halleck, Henry W 627, 723, 736, 754, 928
Ketchum, William S 30
Lovell, Charles S 512, 529, 590, 829, 865
Rosecrans, William S 805
Sibley, Henry H 32, 348, 579, 616, 676, 695, 697, 736, 755, 768, 790, 814, 831, 845, 867, 928, 966
Sully, Alfred 80, 228, 628, 695, 737, 767, 931
Ten Broeck, Edward P 618
Wisconsin, Governor of 31
Mentioned 29, 31, 32, 39, 40, 80, 194, 195, 304, 496, 591, 617, 619, 628, 680, 739, 798, 814, 815, 948, 966, 987, 988
Porter, ———. Mentioned 42
Porter, Charles P. Mentioned 981
Porter, Charles W. Mentioned 982
Porter, David D.
Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr 49
Mentioned 238, 489, 993, 996
Porter, James W. Mentioned 681
Porter, Thomas W. Mentioned 67

Page.
Port Hudson, La. Defenses of. Communication from John McNeil 305
Portlock, E. E., jr.
Correspondence with Samuel B. Maxey 997
Mentioned 1077
Post Boy, Steamer. Mentioned 202, 268, 336, 338
Potter, Orson O. Mentioned 34
Potts, John C.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Andrews 123
Mentioned 123
Powell, James L. Mentioned 923
Powers, Frank P. Mentioned 472, 664
Pratt, John. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 672, 673
David, James B 693
Fort Kearny, Nebr., Commanding Officer at 644
Jackson, Zaremba 694
Livingston, Robert R 790
Mason, Oliver P 796, 809
Mitchell, Robert B. 613, 672, 673, 693, 708, 722, 765, 775, 790, 796, 809, 828, 842, 864, 965
Nebraska, Governor of 693, 863
Summers, Samuel W 613
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Robert B. Mitchell.*
Prescott, George W. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Henry H. Sibley.*
President, C. S. See *Jefferson Davis.*
President, U. S. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Preston, Simon M. Mentioned 728
Preuitt, Valentine. Mentioned 25, 405
Price, Captain. Mentioned 859
Price, Celsus. Mentioned 1090
Price, E. W. Mentioned 564, 719
Price, H. Clay. Mentioned 413
Price, James A. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 166
Price, Joe. Mentioned 859
Price, John T. Mentioned 428, 446, 491, 545
Price, Sterling.
Assumes command of Cavalry, District of Arkansas 1090
Correspondence with
Cabell, E. C 1081
Maxey, Samuel B 1008
Price, Thomas H 1019
Reynolds, Thomas C 1011, 1020
Shelby, Joseph O 991, 1010, 1027
Smith, E. Kirby 1005, 1023, 1037, 1040, 1053, 1060
Snead, Thomas L 1014
Tappan, James C 1032, 1033
Van Court, B. P 1085
Mentioned 6, 60, 132, 134, 136, 137, 144, 145, 179, 219, 234, 270, 329, 356, 357, 372, 400, 419, 432, 435, 443, 452, 454, 455, 459, 500, 520, 524, 537, 538, 549, 595, 665, 702, 717, 719, 782, 784, 799, 854, 869, 874, 907, 934, 936, 940, 950, 952, 954, 992, 1007, 1008, 1010, 1022, 1026, 1027, 1036, 1039–1042, 1059–1061, 1067, 1073, 1075, 1080, 1082, 1087, 1088, 1092–1094
Resigns command of District of Arkansas 1087
Staff. Announcement of 1090

Page.

Price, Thomas H.
Correspondence with
Ordnance Department, C. S. A 1009
Price, Sterling 1019
Mentioned 1007
Price, W. A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 444
Price's Missouri Expedition, Aug. 29–Dec. 2, 1864.
Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from
Cabell, E. C 1041
Maury, Dabney H 1080
Price, Sterling 1094
Smith, E. Kirby 1040, 1075
Proposed plan of operations of. Communications from
Price, Sterling 1023
Shelby, Joseph O 1027
Priestley, Thomas. Mentioned 695
For correspondence as Acting Adjutant, see *John Clowney*.
Prince, ———. Mentioned 279
Prisoners of War. Exchange of, etc. Communications from
Banks, Nathaniel P 380
Buford, Napoleon B 996
Dwight, Charles C 106
Roberts, Benjamin S 35, 47
Shelby, Joseph O 991
Shaw, Richard G 599
Provost, Charles E. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 368
Putnam, Winthrop D. Mentioned 702
Pyron, Charles L. Mentioned 1014, 1098
Quantrill, William C. Mentioned 50, 101, 102, 136, 145, 152, 179, 216, 243, 476–478, 489, 491, 573, 585, 622, 623, 823, 860, 863, 896, 924, 939
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W 779
Johnson, Theodore D 779
Queen City, U. S. S. Mentioned 635
Queen, Oscar B. Mentioned 309, 389
Quigg, Matthew. Correspondence with James H. Baker 237
Quinn, ———. Mentioned 530, 531, 679, 701, 859, 930
Quinn, James. Mentioned 975
Quinn, John G. Mentioned 687, 892
Quintana, Nicholas. Mentioned 987
Rachal, Adolph. Mentioned 1025
Rainsford, James. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Odon Guitar*.
Rallston, Captain. Mentioned 852
Ralston, Thomas A. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Bernard G. Farrar*.
Ramage, Cyrus. Mentioned 427
Ramsay, Francis M.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 400
Mentioned 518
Ramsay, George D. Mentioned 954
Rankin, John K. Mentioned 449
Rapine, ———. Mentioned 827
Ratliff, William B.
Correspondence with
Shaw, Richard G 933
Sypher, J. Hale 933
Mentioned 933

Page.
Ravana, Major. Mentioned 742
Rawles, Jacob B. Correspondence with Richard Arnold 647
Rawlins, John A. For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *U. S. Grant.*
Rayborne, Captain. Mentioned 330, 453, 454, 936
Raynals, Antoine. Mentioned 843
Real, Martin T. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Recruitment, Organization, etc. See *Arkansas, Department of. Gulf, Department of the. Kansas, Department of. Missouri, Department of the. Northwest, Department of the. Trans-Mississippi Department.*
Redd, O. F. Mentioned 1067
Reed, Moses. Mentioned 979
Reed, Thomas B. Mentioned 411, 799, 912
Rees, Jacob G. Mentioned 397, 749, 750, 983
Reid, W. A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 706
Reiter, Joseph. Mentioned 859, 860
Remington, S. Pierre.
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 567, 582, 600
Sherman, Thomas W 595
Mentioned 497, 498, 582, 635, 970
Renville, Gabriel. Mentioned 463, 513, 618, 629, 645, 947
Reves, Timothy. Mentioned 224, 420, 787
Reybern, A. K. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 252
Reynolds, ———. Mentioned 810
Reynolds, Corydon. Mentioned 659
Reynolds, James. Mentioned 752–754
Reynolds, James H. Mentioned 372
Reynolds, Joseph J.
Assignment to command 65
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 552, 566, 802
Canby, Edward R. S 83, 95, 633, 648, 744, 781, 802, 832
Emory, William H 5, 17, 58
Hartwell, Charles A 58
Herron, Francis J 932
Lawler, Michael K 105, 327, 353, 354, 381, 382, 415, 431, 450, 451, 473, 555, 634, 647, 648, 815, 816, 873, 886, 919, 932, 952
Roberts, Benjamin S 34, 40, 47
Speed, Frederic 663
Mentioned 56, 57, 65, 68–70, 94, 106, 120, 180, 327, 352, 380, 415, 449, 473, 498, 631–633, 646, 682, 725, 743, 781, 798, 800, 802, 816, 817, 831, 832, 847, 903, 904, 919, 932, 950, 951, 968, 970
Reynolds, Thomas C.
Correspondence with Sterling Price 1011, 1020
Mentioned 1018, 1041, 1060, 1061
Reynolds, W. J. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 236
Rhett, Thomas G. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1059
Rhode Island Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 3d, 970.
Ribble, Henry H. Mentioned 790
Rice, ———. Mentioned 109
Rice, Charles S. Mentioned 969
Rice, Hiram A. Mentioned 975
Rice, John L. Mentioned 970

Page.
Rice, Oscar A. Mentioned 833
Rice, Samuel A.
Death of, announced 282, 284
Mentioned 71, 282–284
Rich, Josephus G. Mentioned 979
Richardson, George W. Mentioned 801
Richardson, Samuel J. Mentioned 989, 995
Richey, J. D. Mentioned 849
Ridgway, John W. Mentioned 764
Ridlen, Ebenezer. Mentioned 937
Riely, John W. Mentioned 1056
Rigg, Edwin A.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 903
Mentioned 324, 985
Riley, J. M. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 316
Rinehart, Levi M. Mentioned 982
Rinne, William. Mentioned 974
Ritchey, James M. Mentioned 561
Ritter, John F.
Correspondence with Cyrus Bussey 745
Mentioned 416–418, 978
Rizer, Robert O. Correspondence with James H. Steger 89
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Egbert B. Brown*.
Roane, Mrs. Mentioned 231, 264, 357
Robbins, Josephus. Mentioned 974
Roberts, Benjamin S.
Correspondence with
Davis, Edmund J 41
Dwight, Charles C 47
Foster, James P 17
Lawler, Michael K 18, 35
Levy, William M 35
Merritt, Robert B 18
Reynolds, Joseph J 34, 40, 47
Mentioned 5, 16–18, 35, 41, 65–67, 120
Roberts, Cyrus M. Mentioned 981
Roberts, Preston. Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 189
Rosecrans, William S 185
Roberts, Samuel H. Mentioned 561
Roberts, Thomas L. Mentioned 986
Robertson, Frank S. Mentioned 1095
Robertson, James M. Mentioncd 435
Robertson, John C. Mentioned 728
Robinson, ———. Mentioned 476
Robinson, ———. (Union.) Mentioned 44
Robinson, Captain. Mentioned 1069
Robinson, Alexander.
Correspondence with James H. Ford 437, 438
Mentioned 939
Robinson, George T. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 209, 253, 275, 302, 321
Walker, John D 255
Robinson, Harai. Mentioned 743

Page.
Robinson, James. Mentioned 728
Robinson, N. T. N. Mentioned 1068
Robinson, Samuel A. Mentioned 1053, 1062
Rob Roy, Steamer. Mentioned 489
Rodgers, Captain. Mentioned 482
Rodgers, Hiram C. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry W. Slocum.*
Rodgers, John. Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 6
Rodman, ———. Mentioned 163
Roe, Robert S.
Correspondence with
Pleasonton, Alfred 960
Smith, J. Nelson 839
Mentioned 50
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James H. Ford.*
Roebuck, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Rollins, James S. Mentioned 510
Rolston, William F. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 300
Romero, José B. Mentioned 986
Root, ———. Mentioned 679, 698
Root, Dave. Mentioned 267
Rose, Robert H. Mentioned 814, 815
Rosecrans, William S.
Congratulatory Orders. Defense of steamer Empress 773
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 358, 504
Baker, James H 236
Bartlett, Solon A. C 203, 248, 274, 368, 377, 425, 461
Benton, J. G 366, 367
Boardman, George W 572, 588
Bonneville, Benjamin L. E 147
Boyd, Sempronius H 249
Brackman, Albert 609, 625
Brining, William 236
Brown, Egbert B 25, 50, 61, 74, 77, 86, 128, 129, 148, 149, 176, 177, 186, 187, 201, 202, 241, 242, 290, 308, 309, 335, 336, 359, 360
Caldwell, Joseph W 343
Campbell, W. D 333
Canby, Edward R. S 287, 716
Carrington, Henry B 622
Catherwood, Edwin C 363, 364
Clark, John P 333
Cleveland, James S 312
Cole, Nelson 955
Congdon, J. D 572
Curtis, Samuel R 92, 126, 127, 145, 174, 185, 253, 266, 321, 332, 793, 808
Davidson, John M 858
Dearing, J. W 333
Douglass, Joseph B 375, 394, 411, 422, 440, 479, 480, 509, 527, 528, 544, 564, 609, 610, 687, 880, 943, 962
Drouillard, James P 891
Du Bois, John V 571, 636
Dwyer, Charles E 367
Eberman, Reuben J 301
Ewing, Thomas, jr 147, 238, 239, 955

Page.

Rosecrans, William S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 27, 38, 51, 60, 61, 90, 100, 109, 127, 133, 158, 216, 217, 226, 249, 250, 270, 293–295, 312–314, 340–342, 362, 363, 374, 392, 408, 409, 422, 439, 459, 478, 479, 490, 525, 526, 541–543, 574, 575, 586, 667, 688, 705, 718, 719, 747, 762, 773, 787, 839, 880, 942, 961, 962
Ford, James H 203, 204, 245–247, 290, 292, 311, 339, 374, 390, 391
Gannett, Isaac 412
Greene, Oliver D 717, 729
Guitar, Odon 148, 186, 200, 201, 215, 373, 421
Guthers, W. G 893
Halleck, Henry W 60, 84, 85, 773, 804
Hayward, John T. K 24, 409, 410, 423
Head, James D 235, 236
Heintzelman, Samuel P 85
Hoelcke, William 805
Holloway, George A 133, 159
Horsel, Anthony 236
Hudson, Edward McK 855
Hynes, Dennis J 319
Illinois, Governor of 455, 505, 539, 717
Jones, James M 236
Kansas, Governor of 922
King, Austin A., jr 387
Lane, James H 333
Lincoln, Abraham 570
Loan, Benjamin F 208, 217, 526
Loudell, C., *et al* 609
Love, James 236
McCormack, William 858
McFarland, John S 572, 588
McFerran, James 217, 243
McNeil, John 938, 939, 956
Macon, Mo., Commanding Officer at 376
McRoberts, J. W 333
Matlack, Lucius C 344
Morsey, Frederick 377
Palmer, Benjamin 858
Park, George S 134
Parker, Wilson L 372
Paxson, O. W 306
Pleasonton, Alfred 360, 388, 406, 476, 506, 572, 573, 585, 607, 609, 622, 653, 704, 773, 795, 957, 958
Pope, John 805
Provost, Charles E 368
Reynolds, W. J 236
Roberts, Preston 185
Samuel, Edward M 44, 236
Samuel, W. R 235, 236
Sanborn, John B 149, 190, 248, 293, 457, 574, 607, 623, 637, 654, 913, 940
Sanderson, John P 173, 237, 238
Sigel, Albert 288
Smith, Edward K 319
Smith, George H 367

Page

Rosecrans, William S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Stickney, Amos 146, 652
Strong, James C 61, 126, 184
Sturgeon, Isaac H 539, 560
Suess, Henry 718
Switzler, Theodore A 86
Thomas, Lorenzo 198
Thompson, J. B 235
Totten, James 11, 24, 73, 85, 108, 127, 146, 175, 185, 198, 199, 213, 235, 307, 333
War Department, U. S 49, 98, 126, 197, 198, 212, 234, 235, 266, 332
Washburn, Cadwallader C 879
Williams, John F 209
Wilson, James 892
Wirt, Samuel M 392, 425
Mentioned 11, 14, 44, 49, 51, 52, 77, 86, 100, 102, 109, 128, 129, 134, 146, 149, 160–162, 173, 176, 186, 187, 199–201, 203, 215–217, 238, 239, 244, 245, 251, 273, 275, 290, 291, 293, 294, 315, 316, 323, 335, 339, 343, 361, 376, 391, 392, 394, 406–408, 415, 420–422, 426, 427, 435–437, 440, 444, 452, 455–457, 480, 482, 494, 510, 527, 536, 540, 544, 549, 550, 556, 560, 584, 585, 588, 605, 623, 636, 641, 652, 667, 718, 719, 773, 775, 787, 795, 805, 840, 856, 894, 936, 938, 956, 962, 967, 974
Staff. Announcement of 686
Rosenstein, David H. Mentioned 975
Ross, ———. Mentioned 222
Ross, Edmund G. Mentioned 28, 446
Rouse, Henry H. Mentioned 971
Rousseau, Lovell H. Mentioned 280
Rowland, Edward S. Mentioned 978
Ruble, Samuel B. Mentioned 925
Rudd, Leonard. Mentioned 631
Ruegg, Henry. Mentioned 929
Rumford, Charles G. Mentioned 969
Rumus, Assistant Engineer. Mentioned 347
Rupp, John. Mentioned 974
Rusch, Nicholas J. Mentioned 349
Russell, James. Mentioned 575
Russell, John T. Mentioned 971
Rust, Henry, jr. Mentioned 66
Rutherford, A. A. Mentioned 1098
Ruthven, A. S., Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Ryan, Abraham H.
Correspondence with
Carr, Eugene A 123, 223, 307, 329, 357, 372, 385, 404, 405, 419, 454, 475, 503, 521, 569, 622, 652, 665, 685, 729, 746, 772, 783, 837
Clarkson, Thaddeus S 405
Steele, Frederick 223
Wheeler, Junius B 330, 405
Mentioned 48, 384, 432, 487, 503
Sabin, Charles V. Mentioned 18
Sackett, Delos B. Mentioned 86, 257, 258
Sackett, Erastus. Mentioned 978
St. Arnaud, George. Mentioned 702
St. Arnaud, Wilfred. Mentioned 702
Saint Charles, Steamer. Mentioned 592, 593

Page.
Saint Crispin, Steamer. Mentioned 1059
Saint Louis, Mo. Disloyalty in. Communication from James H. Baker.... 879
Saint Mary's, Steamer. Mentioned 757
Saint Patrick, Steamer. Mentioned 488
Sallee, James H. Mentioned 541, 961
Sally List, Steamer. Mentioned 919, 920, 953
Salomon, Charles E. Mentioned 741, 978
Salomon, Frederick.
Correspondence with
Bussey, Cyrus 173
Carr, Eugene A 355
Steele, Frederick 84, 262, 474
Mentioned 84, 181, 220, 284, 741
Samburn, Lewis F. Mentioned 674, 985
Samuel, Edward M. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 44, 236
Samuel, W. G. M. Mentioned 989
Samuel, W. R. Correspondence with
Rosecrans, William S 235, 236
Williams, John F 209
Sanborn, George L.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 323
Mentioned 981
Sanborn, John B.
Correspondence with
Allen, John D 361, 561
Bailey, John C 597, 655, 807, 960
Ball, Jackson 89, 99
Boyd, Sempronius H 438
Burch, Milton 11, 249, 608, 638
Cameron, Hugh 10, 361, 478, 561, 574, 638, 639, 654, 666, 923
Cosgrove, John 639, 687, 960
Freeburn, Archibald B 10
Gravely, Joseph J 688
Harrison, M. La Rue 270
Hart, D. G 459
Melton, James A 157
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 892
Moore, John H 655
Rosecrans, William S 149, 190, 248, 293, 457, 574, 607, 623, 637, 654, 913, 940
Turner, Samuel 961
Mentioned 10, 89, 149, 249, 420, 608, 623, 655, 717, 807, 976
Sanches, José M. Mentioned 986
Sanderson, John P.
Correspondence with
Armstrong, J. J 164, 173
Gannett, Isaac 375, 395, 412, 413
Keyser, William A 237, 238
Rosecrans, William S 173, 237, 238
Smith, Edward K 444
Mentioned 686, 958
Sanford, James P. Mentioned 716
Sanfort, Captain. Mentioned 995
Santa Fé, N. Mex. Erection of school building, etc., at. Communication from James H. Carleton 709
Saratoga, Steamer. Mentioned 887

Page.
Sargent, Charles S. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks.*
Satanta. (Indian.) Mentioned 735
Saugrain, A. P. Mentioned 1090
Saunders, Alvin. Mentioned 428, 429, 448, 485, 613, 644, 672, 673, 708, 739, 796, 809, 828, 841, 842, 895, 965
For correspondence, etc., see *Nebraska, Governor of.*
Sawtelle, Charles G.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 742
Mentioned 57, 883
Sawyer, Dudley. Mentioned 980
Sayle, Erdly O. Mentioned 296
Sayles, Willard. Mentioned 970
S. B. Izetta, Steamer. Mentioned 795
Scaif, Berry. Mentioned 384
Scaif, James. Mentioned 384
Scales, J. A.
Correspondence with Douglas H. Cooper 1097
Mentioned 1013
Scammon, Charles T. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Frederick Steele.*
Schaerff, Charles. Mentioned 979
Schenck, Ira C. Mentioned 790, 796
Schenck, Robert C. Mentioned 891
Schermerhorn, Bernard F. Mentioned 972
Schever, Frank. Mentioned 565
Schimminger, Samuel Mentioned 978
Schluter, Herman. Mentioned 978
Schmidt, Adolph. Mentioned 973
Schnable, John A. Mentioned 10, 307, 1036, 1053
Schooley, Isaac M. Mentioned 642, 692, 707
Schroeling, John C. Mentioned 979
Scioto, Steamer. Mentioned 582
Scott, D. W. Mentioned 446, 491, 545
Scott, Henry B. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George H. Gordon.*
Scott, H. T. Mentioned 1044
Scott, John. Mentioned 393
Scott, John S. Mentioned 19, 20, 142, 229, 230, 383, 416, 472, 554, 567, 583, 595, 649, 804, 818–820, 884, 932, 1036
Scott, Laura. Mentioned 941
Scott, S. L. Mentioned 1098
Scott, S. S. Correspondence with War Department, C. S 1078
Scott, Thomas M. Mentioned 1012
Scudder, Thomas W. Mentioned 357, 979
Scull, Gideon. Mentioned 686
Searle, Elhanon J. Mentioned 980
Sears, Francis A. Mentioned 968
Sears, John J. Mentioned 974
Sebago, U. S. S. Mentioned 631
Sebree, John P. Mentioned 273
Seddon, James A. Mentioned 993, 1006, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1015, 1019, 1021, 1022, 1033, 1055, 1056, 1059, 1062
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, C. S.*
Sells, Lewis.
Correspondence with Hiram M. Hiller 891
Mentioned 956, 974

Page.

Seward, Frederick W. For correspondence as Assistant Secretary, see *State Department, U. S.*

Seward, William H. Mentioned 210
For correspondence, etc., see *State Department, U. S.*

Shaffer, James R. Mentioned 614

Shaler, Alexander. Mentioned 757

Shaler, James R. Mentioned 1023, 1090

Shanklin, John H.
Correspondence with
Carrollton, Mo., Commanding Officer at 690
Craig, James 344
Fisk, Clinton B 318, 343, 429, 442, 460, 483, 577, 586, 667, 668, 689, 690
McIlwrath, William 668
Mentioned 342, 365, 366, 377, 396, 427, 977

Shannon, William H.
Correspondence with Douglas H. Cooper 1086
Mentioned 1013, 1096

Sharp, A. C. Mentioned 1043

Sharp, Edward E. Mentioned 136

Sharpe, Jacob. Mentioned 67

Shattuck, Warren C. Mentioned 148

Shaurman, Nelson. Mentioned 66

Shaver, R. G. Mentioned 1033

Shaw, Joseph A. Mentioned 857

Shaw, Julius C. Mentioned 379, 986

Shaw, Richard G.
Correspondence with
Ratliff, William B 933
Sherman, Thomas W 599
Mentioned 472, 519, 582, 648, 649

Shawneetown, Ill. Capture of steamers by Confederate forces near, Aug. 13, 1864. Communication from Henry B. Carrington 717

Sheetz, Josiah A. Mentioned 968

Shelby, Joseph O.
Correspondence with
Adams, Charles W 1001
Buford, Napoleon B 991, 996
Dobbin, Archibald S 994, 1002, 1010, 1034, 1050, 1067
Fagan, James F 1025
Freeman, Thomas R 1024, 1051, 1073
Jackman, Sidney D 1053
McCray, Thomas H 1045
Price, Sterling 991, 1010, 1027
Mentioned 5–8, 10, 22, 37, 42, 43, 48, 50, 63, 72, 84, 92, 96, 98, 107, 123, 136, 143, 145, 146, 152, 179, 182, 197, 200, 213, 214, 219–224, 232, 234, 239, 248, 263, 264, 270, 283, 285, 287, 288, 307, 326, 329–331, 356, 357, 372, 373, 375, 385, 386, 400, 401, 417–420, 432–435, 437, 452–454, 458, 487, 499–503, 520, 521, 537, 538, 549, 558, 583, 585, 586, 594, 595, 601, 604, 621, 623, 635, 653, 665, 685, 686, 702–704, 728, 745, 772, 782–784, 786, 787, 799, 836, 837, 850–855, 860, 861, 869, 874, 876, 887, 889–892, 905–910, 912, 919, 920, 922, 924, 934, 936, 940, 943, 954, 962, 994, 1002, 1010, 1012, 1015, 1019, 1024, 1028, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1041, 1045, 1050, 1051, 1054, 1073, 1087, 1092, 1096

Sheldon, A. L. Correspondence with Governor of Colorado 492

Sheldon, Lionel A. Mentioned 759, 968

Page.
Shelly, Joel H. Mentioned 667
Shephard, ———. Mentioned 507
Shepley, George F. Mentioned 993
Sherburne, John P.
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks 82, 580, 799
Mentioned 352, 450, 497, 580, 743, 952
Sherman, Thomas W.
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 70, 634, 683, 870, 885
Bartram, Nelson B 552, 566, 593
Benton, William P 19, 416, 451, 567, 582, 600
Cameron, Robert A 370, 472, 486, 497, 683, 849
Canby, Edward R. S 20, 647
Harris, Charles L 711, 743
Herron, Francis J 683
Remington, S. Pierre 595
Shaw, Richard G 599
Mentioned 59, 119, 120, 261, 281, 305, 352, 370, 380, 415, 451, 472, 497, 566, 581, 582, 593, 683, 711, 743, 780, 802, 849, 885, 970
Staff. Announcements of 47, 743, 780
Sherman, William T.
Correspondence with Cadwallader C. Washburn 533
Mentioned 20, 37, 68, 257, 280, 356, 386, 417, 419, 464, 489, 549, 550, 552, 583, 592, 594, 605, 619, 620, 650, 652, 662, 676, 680, 683, 686, 703, 736, 739, 784, 798, 906, 1016, 1022, 1027, 1029, 1030
Sherry, Byron. Mentioned 708
Shibley, Samuel. Correspondence with Hiram M. Hiller 8
Shinn, John B. Mentioned 985
Shive, M. N. Mentioned 989
Shivers, William R. Mentioned 1077
Shoemaker, William R. Mentioned 811, 903, 986
Shortlidge, Allen. Mentioned 32
Shoup, George L.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 753
Mentioned 614, 752, 753, 809
Showalter, Daniel. Mentioned 1069, 1070
Shumake, John F. Mentioned 252
Shuman, Jacob S. Mentioned 982
Shumate, John. Mentioned 8
Shunk, Francis J. Mentioned 70
Sibley, Henry H.
Correspondence with
Adams, C. Powell 303, 449, 529, 530, 591, 678, 701, 778, 930, 946
Brackett, Alfred B 798
Carling, Elias B 776
Clowney, John 15, 45, 65, 94, 103, 170, 195, 279, 463, 512, 514, 546, 617, 628, 644, 696, 739, 756, 776, 777, 815, 947
Darrow, Jonathan 701
Donaldson, Hugh S 493, 868
Duff, William L 38
Harris, Thomas 846, 946
Hollister, Miles 531, 590
Hubbell, James B 485
Ketchum, William S 79

Page.

Sibley, Henry H.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of 846
Minnesota, Governor of 698, 699, 723, 950
Mix, Charles H 171
Morrill, Ashley C 949
Newson, Thomas M 662
Pfaender, William 32, 103, 194, 210, 278, 303, 679, 699, 700, 709, 724, 737, 738, 756, 791, 815, 831, 867, 882, 929, 946, 966
Pope, John 32, 348, 579, 616, 676, 695, 697, 736, 755, 768, 790, 814, 831, 845, 867, 928, 966
Sully, Alfred 617
Thomas, Minor T 814
War Department, U. S 32
Mentioned 29–31, 45, 103, 104, 171, 211, 279, 280, 303, 304, 463, 464, 496, 514, 546, 617, 628, 700, 724, 738, 756, 776–778, 792, 815, 867, 929, 966, 968
Sibley, Henry H., Mrs. Mentioned 663
Sibley, Henry R. Mentioned 34
Siceloff, ———. Mentioned 368
Sigel, Albert.
Assignment to command 225
Assumes command of District of Rolla, Department of the Missouri 225
Correspondence with
Rosecrans, William S 288
Whybark, Levi E 214
Mentioned 215, 225, 975
Sigel, Franz. Mentioned 97, 106
Simmons, Abram W. Mentioned 969
Simpson, Preston. Mentioned 133, 136, 207
Sims, Clifford S. Mentioned 996
Singleton, Milton R. Mentioned 91
Sitting Bear. (Indian.) Mentioned 735
Six. (Indian.) Mentioned 493
Skelton, Major. Mentioned 522
Sketch. Lawrence, Kans. Defenses of 254
Slack, James R.
Assignment to command 759
Mentioned 56, 57, 555, 744, 759, 760, 968
Slaughter, James E. Mentioned 989, 990, 1052
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *John B. Magruder*.
Slaughter, Robert F.
Correspondence with William Pfaender 792
Mentioned 792
Slaughter, R. M. Mentioned 1090
Sleeper, E. A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 689
Sleepy Eyes. (Indian.) Mentioned 616, 725, 755, 777
Slemons, W. F. Mentioned 685, 703, 1090
Slocum, Henry W.
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 125, 358, 523
Dana, Napoleon J. T 556
Dennis, Elias S 434
Mentioned 20, 21, 349, 434, 464, 520, 533, 536, 592, 598
Relieved from command of District of Vicksburg 592

Page
Sluyton, William H. Mentioned 563
Smalley, Frederick A. Mentioned 975
Smith, ———. Mentioned 492
Smith, Judge. Mentioned 960
Smith, Mrs. Mentioned 615, 627
Smith, Andrew J.
Correspondence with Cadwallader C. Washburn 716
Mentioned ... 21, 22, 37, 386, 489, 494, 500, 550, 594, 601, 605, 635, 650, 703, 716, 798, 879
Smith, Arden R.
Correspondence with Frederick Steele 635, 650
Mentioned 651
Smith, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of 846
Minnesota, Governor of 698
Mentioned 697–699, 701, 723, 724, 738, 791, 792, 814, 846
Smith, Charles A. (Captain.) Mentioned 987
Smith, Charles A. (Lieutenant-Colonel.) Mentioned 968
Smith, Charles O. Mentioned 983
Smith, Dudley C. Mentioned 420, 979
Smith, E. D.
Correspondence with Curtis R. Merrill 866
Mentioned 865, 866
Smith, Edward A. Mentioned 980
Smith, Edward K.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 319
Rosecrans, William S 319
Sanderson, John P 444
Mentioned 216, 362, 490
Smith, E. Kirby.
Correspondence with
Belton, Joseph F 1036, 1040
Bragg, Braxton 1029, 1037
Buckner, Simon B 1064, 1075, 1095
Forney, John H 1062
Harrison, Isaac F 1039, 1064
Hébert, Paul O 1081
Lee, Stephen D 1030, 1031
McCulloch, Henry E 1081
Magruder, John B 1025, 1039, 1059, 1091
Maxey, Samuel B 1000, 1007, 1072, 1082, 1095
Price, Sterling 1005, 1023, 1037, 1040, 1053, 1060
Rhett, Thomas G 1059
Taylor, Richard 1062
Texas, Governor of 1082, 1083
Walker, John G 1025, 1035, 1038, 1043, 1045, 1063, 1066, 1070, 1080
War Department, C. S 1009, 1077
Wharton, John A 1049
Mentioned . 6, 399–401, 419, 452, 455, 459, 498, 549, 665, 703, 710, 725, 742, 798, 804, 818, 821, 849, 915, 933, 934, 950, 991–994, 996, 1000, 1001, 1005, 1007, 1009–1012, 1016, 1017, 1020–1026, 1028, 1030, 1034–1037, 1040–1042, 1045, 1049, 1052, 1059, 1060, 1063–1066, 1070, 1072, 1078, 1081, 1082, 1090, 1092, 1093, 1095

Pages.

Smith, George.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 253, 298, 299, 317, 318
Mentioned 299, 346
Smith, George H.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 267
Mentioned 367, 376
Smith, George W. Mentioned 978
Smith, J. Nelson.
Correspondence with
Ford, James H 131
Roe, Robert S 839
Mentioned 26, 374, 390, 573, 939
Smith, John. Mentioned 660
Smith, Joseph. Mentioned 987
Smith, Joseph D. Mentioned 881
Smith, S. A. Mentioned 1074
Smith, Samuel O. Mentioned 974
Smith, Thomas C. H. Mentioned 496, 813, 987, 988
Smith, Thomas M. Mentioned 699, 709, 710, 738, 883
Smith, Warren D. Correspondence with Robert A. Cameron 59
Smylie, John M. Mentioned 326
Snead, Thomas L. Correspondence with
Cabell, E. C 1041
Polk, Trusten 1028, 1060
Price, Sterling 1014
Snead, Thomas L., Mrs. Mentioned 1028, 1029, 1042, 1062
Snelling, George T. Mentioned 233
Snoddy, James D.
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 398
Mentioned 578
Snow, Florentine B. Mentioned 584
Snyder, ———. Mentioned 766
Snyder, Major. Mentioned 598
Snyder, Simon L. Mentioned 985
Sokalski, George O. Mentioned 936
Southworth, Irving D. Mentioned 971
Sparks, T. G. Mentioned 933
Spears, John. Mentioned 1013
Speed, Frederic.
Correspondence with
Cameron, Robert A 832
Reynolds, Joseph J 663
Mentioned 743, 744, 780
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Benjamin S. Roberts, Michael K. Lawler,* and *Thomas W. Sherman.*
Speer, Daniel N. Mentioned 1053
Spencer, William A. Mentioned 1035
Spicely, William T. Mentioned 744, 759, 968
Spilman, Alexander C. Mentioned 980
Spirit Day. (Indian.) Mentioned 531, 590
Sponable, John W. Mentioned 750
Spratt, James. Mentioned 375
Springer, David K. Mentioned 988
Squire, E. M. Mentioned 866

Page.
Stafford, Lieutenant. Mentioned 1001
Stafford, J. C. Correspondence with H. E. Loebnitz 1078
Stancel, Jesse. Mentioned 969
Stange, Gustave. Mentioned 262, 263
Stanley, Joseph.
Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 894
Holtzclaw, Clifton D 894, 895
Mentioned 424, 443, 526, 562, 788, 808, 978
Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned 27, 49, 78, 80, 85, 138, 235, 257, 258, 316, 323, 358, 363, 455, 499, 535, 536, 614, 694, 712, 757, 828, 830
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, U. S.*
Stanton, Fort. See *Fort Stanton.*
Stark, Denton D. Mentioned 980
Stark, William H.
Correspondence with James H. Ford 457
Mentioned 612
Starr, Henry A. Mentioned 969
State Department, U. S. Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 142
Tampico, Mexico, U. S. Consul-General at 142
War Department, U. S 916
Stauber, Adolphus. Mentioned 972
Steakley, James C. Mentioned 492
Steck, Michael.
Correspondence with
Dole, William P 899, 901
Mansanarez, José A 900
Mentioned 898, 899
Stecker, ——. Mentioned 249
Stedman, W. Mentioned 1004
Steel, James. Mentioned 971
Steele, Frederick.
Correspondence with
Anderson, George W 143
Andrews, Christopher C 106, 122, 219, 385, 416, 432, 452, 453, 487, 520, 521, 537, 558, 685, 782, 783, 874, 887, 905, 906, 919, 935
Baylies, Ripley 71
Buford, Napoleon B 42
Canby, Edward R. S 21, 37, 122, 218, 231, 329, 383, 400, 401, 451, 499, 555, 601, 702, 781, 933
Carr, Eugene A 71, 220, 262, 331, 402, 685, 876
Clayton, Powell 43, 48, 97, 107, 144, 145, 264, 356, 357, 386, 419, 433, 665, 686, 784, 785, 854, 877, 878, 911, 921, 936
Crooks, William 744, 850, 873
Gordon, George H 283, 821
Grace, John R 232, 904
Halleck, Henry W 499
Illinois, Adjutant-General of 36
Lincoln, Abraham 486
Moore, Jonathan B 935
Phelps, S. Ledyard 37, 95, 283
Phillips, William A 123
Ryan, Abraham H 223

Page.

Steele, Frederick—Continued.
Correspondence with
Salomon, Frederick ... 84, 262, 474
Smith, Arden R ... 635, 650
Thayer, John M ... 23, 124, 212, 504, 538, 595, 665, 922
Washburn, Cadwallader C ... 5, 454, 500, 583, 594
Mentioned ... 8, 20–23, 42, 60, 66, 105, 106, 121, 125, 176, 248, 261, 262, 270, 283, 288, 326, 330, 372, 373, 386, 402, 416, 419, 494, 500, 502, 504, 520, 524, 549, 550, 583, 604, 621, 652, 703, 741, 744, 745, 798, 821, 876, 906, 907, 915, 920, 921, 934, 935, 937, 940, 950, 952–954, 961, 967, 978, 993, 1011, 1017, 1037, 1041, 1047, 1091, 1092
Staff. Announcement of ... 283
Steele, James M. Mentioned ... 980
Steele, Oliver. Mentioned ... 989, 1001, 1093, 1098
Steele, Oliver P. Mentioned ... 24
Steele, William. Mentioned ... 1050
Steger, Emil. Mentioned ... 431, 970
Steger, James H.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B ... 130, 215
Rizer, Robert O ... 89
Mentioned ... 269
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Egbert B. Brown*; also *Alfred Pleasonton*.
Steiner, David C. Mentioned ... 556
Stell, Colonel, Steamer. Mentioned ... 1078
Stephens, Captain. Mentioned ... 379
Stephens, John W. Mentioned ... 122, 143, 213–221, 760, 783
Stevens, ———. Mentioned ... 786, 791, 883, 929
Stevens, Henry H. Mentioned ... 987
Stevenson, Thomas B. Mentioned ... 965
Stewart, ———. Mentioned ... 880
Stewart, Israel W. Mentioned ... 135, 136, 978
Stewart, Samuel. Mentioned ... 148
Stickney, Amos.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans ... 146, 652
Mentioned ... 288, 805
Stillman, Charles. Mentioned ... 995
Stillman, George L. Mentioned ... 431, 972
Stockton, Philip. Mentioned ... 989
Stone, Charles P. Mentioned ... 680
Stone, William M. For correspondence, etc., see *Iowa, Governor of*.
Stoneman, George. Mentioned ... 784
Stookey, Simon J. Mentioned ... 977
Storer, Newman W. Mentioned ... 968
Stratton, ———. Mentioned ... 252
Strayer, Saul R. Mentioned ... 969
Street, Henry. Mentioned ... 972
Strength of Troops. See *Organization, Strength, etc.*
Strong, James C. Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W ... 184
Rosecrans, William S ... 61, 126, 184
Stryker, Stephen W. Mentioned ... 971
Stuart, James. (Captain.) Mentioned ... 1013

Page.

Stuart, James. (Colonel.)
Correspondence with
Carr, Eugene A 72, 97, 222, 223, 232
West, Joseph R 621
Mentioned 181, 221, 233, 330, 979
Stuart, William A. Mentioned 979
Stubblefield, Harvey W. Mentioned 79
Stufft, Christian. Mentioned 988
Sturgeon, Isaac H. Correspondence with
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 539
Rosecrans, William S 539, 560
Sturgis, Samuel D. Mentioned 635
Sublett, Thomas. Mentioned 172
Subsistence Stores. See *Munitions of War.*
Suess, Henry.
Correspondence with
Brown, Egbert B 150, 177, 188, 202, 203, 243, 309, 337, 388
Curtis, Samuel R 187
Pleasonton, Alfred 541, 653, 654, 687, 704, 718, 795, 838, 856
Rosecrans, William S 718
Willans, Jchn 188
Mentioned 191, 202, 203, 242, 247, 251, 267, 268, 289, 309, 336, 338, 360, 389, 478, 958
Sullivan, Dr. Mentioned 852–854
Sully, Alfred.
Correspondence with
Pope, John 80, 228, 628, 695, 737, 767, 931
Sibley, Henry H 617
Mentioned 30, 31, 39, 40, 80, 348, 496, 517, 591, 616, 641, 675–677, 696, 737, 755, 777, 798, 813, 814, 947–949, 987, 988
Summers, Ballantine. Mentioned 148
Summers, Samuel W.
Correspondence with
Mitchell, Robert B 347, 399
Pratt, John 613
Wilcox, John A 277
Willans, John 673
Mentioned 192, 276, 277, 463, 644, 722, 882, 965
Sumner, Fort. See *Fort Sumner.*
Sunflower, Steamer. Mentioned 1078
Sunshine, Steamer. Mentioned 209
Susanna, Steamer. Mentioned 1021
Sutter, John J. Mentioned 975
Sutton, ———. Mentioned 606
Swain, Andrew J.
Correspondence with
Chapman, H. B 271
Fisk, Clinton B 271, 297, 319, 365, 442, 443, 482, 483, 545
Mentioned 91, 299, 346, 366, 442, 460, 577
Swain, Joseph B. Mentioned 983
Swan, John R. Mentioned 384
Sweet, George H. Mentioned 1060, 1098
Swift, Ebenezer. Mentioned 628
Switzerland, U. S. S. Mentioned 713
Switzler, Theodore A. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 86

Page.

Switzler, William F.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 510
Mentioned 506
Sykes, George.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 895
Kansas, Governor of 945
McKean, Thomas J 925
Pleasonton, Alfred 958
Mentioned 145, 763, 788, 862, 881, 895, 959, 963
Sypher, J. Hale.
Correspondence with
Banks, Nathaniel P 933
Ratliff, William B 933
Mentioned 973
Taber, Ira I. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Thomas Moonlight.*
Taber, T. M. Mentioned 1090
Tacke, Adolph. Mentioned 974
Ta-la-lah. (Indian.) Mentioned 265
Talbot, John. Mentioned 842
Ta-ma-tus-ta-nuk-ka. (Indian.) Mentioned 108
Tamaulipas, Steamer. Mentioned 663
Tampico, Mexico, U. S. Consul-General at. Correspondence with State Department, U. S 142
Tanner, James. Mentioned 966
Tapia, Juan C. Mentioned 986
Tappan, James C.
Assumes temporary command of Churchill's division 1074
Correspondence with
Blocher, William D 1086
Gallagher, George A 1032
Gause, Lucian C 1086
Logan, John L 1090
Price, Sterling 1032, 1033
Mentioned 997, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1086, 1090, 1094
Relieved from command of Churchill's division 1070
Tappan, John E. Mentioned 529, 775
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *James G. Blunt.*
Tappan, Samuel F. Mentioned 614
Tate, Captain. Mentioned 443
Taylor, Colonel. Mentioned 384
Taylor, Benjamin L. Mentioned 329, 503
Taylor, C. T. Mentioned 62, 91, 93, 100, 101, 133, 274, 562, 572, 573, 640
Taylor, Fletch. Mentioned 622, 623, 748
Taylor, H. Clay. Mentioned 1053
Taylor, Henry. Mentioned 86, 92
Taylor, Joseph S. Mentioned 979
Taylor, P. Z. Mentioned 428
Taylor, Richard.
Assignment to command 1066
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 990
Lee, Stephen D 1031
Smith, E. Kirby 1062

Page.

Taylor, Richard—Continued.
Mentioned 35, 47, 232, 261, 264, 420, 432, 451, 459, 471, 554, 650, 849, 991–993, 1011, 1017, 1022, 1026, 1029–1031, 1035–1038, 1042, 1045, 1049, 1054, 1059, 1062, 1063, 1065, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1075, 1080
Relieved from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department 1066
Taylor, T. T. Mentioned 1090
Ten Broeck, Edward P.
Correspondence with John Pope 618
Mentioned 496, 987, 988
Tennant, William. Mentioned 773
Tennessee, Army of the. (Union.)
Co-operation of, with Army of Arkansas. Communications from Cadwallader C. Washburn 489, 620, 684, 703, 716, 906
Dana, Napoleon J. T., assigned to command of District of Vicksburg 592
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*Dennis:* July 28, 434.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Dennis:* No. 28, 434.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Washburn:* No. 94, 420.
Organization, strength, etc., July 31, 1864 494
Slocum, Henry W., relieved from command of District of Vicksburg 592
Terrazas, Don Luis. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 15
Texas, Governor of. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1082, 1083
Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* 1st, 1035, 1092.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* Dashiell's, 1092, 1097, 1098; Dege's, 1035, 1097; Hughes', 1093, 1097; Hynson's,* 1065; O. G. Jones', 1014, 1097; Nichols', 1014, 1092, 1097; Welhausen's,† 1097; Willke's, 1097.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* 2d (*State*), 1098; Daly's, 1092; G. H. Giddings', 995, 1070; Good's, 1081, 1082, 1098. *Companies:* McFarland's, 1098; Trevino's, 995; Williamson's, 1035. *Regiments:* 1st Partisan, 498; 2d, 1035, 1057, 1092; 2d (*Arizona Brigade*), 1067; 3d, 1057; 3d (*Arizona Brigade*), 1067; 4th, 1057; 4th (*Arizona Brigade*), 995, 1093; 5th, 728, 1057; 5th Partisan, 1092; 6th, 1057; 7th, 728, 1057; 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 1057; 12th, 878, 1057; 13th, 14th, 1057; 15th, 1057, 1060, 1098; 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 1057; 21st, 1050, 1057; 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 1057; 33d, 995, 1057, 1081, 1082, 1092, 1098; 34th, 1057; 35th (*Brown's*), 1092; 35th (*Likens'*), 1071; Anderson's, 1060; Anderson's (*State*), 1092; Benavides', 1070; Border (*Bourland's*), 1092, 1098; Bradford's, 1014, 1092; Frontier, 1014, 1092; Terrell's, 728; Terry's, 1092, 1098.
Infantry—*Battalions:* 11th (*Spaight's*), 1092. *Companies:* Rutherford's, 1098. *Regiments:* 1st, 1057; 2d, 1035, 1057, 1092; 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 1057; 8th, 1035, 1092; 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 1057; 20th, 1035, 1092; 21st, 1092; 22d, 1057.
Miscellaneous—Waul's Legion, 1035, 1057, 1093.
Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 1st, 82, 180, 532, 533, 581, 664, 769, 799, 832, 969; 2d, 82, 180, 969.
Thacher, Linn K. Mentioned 233, 523, 538
Thacher, M. C. Mentioned 423
Thayer, John M.
Correspondence with
Bowen, Thomas M 666
Curtis, Samuel R 73

* Formerly Pratt's. † Formerly Creusbaur's.

Page.

Thayer, John M.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Phillips, William A 107, 108, 307, 332
Steele, Frederick 23, 124, 212, 504, 538, 595, 665, 922
Wattles, Stephen H 570
Mentioned 307, 332, 570, 980, 1008, 1096
Thayer, John S. Mentioned 987
Thomas, Allen. Mentioned 1035, 1037, 1038, 1043, 1050, 1059
Thomas, Benjamin. Mentioned 979
Thomas, J. L. Mentioned 1090
Thomas, Lorenzo.
Correspondence with
Rosecrans, William S 198
War Department, U. S 98
Mentioned 118, 231, 257, 258, 327, 358, 359, 770, 893, 899
For other correspondence, see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Thomas, Lorenzo, jr. Mentioned 258
Thomas, Minor T.
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 814
Mentioned 348, 517, 518, 628, 696, 736, 737, 814, 815, 988
Thomas, Peleg. Mentioned 983
Thomas, Stephen. Mentioned 66
Thompson, ———. Mentioned 279
Thompson, Captain. Mentioned 826
Thompson, J. B. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 235
Thompson, John L.
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean 399
Mentioned 983
Thompson, John N. Mentioned 971
Thompson, Joseph. Mentioned 133, 163
Thompson, L. A. Mentioned 135
Thompson, M. A. Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 525
Thompson, M. Jeff. Mentioned 1049
Thompson, Shubial P. Correspondence with James G. Blunt 708
Thompson, William A. Mentioned 987
Thoms, Robert S. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *William S. Rosecrans.*
Thomson, Clifford. Mentioned 360
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Alfred Pleasonton.*
Thomson, James C. Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr 225
Thomson, P. H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *E. Kirby Smith.*
Thornton, John C. Calhoun. Mentioned 11, 126, 127, 133, 134, 136, 137, 145, 152, 158–160, 162–165, 174, 179, 187–190, 204, 206–208, 241–243, 246, 247, 249–251, 253, 269–274, 276, 288, 290, 292, 295–299, 301, 309, 311–316, 319, 321, 322, 332, 333, 339–347, 359, 360, 362, 363, 374, 375, 378, 388, 389, 392, 409, 427, 439, 443, 445, 459, 478, 481–483, 543, 545, 622, 623, 689, 856, 863, 1023
Thornton, Joseph L. Mentioned 983
Thorp, Joseph L. Mentioned 220
Thrailkill, John.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Poe 341
Mentioned 296, 341, 342, 346, 395, 483, 507, 562, 563, 572, 573, 596, 608, 622, 623, 640, 748, 856, 857
Thrall, Homer. Mentioned 979
Thurber, Charles H. Mentioned 976
Tidball, Thomas T. Mentioned 986

Page.

Tiffin, Clayton.
Correspondence with
Barr, Andrew J 576
Fisk, Clinton B 12, 300, 575
Mentioned 12, 13, 824
Tilton, George W. Mentioned 883
Tisdale, Eugene. Mentioned 972
Tod, David. Mentioned 27
Todd, George W. Mentioned 26, 73, 74, 152, 241, 242, 244–247, 251, 253, 267–270, 274, 275, 290, 309, 310, 337, 339, 347, 359, 360, 388, 389, 391, 476–478, 506, 509, 526, 573, 585, 622, 623, 653, 687, 860, 962
Tompkins, R. H. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 64, 114
Toms, John. Mentioned 979
Toombly, W. R. Correspondence with John M. Chivington 896
Totten, James.
Assignment to command 931
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 11, 24, 73, 85, 108, 127, 146, 175, 185, 198, 199, 213, 235, 307, 333
Mentioned 50, 86, 126, 154, 217, 224, 247, 570, 584, 585, 636, 716, 931
Toups, T. Mentioned 918
Townsend, Benjamin R. Mentioned 974
Townsend, Charles H. Mentioned 650
Townsend, Edward D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Tracy, E. W. Mentioned 1090
Trade and Intercourse. Communications from
Benton, William P 328
Canby, Edward R. S 196, 533, 804
Hart, D. G 459
Rosecrans, William S 605
Treasury Department, U. S 535
Trader, John W. Mentioned 477
Trans-Mississippi Department. (Confederate.)
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Ford, John S 989, 994
Lubbock, F. R 1005
Manning, M. C 992
Snead, Thomas L 1014
Buckner, Simon B., assigned to command of District of West Louisiana, in 1039
Churchill, Thomas J.
Assumes temporary command of District of Arkansas, in 1088
Reassumes command of division 1070
Confederate troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
July 20, 1864 1014
July 31, 1864 1035
Aug. 31, 1864 ..... 1097, 1098
Cooper, Douglas H., assigned to command of District of the Indian Territory 1019
Fagan, James F., assigned to command of Cabell's and Slemons' brigades. 1090
Gardner, Frank, assigned to duty in District of West Louisiana, in 1049
Gause, Lucian C., assigned to temporary command of Churchill's division .. 997
Indian Territory, District of, constituted 1019

Page

Trans-Mississippi Department. (Confederate)—Continued.
Magruder, John B.
Assigned to command of District of Arkansas, in ... 1039
Resigns command of District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, in .. 1068
Marmaduke, John S., assigned to command of Clark's and Harrison's brigades ... 1090
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A ... 1056
Anderson, T. Scott ... 1060
Bee, Hamilton P ... 1070
Burbridge, John Q ... 1065
Churchill, Thomas J ... 1071
Clark, John B., jr ... 1074, 1076
Drayton, Thomas F ... 1026
Smith, E. Kirby ... 1040, 1045, 1060, 1081
Tappan, James C ... 1086
Wharton, John A ... 1049
Nicholls, Francis T., assigned to command of Conscript Bureau ... 1028, 1034
Operations in. Communications from John S. Ford ... 990, 1069
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Churchill:* **No. 35**, 1071. *Maxey:* **Aug. 7**, 1046. *Portlock:* **Aug. 6**, 1044.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Smith:* **No. 52**, 1005; **No. 54**, 1011; **No. 55**, 1014; **No. 57**, 1021; **No. 60**, 1039; **No. 62**, 1049; **No. 65**, 1080. *Churchill:* **No. 40**, 1070; **No. 41**, 1071; **No. 42**, 1088. *Greer:* **No. 15**, 1002. *Magruder:* **No. 166**, 1068. *Maxey:* **No. 54**, 1082; **No. 56**, 1075; **No. 57**, 1077. *Price:* **Nos. 1, 2**, 1090; **No. 3**, 1095; **No. 40**, 1087. *Tappan:* **No. 37**, 992; **No. 39**, 1065; **No. 43**, 1074; **No. 44**, 1086; **No. 45**, 1094.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Smith:* **Aug. 1**, 1035. *Drayton:* **No. 68**, 1026. *Magruder:* **No. 218**, 1044. *Price:* **No. 2**, 1094. *Tappan:* **No. 54**, 997; **No. 57**, 1043; **No. 62**, 1073; **No. 64**, 1094.
Price, Sterling.
Assumes command of Cavalry, District of Arkansas, in ... 1090
Resigns command of District of Arkansas, in ... 1087
Proposed operations in. Communications from
Behan, J. Henry ... 1022, 1024, 1026
Bragg, Braxton ... 1022
Davis, Jefferson ... 1022, 1023
Magruder, John B ... 1091
War Department, C. S ... 1023
Proposed surrender to Confederates of U. S. Gunboat No. 1. Communication from E. Kirby Smith ... 1064
Recruitment, conscription, etc., in. Communications from Elkanah Greer ... 1002, 1004
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby ... 419
Reported movements of Union troops in. Communication from John B. Magruder ... 1039
Tappan, James C.
Assumes temporary command of Churchill's division ... 1074
Relieved from command of Churchill's division ... 1070
Taylor, Richard, relieved from duty in ... 1066
Walker, John G., assigned to command of District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, in ... 1039
Transportation. (Army.) See Munitions of *War*.

Page.

Transportation. (Railroad and water.) Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 4
Hill, C. D 1052
Maxey, Samuel B 1000
Paxson, O. W 308
Pratt, John 693
Smith, E. Kirby 1005
War Department, C. S 1009
Treadway, Lieutenant. Mentioned 123
Treat, L. S.
Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies 751
Mentioned 751
Troy, John. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 166
Truax, Joseph.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 346
Mentioned 346
Trull, George G. Mentioned 972
Truman, Harry. Mentioned 36, 719
Trumbull, Matthew M.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Andrews 183, 306
Mentioned 122, 183, 184, 454
Tucker, F. M. Mentioned 631
Tucker, Joseph. Mentioned 918
Tunison, John.
Correspondence with
Davies, Thomas A 370
Fisk, Clinton B 461, 481, 508
Goodwin, John W 191
Mentioned 439, 462
Turnage, Jesse C. Mentioned 252
Turner, Edmund P. Mentioned 1020
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John B. Magruder.*
Turner, Samuel. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 961
Turney, John W.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 316
Mentioned 14, 207, 313, 316–318, 341, 563
Turpin, ———. Mentioned 200
Tuttle, Mrs. Mentioned 938
Tuttle, James M. Mentioned 258
Tuttwiler, Joseph N. Mentioned 694
Twining, Edward H. Mentioned 382
Twist, Russell P. Mentioned 431
Tycoon, Steamer. Mentioned 888, 919, 921, 953
Tyler, U. S. S. Mentioned 37
Tyler, ———. Mentioned 659
Tyler, John F.
Correspondence with
Ewing, Thomas, jr .. 24, 148, 213, 224, 240, 241, 267, 288, 372, 420, 437, 492, 636, 653
Kallman, Herrman 359
Wilson, James 224
Mentioned 50, 147, 239, 505, 636, 687
Ullmann, Daniel.
Correspondence with Michael K. Lawler 354, 473, 537
Mentioned 450, 549, 970
Uncle Ben, Steamer. Mentioned 1078

Page.

Union, Fort. See *Fort Union.*

Union Troops.

Mentioned.

Colored.

Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **5th**, 557; **7th**, 260, 871, 872; **7th** (*Batteries*), **C**, 972; **8th**, 259, 260, 281, 327, 599, 870, 872; **10th**, 848; **10th** (*Batteries*), **A, D, F**, 972; **11th**, 848, 933, 970, 973; **11th** (*Batteries*), **H**, 972.

Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **2d** (*Batteries*), **C**, 711; **D**, 713; **E**, 714, 979.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 557, 713; **4th**, 260, 599, 800, 973.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 974; **3d**[?], 1008; **11th**, 49, 184, 212, 539, 980, 1008; **13th**[?], 1008; **18th**, 974, 977; **20th**, 260, 970–972; **25th**, 973; **46th**, 711; **47th**, **48th**, **49th**, **50th**, 557; **51st**, 713; **52d**, **53d**, 557; **54th**, 980; **56th**, 384, 714, 715, 979; **57th**, 220, 741, 851, 889, 909, 920, 921, 979; **60th**, 715, 979; **62d**, 258, 260, 281, 473, 970; **63d**, **64th**, 979; **65th**, 260, 970; **66th**, 713; **67th**, 260, 970; **73d**, 118, 120, 259, 260, 354, 581, 832, 970; **74th**, 118, 260, 872, 972; **75th**, 118, 120, 259, 260, 355, 581, 970; **76th**, 118, 258–260, 581, 973; **77th**, 118, 258, 260, 261, 872, 972; **78th**, 118, 259, 973; **79th** (*old*), 118, 120, 259, 260, 429, 537, 581; **80th**, 118, 260, 871, 970, 973; **81st** (*old*), 118, 259, 261, 973; **81st*** (*new*), 969; **82d**, 118, 260, 973; **83d** (*old*), 118, 429, 581; **84th**, 118, 120, 259, 537, 581, 832, 970; **86th**, 118, 973; **87th** (*new*), 969; **87th** (*old*), 118, 969; **88th** (*old*), 118, 259, 261, 429, 581, 601; **89th**, 118, 259, 261, 429, 581, 601; **90th**, 5, 118, 120, 353, 429, 581; **91st**, 118; **92d**, 118, 259, 537, 581, 711, 970; **93d**, 118, 370, 467, 581, 971; **95th**, 118, 581, 969; **96th**, 118, 120, 259, 306, 415, 969; **97th**, 118, 581, 769, 779, 969; **98th**, 118, 581, 885, 970; **99th**, 16, 34, 118, 120, 353, 451, 969; **112th**, **113th**, 978.

Regulars.

Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **L**, 104; **3d** (*Batteries*), **A**, 985; **5th** (*Batteries*), **G**, 551, 682.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 43, 979.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 260, 848, 972; **5th**, 985, 986.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Infantry—*Battalions:* **2d**, 618, 619; **2d** (*Companies*), **169th**, 988; **172d**, 579, 590, 988. *Regiments:* **4th**, 579, 590, 619, 988; **23d**, 32, 988.

Miscellaneous—627, 951, 974, 982.

Volunteers.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 619, 662, 723, 736, 737, 755, 805, 813, 831, 988.

Pontoniers—*Companies:* **1st**, 969.

For other Volunteers, see respective States.

Organization, strength, etc.

Arkansas, Department of 36, 494, 741, 967, 978–980

Gulf, Department of the 259, 260, 327, 494, 759, 799, 967–974

Kansas, Department of 495, 980–984

Missouri, Department of the 494, 967, 974–978

New Mexico, Department of 495, 985–987

Northwest, Department of the 30, 496, 987, 988

Tennessee, Army of the 494

West Mississippi, Military Division of 967–980

* Subsequently changed to 87th (new).

Page.
Universe, Steamer. Mentioned 350
Updegraff, Joseph.
Correspondence with James H. Carleton 902
Mentioned 811, 812, 897
Usher, John P. Mentioned 227, 736, 899
For correspondence, etc., see *Interior Department, U. S.*
Valentine, Edward K. Mentioned 809
Van Anda, Salue G. Mentioned 968
Van Antwerp, Jacob. Correspondence with James G. Blunt 796
Vance, Lieutenant. Mentioned 657
Van Court, B. P. Correspondence with Sterling Price 1085
Vanderpool, Elisha. Mentioned 979
Van Houten, Harry. Mentioned 979
Van Patten, James S. Mentioned 556
Van Winkle, Peter W. Mentioned 982
Varner, Sampson B. Mentioned 972
Varney, John H. Mentioned 972
Vaughn, Thomas F. Mentioned 978
Veidt, David. Mentioned 268
Vermilion, William F. Mentioned 978
Vermont Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 35, 171, 172; **2d**, 172, 551, 820, 973.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 973; **8th**, 66, 633, 918.
Vernon, John A. Mentioned 1035
Veron, A. Correspondence with John S. Ford 1089
Vest, George G. Mentioned 1014
Via, Nelson. Mentioned 970
Vick, Thomas B. Mentioned 918
Vifquain, Victor. Mentioned 968
Vincent, Bailey. Mentioned 41
Vincent, Frederick R. Mentioned 975
Vincent, William G. Mentioned 121, 141, 382, 1050
Visconti, R. G. Mentioned 1090
Vittum, David S. Mentioned 63
Vogeli, Henry. Mentioned 653
Vollum, Edward P. Mentioned 180
Vredenburgh, John S. Mentioned 487
Waddell, John. Mentioned 1096
Wade, David S. Mentioned 563
Wagner, Judge. Mentioned 441
Wagner, Chris. Mentioned 941
Wagoner, ———. Mentioned 309
Wagoner, Seymour W. Mentioned 73, 85
Wainos[?], Colonel. Mentioned 143
Wait, Lewis A. Mentioned 73
Walcott, A. Mentioned 742
Walker, U. S. Marshal. Mentioned 348
Walker, Duncan S. Mentioned 34
Walker, George M. Mentioned 528
Walker, James. Mentioned 563
Walker, John. Mentioned 576
Walker, John D.
Correspondence with George T. Robinson 255
Mentioned 253, 983

Pages.

Walker, John G.
Assignment to command 1039
Correspondence with
Lee, Stephen D 994, 1030, 1031
Smith, E. Kirby 1025, 1035, 1038, 1043, 1045, 1063, 1066, 1070, 1080
Mentioned 353, 357, 382, 432, 471, 498, 549, 849, 873, 997, 1029–1031, 1035, 1037–1039, 1041, 1045, 1049, 1050, 1059, 1062, 1063, 1068, 1081, 1093
Walker, Joseph. Mentioned 942
Walker, Samuel T. Mentioned 971
Walker, William H. T. Mentioned 1030
Wall, Surgeon. Mentioned 43
Wallace, ———. Mentioned 384
Wallace, John F. Mentioned 726, 727
Wallace, Lew. Mentioned 264
Wallace, Martin R. M. Correspondence with Bernard G. Farrar 726
Wamsley, ———. Mentioned 393
Wanless, John A. Mentioned 983
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 1056
Bragg, Braxton 1031
Davis, Jefferson 1006, 1022, 1023, 1031, 1055
Garland, Augustus H 1042, 1048
Hindman, Thomas C 1031
Le Flore, Campbell 1009
Ordnance Department, C. S. A 1059
Scott, S. S 1078
Smith, E. Kirby 1009, 1077
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with
Baker, Lafayette C 435
Chivington, John M 809
Colorado, Governor of 644, 694, 765, 775, 809, 828
Curtis, Samuel R 691, 856
Iowa, Governor of 757
Missouri, Adjutant-General of 937, 954
Nebraska, Governor of 671, 694
Rosecrans, William S 49, 98, 126, 197, 198, 212, 234, 235, 266, 332
Sibley, Henry H 32
State Department, U. S 916
Thomas, Lorenzo 98
Ward, Captain. Mentioned 1070
Wardlaw, William D. Mentioned 727, 728
War Eagle, Steamer. Mentioned 213, 235
Warner, William. Mentioned 905, 921, 953
Warren, Gouverneur K. Mentioned 680
Warren, James. Mentioned 718
Washburn, Cadwallader C.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 906
Buford, Napoleon B 42, 401
Canby, Edward R. S 21, 125, 386, 419, 489, 500, 524, 550, 594, 604, 605, 620, 703, 716, 937
Crooks, William 684, 934, 952
Melville, George S 7
Moore, Jonathan B 953
Rosecrans, William S 879

Page.
Washburn, Cadwallader C.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Sherman, William T 533
Smith, Andrew J 716
Steele, Frederick 5, 454, 500, 583, 594
Mentioned 7, 20, 66, 121, 122, 229, 261, 383, 386, 417, 500, 520, 537, 550, 556, 594, 595, 601, 602, 620, 635, 650–652, 703, 798, 878, 915, 933, 950
Washburn, Henry D. Mentioned 143
Washburne, Samuel B. Mentioned 70, 468
Waters, ———. Mentioned 828
Watie, Stand.
Address of, to the Cherokee Nation 1046
Mentioned 457, 458, 538, 574, 998, 1012, 1013, 1046, 1072, 1082, 1095–1097
Watkins, George C. Mentioned 1029, 1061
Watkins, R. A. Mentioned 1032, 1033
Watkins, S. C. L. Mentioned 576
Watson, Dick. Mentioned 476
Wattles, Stephen H.
Assignment to command 476
Correspondence with
Blair, Charles W 589
Thayer, John M 570
Mentioned 476, 570, 641, 980
Waugh, Gideon M. Mentioned 979
Weatherwax, Thomas J. Mentioned 790
Weaver, Major. Mentioned 459
Weaver, George J. Correspondence with Samuel S. Curtis 323
Webb, Ephraim L. Mentioned 978
Weber, Judd. Mentioned 773
Webster, Daniel. Mentioned 970
Webster, Mo. Affair at, Aug. 23, 1864. Communication from O N. Adams .. 860
Weed, Theodore J. Correspondence with Chapman S. Charlot 180
Weeks, Edmund C. Mentioned 974
Weeks, George R. Mentioned 404
Weitzel, Godfrey. Mentioned 918
Welcome, Steamer. Mentioned 209
Weldon, J. H. Mentioned 258
Wellman, Chauncey R. Mentioned 987
Wells, Amos P. Mentioned 970
Wells, Mark. Mentioned 757
Welty, L. Mentioned 844
West, Captain. Mentioned 308
West, C. S. Mentioned 1005
West, Elias P. Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr 455
West, George. Mentioned 25, 940, 960
West, Joseph R.
Assignment to command 782
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 558
Carr, Eugene A 652, 910, 936
Engelmann, Adolph 875
Stuart, James 621
Mentioned 64, 487, 488, 500, 538, 557, 559, 568, 569, 584, 594, 595, 601, 602, 604, 621, 651, 652, 664, 665, 695, 696, 702–704, 729, 740, 741, 744, 745, 782, 784, 821, 875, 877, 887, 889, 890, 905, 907–911, 920, 921, 936, 954

Page.

West, Theodore H.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 585
Mentioned 729, 773
Western, Horace H. Mentioned 514, 547, 548, 988
West Mississippi, Military Division of. (Union.)
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 601
Earl, Isaac N 741, 884
Condition of cavalry force in. Communication from John W. Davidson .. 740
Enrollment of militia in. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 465
Inspection report of Napoleon J. T. Dana 711
List of regiments transfered from, to Army of the Potomac. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 633
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 20, 21, 121, 122, 125, 325, 349, 358, 383, 386, 387, 429, 430, 520, 549, 550, 554, 555, 565, 580, 604, 605, 631, 632, 757–759, 779, 799, 802, 819, 820, 831, 847, 903, 904, 915, 931, 933, 937, 953
Dana, Napoleon J. T 556
Davidson, John W 496, 580
Washburn, Cadwallader C 550
Newspaper correspondents in. Action touching. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 778
Operations in. Communications from Edward R. S. Canby 549, 554
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Canby:* **June 26**, 211; **No. 5**, 211.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Canby:* **No. 15**, 4; **No. 17**, 118; **No. 18**, 180; **No. 21**, 230; **No. 27**, 380; **No. 29**, 429; **No. 31**, 465; **No. 33**, 533; **No. 34**, 619; **No. 36**, 646; **No. 39**, 778; **No. 42**, 916. *Davidson:* **No. 1**, 46.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Canby:* **No. 58**, 45; **No. 59**, 56; **No. 61**, 82; **No. 62**, 94; **No. 63**, 104; **No. 66**, 171; **No. 67**, 180; **No. 68**, 196; **No. 75**, 326; **No. 81**, 430; **No. 83**, 466; **No. 84**, 497; **No. 86**, 535; **No. 87**, 550; **No. 88**, 565; **No. 89**, 580; **No. 90**, 592; **No. 91**, 598; **No. 93**, 631; **No. 96**, 681; **No. 100**, 743; **No. 101**, 757; **No. 103**, 779; **No. 105**, 799; **No. 107**, 831; **No. 108**, 847; **No. 111**, 903; **No. 113**, 931; **No. 114**, 951.
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 399, 400, 419, 523, 524, 549, 950
Dana, Napoleon J. T 873
Lord, George P 884
Marston, Frank W 799, 869
Myer, Albert J 229, 326
Smith, Arden R 650
Totten, James, assigned as Chief of Artillery 931
Transfer of troops from, to Army of the Potomac. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 228, 633
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc., Aug. 31, 1864 967–980
Wharton, John A.
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 1049
Mentioned 382, 473, 498, 549, 849, 1045, 1092, 1093
Wheaton, Theodore D. Correspondence with James H. Carleton 64, 116
Wheeler, Charles W. Mentioned 884
Wheeler, Junius B.
Correspondence with Abraham H. Ryan 330, 405
Mentioned 262, 283, 405

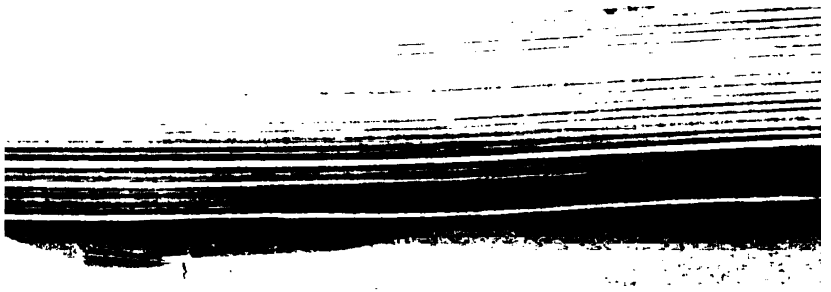
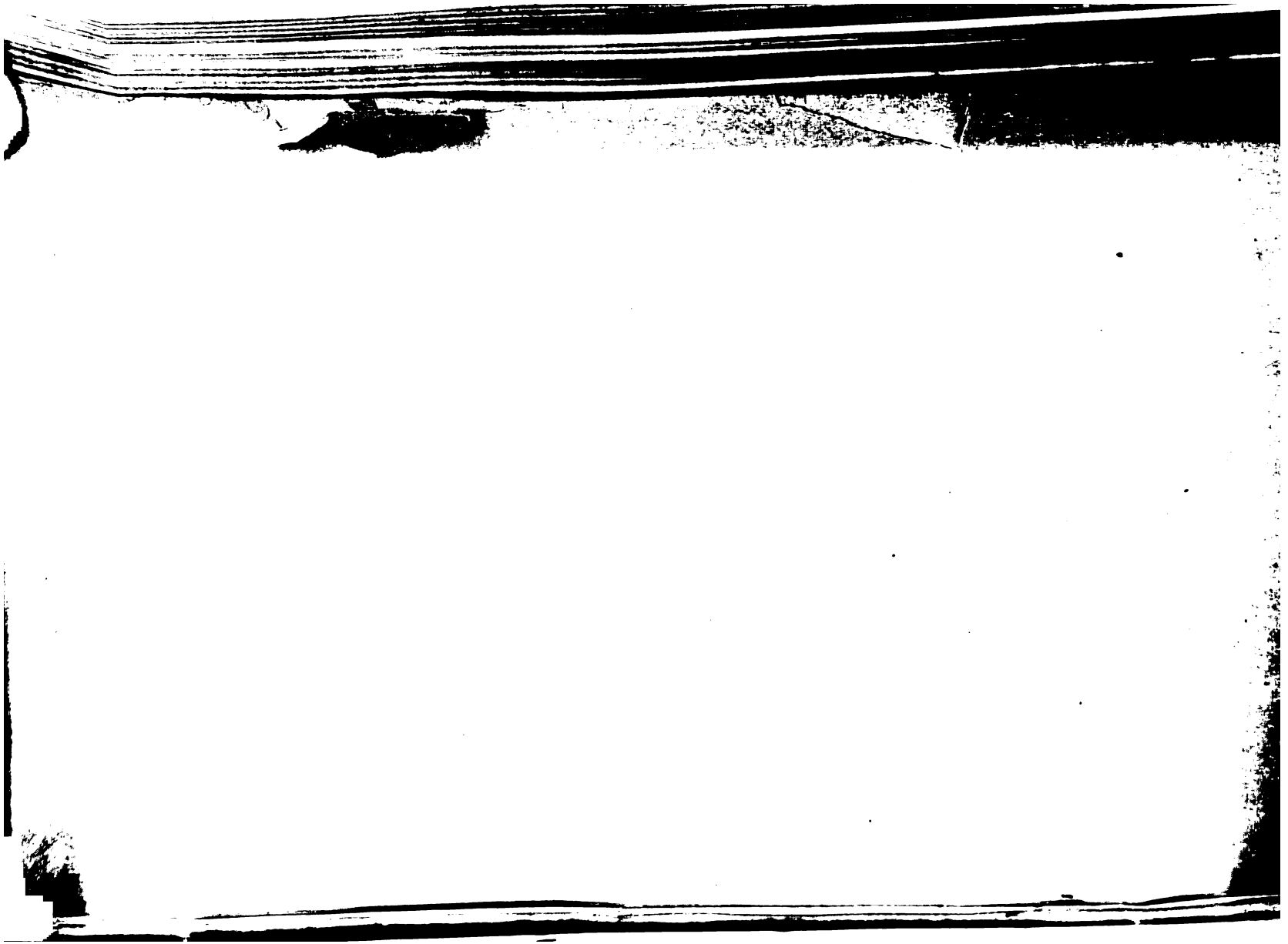
Page.
Whipple, Lauriston W. Mentioned 978
Whistler, Joseph N. G. Mentioned 680
Whitaker, Charles H.
Correspondence with Governor of Missouri 315, 393
Mentioned 316, 394
Whitcomb, Francis. Mentioned 843, 845
White, ———. Mentioned 995
White, Colonel. Mentioned 332
White, George Q. Mentioned 713
White Cloud, Steamer. Mentioned 932
Whiteley, Simeon. Mentioned 695
White Lodge. (Indian.) Mentioned 616, 725, 755, 777
Whiting, Frank H. Mentioned 969
Whitmer, David P.
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 12, 300
Mentioned 242, 243, 247
Whittemore, James B. Mentioned 903
Whybark, Levi E.
Correspondence with
Guitar, Odon 872
Sigel, Albert 214
Mentioned 975
Wigfall, Louis T. Mentioned 1064
Wightman, James M. Mentioned 911
Wilcox, John. Mentioned 982
Wilcox, John A. Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 276, 428
Mitchell, Robert B 277, 428, 448
Summers, Samuel W 277
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Robert B. Mitchell.*
Wilcox, John C. Mentioned 976
Wild, Edward N. Mentioned 996
Wilder, A. Carter. Mentioned 3, 763, 841
Wilder, William F.
Correspondence with John M. Chivington 797
Mentioned 981
Wiley, Hamp. Mentioned 941
Wilkes, F. C. Mentioned 1034
Wilkes, P. S. Mentioned 1015
Wilkin, Alexander. Mentioned 417
Wilkin, Jacob W. Mentioned 968
Wilkinson, Robert F. Mentioned 84
Wilkinson, William T. Mentioned 968
Willans, John. Correspondence with
Suess, Henry 188
Summers, Samuel W 673
Willcox, John. Mentioned 9
Willcox, Lyman G. Mentioned 907
Willetts, Charles. Mentioned 108, 980
Williams, ———. Mentioned 476
Williams, Charles A. Mentioned 286, 356, 371, 453
Williams, Dick. Mentioned 794
Williams, Frank. Mentioned 565, 566
Williams, Frederick A. Mentioned 454

Pages.

Williams, George. Mentioned 790
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Robert B. Mitchell.*
Williams, James M. Mentioned 980
Williams, John. Mentioned 565, 566
Williams, John. (Lieutenant-Colonel.) Mentioned 979
Williams, John F. Correspondence with
Fisk, Clinton B 52, 136, 178
Head, James D 209
Rosecrans, William S 209
Samuel, W. R 209
Williamson, W. McW. Mentioned 1035
Wilmington, William. Mentioned 972
Wilson, ———. (Confederate.) Mentioned 311
Wilson, ———. (Union.) Mentioned 756
Wilson, Mrs. Mentioned 476
Wilson, Bluford. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Michael K. Lawler.*
Wilson, David H. Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr 97, 182
Wilson, E. V. Mentioned 426
Wilson, Henry. Mentioned 3
Wilson, James.
Correspondence with
Ewing, Thomas, jr 786, 794, 838, 855, 892
Rosecrans, William S 892
Tyler, John F 224
Mentioned 148, 239, 240, 687, 891, 892, 955
Wilson, James G. Mentioned 16
Wilson, John M.
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 257
Mentioned 742, 883
Wilson, John T. Mentioned 9
Wilson, Perry. Mentioned 252
Wilson, Robert. Mentioned 67
Wilson, Thomas J.
Correspondence with
Curtis, Samuel R 78, 93, 138
Fisk, Clinton B 91
Mentioned 14, 91, 127, 184
Wilson, T. R. Mentioned 1098
Wilson, William. Mentioned 975
Wilson, William E. Mentioned 631
Wingate, Fort. See *Fort Wingate.*
Winston, Phil. Mentioned 941
Winterbottom, John. Mentioned 426
Wirt, Samuel M.
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 392, 425
Mentioned 426
Wisconsin. Draft in. Communication from Curtis R. Merrill 865
Wisconsin, Governor of. Correspondence with John Pope 31
Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **D**, 467, 971.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 497, 551, 580, 600, 646, 681, 799, 970; **9th**, 378, 428, 631, 827, 984; **13th**, 171, 172, 973.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 288, 556, 557, 565, 852, 856, 974; **3d**, 64, 285, 385, 504, 559, 731–733, 749, 763, 774, 789, 796, 837, 852, 853, 863, 875, 876, 979, 982; **4th**, 82, 580, 592, 646, 664, 681, 799, 970, 973.

Page.

Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 741, 978; **11th**, 260, 370, 468, 848, 971; **20th**, 592, 593, 848, 969; **23d**, 66, 68, 70, 682, 759, 781, 799, 802, 931, 952, 969; **27th**, 741, 834, 978; **28th**, 741, 978; **29th**, 66, 68–70, 555, 682, 759, 817, 968; **30th**, 30, 31, 40, 65, 80, 548, 675, 676, 736, 737, 814, 815, 988; **35th**, 759, 968.
Wise, William.
Correspondence with James H. Ford 130
Mentioned 131
Wishard, Robert W. Mentioned 72
Witham, Gilbert T. Mentioned 987
Withers, John. Mentioned 1077
Witt, A. R. Mentioned 685
Wolfe, George. Mentioned 983
Wolfe, John S.
Correspondence with Alfred Pleasonton 540, 718, 959
Mentioned 225, 242, 421
Wood, Frank. Mentioned 563
Wood, John S. Mentioned 192, 449, 856, 857
Wood, Oliver.
Correspondence with
Andrews, Christopher C 538, 584
Carr, Eugene A 96, 174, 184, 224, 263, 287, 306, 307, 521, 522
Mentioned 7, 73, 174, 183, 568, 771
Wood, Robert C. Mentioned 1090
Wood, Samuel N.
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis 643
Mentioned 625
Wood, William P. Mentioned 712
Wood, William H. Mentioned 380
Woodman, Ephraim W. Mentioned 800, 973
Woodrow, Howard C. Mentioned 681
Woodruff, David P. Mentioned 309, 310
Woods, Washington T. Mentioned 134
Woodson, W. H. Mentioned 205
Woodworth, Caleb A. Mentioned 980
Wooten, T. D. Mentioned 1042
Worthington, William J. Mentioned 968
W. R. Arthur, Steamer. Mentioned 430
Wright, Amos P. Mentioned 974
Wright, Melvil C. Mentioned 978
Wright, Moses B. C. Mentioned 980
Wright, Uriel. Mentioned 1029
Wrotnouski, Arthur P. Mentioned 969
Wyckoff, John. Mentioned 309
Wynkoop, Edward W.
Correspondence with
Blunt, James G 881
Carleton, James H 902
Mentioned 110, 218, 613, 673, 735, 984
Yarrington, George B. Mentioned 973
Yates, Richard. Mentioned 27, 372, 729
For correspondence, etc., see *Illinois, Governor of.*
Yates, Tom. Mentioned 606
Yeager, Dick. Mentioned 307, 333, 336–339, 347, 573, 622, 623, 823

Page.
Yell, F. P. Mentioned 992
Yerby, John. Mentioned 1011
York, Robert P. Mentioned 34
Young, James H. Mentioned 983
Young, John L. Mentioned 453, 454, 979
Young, Mahlon M. Mentioned 973
Young, Thomas A. Mentioned 987
Younger, John W. Mentioned 164, 977
Zeigler, ———. Mentioned 597
Zulavsky, Ladislas L. Mentioned 973

O